

RESOLUTIONS

and

DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

18 September-18 December 1984

and 9-12 April 1985

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 51 (A/39/51)



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1985

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

*
* *

The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 18 September to 18 December 1984 and from 9 to 12 April 1985. Any further resolutions or decisions which the Assembly may adopt at its thirty-ninth session will appear in an addendum to the present volume.

The present volume also contains a list indicating the allocation of agenda items (sect. I), a list of principal and subsidiary organs with a reference to their composition (annex I), a list of conventions, declarations and other instruments (annex II), an index (annex III) and a check list of resolutions and decisions (annex IV).

CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Allocation of agenda items	1
* * *	
II. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	13
III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee	55
IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee ..	101
V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee	123
VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee	183
VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee	237
VIII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee	255
IX. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee	283
* * *	
X. Decisions	297
A. Elections and appointments	300
B. Other decisions	309
1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	309
2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee	311
3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee	311
4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee ...	312
5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee	315
6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee	318
7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee	319

ANNEXES

I. Composition of organs	321
II. Conventions, declarations and other instruments	325
III. Index of resolutions and decisions	327
IV. Check list of resolutions and decisions	339

a list of principal and subsidiary organs with a reference to their composition (annex I),
a list of conventions, declarations and other instruments (annex II), an index (annex III)
and a check list of resolutions and decisions (annex IV).

I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Panama (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (item 4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (item 5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, VIII and IX (part I, sections A, B and P, and part II, sections A to E)) (item 12).²
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).³
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (item 15):
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
 - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (item 16):
 - (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (b) Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
 - (d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
 - (e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
 - (f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17).⁴
 - (g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

¹ At its 3rd and 27th plenary meetings, on 21 September and 9 October 1984, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its thirty-ninth session (see sect. X.B.1, decision 39/402). Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda and of the allocation of agenda items recommended by the General Committee in its first (A/39/250, paras. 21-28) and second (A/39/250/Add.1, para. 2) reports and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. The General Committee made no recommendation regarding the allocation of agenda item 42 (Question of Cyprus). For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

² For chapter I, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 13; for chapter II, see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

³ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (b) (ii)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1983 (see A/39/458 and Add.1) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of agenda item 65.

⁴ For sub-items (a) to (f), see "Fifth Committee", item 14.

- (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
 - (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
 - (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18):⁵
 - (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) Reports of the Secretary-General.
 19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 19).
 20. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (item 20).
 21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (item 21).
 22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (item 22).
 23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (item 23).
 24. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (item 24).
 25. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General (item 25).
 26. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (item 26).⁶
 27. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (item 27).
 28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (item 28).
 29. Question of Namibia (item 29):⁷
 - (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.
 30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General (item 30).
 31. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 31):⁸
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
 32. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
 33. Question of Palestine (item 33):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

⁵ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (a) (i)), decided to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee (A/39/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

⁶ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (a) (ii)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that the hearings of the organizations and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

⁷ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (a) (iii)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that the hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

⁸ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (a) (iv)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
34. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (item 34).
 35. 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 (item 35).
 36. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (item 36).
 37. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (item 37).
 38. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (item 38).
 39. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (item 39).
 40. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations (item 40).
 41. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (item 41).
 42. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 43).
 43. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (item 44).
 44. Right of peoples to peace (item 138).
 45. Critical economic situation in Africa (item 139).
 46. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire (item 140).
 47. Development and international economic co-operation (item 80):
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General.⁹

First Committee

(DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 45).
2. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 46).
3. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 47).
4. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (item 48).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (item 49).
6. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
7. 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 (item 51).
8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 52).
9. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General (item 53).
10. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 54).
11. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Disarmament Commission (item 55).
12. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 56).

⁹ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (c) (i)), decided that, notwithstanding the allocation of sub-item (b) to the Second Committee, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States would be commemorated in a suitable and appropriate manner at a plenary meeting on 12 December 1984.

13. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 57):
 - (a) Implementation of the Declaration: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
 - (b) Nuclear capability of South Africa:
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General.
14. 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 (item 58).
15. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 59):
 - (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) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (f) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (g) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (h) Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (i) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (j) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General.
 - (k) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;
 - (l) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies:
 - (i) Work of the Advisory Board: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (ii) Draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.
16. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 60):
 - (a) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
 - (c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/73 E on a nuclear-arms freeze;
 - (f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (g) Disarmament and international security: report of the Security Council;
 - (h) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General.
17. Reduction of military budgets (item 61):
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
18. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (item 62).
19. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (item 63).
20. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 64):
 - (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
21. General and complete disarmament (item 65):³
 - (a) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

- (d) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (f) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (g) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (h) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament.
22. Question of Antarctica: report of the Secretary-General (item 66).
 23. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (item 67).
 24. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (item 68):
 - (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Security Council;
 - (b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General.
 25. 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 (item 69).
 26. Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind (item 142).¹⁰
 27. Inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism and any actions by States aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign States (item 143).¹⁰

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 70).
2. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General (item 71).
3. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 72):
 - (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.
4. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 73).
5. Questions relating to information (item 74):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
6. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 75):
 - (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
 - (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
 - (d) Reports of the Secretary-General.
7. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General (item 76).
8. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General (item 77).

¹⁰ At its 27th plenary meeting, on 9 October 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/39/250/Add.2, paras. 1 and 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

9. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (item 78).
10. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 79).
11. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 31):⁸
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12):¹¹
 - (a) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (part I, sections D, F and G, and part II, sections A to C and E to G), IV, VI (sections A to C), VIII and IX (part I, sections D, E, J to N and Q));¹²
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
2. Development and international economic co-operation (item 80):
 - (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade:
 - (i) Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General;⁹
 - (c) Trade and development:
 - (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Industrialization:
 - (i) Report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
 - (ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (iii) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
 - (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
 - (f) Food problems:
 - (i) Report of the World Food Council;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (i) Environment:
 - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (j) Human settlements:
 - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;¹³

¹¹ For sub-item (c), see "Third Committee", item 1.

¹² For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 13; for chapter II, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Third Committee"; for chapters III (part II, section F), VI (section C), IX (part I, section Q), see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter IV (section A), see also "Third Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

¹³ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (c) (ii)), decided that documents concerning the integration of women in development would be made available to the Third Committee under agenda item 93.

- (l) United Nations Special Fund;
 - (m) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
 - (n) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (o) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (p) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.
3. Operational activities for development (item 81):
 - (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (e) United Nations Volunteers programme;
 - (f) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;
 - (g) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (h) World Food Programme;
 - (i) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
 - (j) Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance: report of the Secretary-General.
 4. Training and research (item 82):
 - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research:
 - (i) Report of the Executive Director;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University.
 5. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (item 83):
 - (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General.
 6. Countries stricken by desertification and drought (item 141).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12):
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (part I, sections A to C and E, and part II, section D), IV (section A), V (sections A, B and D), VII, VIII and IX (part I, section H));¹⁴
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (item 84).
3. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General (item 85).
4. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (item 86).
5. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General (item 87).
6. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 88):

¹⁴ For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 13; for chapter II, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee"; for chapter III (part I, section B), see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter IV (section A), see also "Second Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General.
- 7. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (item 89).
- 8. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (item 90).
- 9. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (item 91).
- 10. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (item 92).
- 11. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (item 93):¹³
 - (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women;
 - (c) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General.
- 12. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (item 94):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
 - (b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.
- 13. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 95).
- 14. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (item 96).
- 15. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (item 97).
- 16. International Covenants on Human Rights (item 98):
 - (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
 - (b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
- 17. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: reports of the Secretary-General (item 99).
- 18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 100):
 - (a) Report of the High Commissioner;
 - (b) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
- 19. International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General (item 101).
- 20. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (item 102):
 - (a) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/124;
 - (b) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General.

Fourth Committee

(QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

- 1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 103):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
- 2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to

- the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 104).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 105):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
 4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section E)) (item 12).¹⁵
 5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 106).
 6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 107).
 7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18):⁵
 - (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) Reports of the Secretary-General.
 8. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (item 26).⁶
 9. Question of Namibia (item 29):⁷
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General.

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 108):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;
 - (j) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (item 109).
3. Programme planning (item 110):
 - (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
4. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 111):
 - (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
5. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 112):
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

¹⁵ For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 13.

- (b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
- 6. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (item 113).¹⁶
- 7. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (item 114).
- 8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 115).
- 9. Personnel questions (item 116):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
- 10. United Nations common system (item 117):
 - (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
- 11. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 118).
- 12. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 119):
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General.
- 13. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (part I, section B, and part II, section F), V (section C), VI (section C), VIII and IX (part I, sections C, F, G, I and Q, and part II, sections F and G)) (item 12).¹⁷
- 14. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):¹⁸
 - (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
 - (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) International Civil Service Commission:
 - (i) Appointment of members of the Commission;
 - (ii) Designation of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (item 120).
2. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (item 121).
3. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (item 122).
4. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (item 123).
5. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (item 124).

¹⁶ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/39/250, para. 27 (d)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

¹⁷ For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fourth Committee", item 4; for chapter III (part I, section B), see also "Third Committee"; for chapters III (part II, section F), VI (section C) and IX (part I, section Q), see also "Second Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

¹⁸ For sub-items (g) to (k), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

6. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (item 125).
7. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (item 126).
8. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventeenth session (item 127).
9. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (item 128).
10. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (item 129).
11. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session (item 130).
12. United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations: report of the Secretary-General (item 131).
13. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 132).
14. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 133).
15. Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally: report of the Secretary-General (item 134).
16. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process (item 135).
17. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (item 136).
18. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (item 137).

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
39/1	Admission of Brunei Darussalam to membership in the United Nations (A/39/L.1/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	19	21 September 1984	14
39/2	Situation in South Africa (A/39/L.2 and Add.1)	31	28 September 1984	14
39/3	Credentials of representatives to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly			
	Resolution A (A/39/574)	3 (b)	17 October 1984	15
	Resolution B (A/39/574/Add.1)	3 (b)	17 December 1984	15
39/4	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (A/39/L.6)	25	26 October 1984	15
39/5	The situation in Kampuchea (A/39/L.3 and Add.1)	20	30 October 1984	16
39/6	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/39/L.8)	26	1 November 1984	17
39/7	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/39/L.5)	21	8 November 1984	17
39/8	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/39/L.12 and Add.1)	22	8 November 1984	18
39/9	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/39/L.10/Rev.1)	23	8 November 1984	20
39/10	International Year of Peace (A/39/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	32	8 November 1984	21
39/11	Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (A/39/L.14)	138	12 November 1984	22
39/12	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/39/L.15)	14	13 November 1984	22
39/13	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/39/L.11)	28	15 November 1984	23
39/14	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 (A/39/L.13/Rev.1)	24	16 November 1984	23
39/29	Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (A/39/L.22)	139	3 December 1984	24
39/47	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/39/L.34 and Add.1)	30	10 December 1984	26
39/48	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (A/39/L.42)	27	11 December 1984	26
39/49	Question of Palestine			
	Resolution A (A/39/L.37 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1984	27
	Resolution B (A/39/L.38 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1984	27
	Resolution C (A/39/L.39 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1984	27
	Resolution D (A/39/L.40 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1984	28
39/50	Question of Namibia (A/39/24, part four)			
	A. Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa	29	12 December 1984	28
	B. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)	29	12 December 1984	33
	C. Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia	29	12 December 1984	34
	D. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of Namibia	29	12 December 1984	36
	E. United Nations Fund for Namibia	29	12 December 1984	38
39/72	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa			
	A. Comprehensive sanctions against the <i>apartheid</i> régime and support to the liberation struggle in South Africa (A/39/L.28 and Add.1)	31	13 December 1984	40
	B. Programme of work of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> (A/39/L.29 and Add.1)	31	13 December 1984	42

¹ For the decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee, see sect. X.B.1

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
	C. Relations between Israel and South Africa (A/39/L.30 and Add.1)	31	13 December 1984	43
	D. <i>Apartheid</i> in sports (A/39/L.31 and Add.1, A/39/L.41)	31	13 December 1984	43
	E. Public information and public action against <i>apartheid</i> (A/39/L.32 and Add.1)	31	13 December 1984	43
	F. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/39/L.33 and Add.1)	31	13 December 1984	44
	G. Concerted international action for the elimination of <i>apartheid</i> (A/39/L.36 and Add.1)	31	13 December 1984	44
39/73	Law of the sea (A/39/L.35 and Add.1)	34	13 December 1984	45
39/74	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (A/39/L.26)	35	13 December 1984	46
39/91	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/39/L.17 and Add.1)	18	14 December 1984	47
39/92	Dissemination of information on decolonization (A/39/L.18 and Add.1)	18	14 December 1984	48
39/93	Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/39/L.23, chap. II)	18	14 December 1984	49
39/146	The situation in the Middle East			
	Resolution A (A/39/L.19 and Add.1)	36	14 December 1984	50
	Resolution B (A/39/L.20 and Add.1)	36	14 December 1984	52
	Resolution C (A/39/L.21 and Add.1)	36	14 December 1984	53
39/161	Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations			
	Resolution A (A/39/49, chap. II)	40	17 December 1984	53
	Resolution B (A/39/L.45)	40	17 December 1984	54

39/1. Admission of Brunei Darussalam to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 24 February 1984 that Brunei Darussalam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,²

Having considered the application for membership of Brunei Darussalam,³

Decides to admit Brunei Darussalam to membership in the United Nations.

3rd plenary meeting
21 September 1984

39/2. Situation in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/11 of 15 November 1983 and Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, which declared the so-called "new constitution" a further entrenchment of *apartheid*,

Recalling in particular that Security Council resolution 554 (1984) rejected the so-called "new constitution" and declared it null and void,

Also recalling that the said resolutions warned that the imposition of the so-called "new constitution" by the racist régime in South Africa would "further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside *apartheid* South Africa",

Further recalling its various resolutions and those of the Security Council calling upon the authorities in South Africa to abandon *apartheid*, to end oppression and repression of the black majority and to seek a peaceful, just and lasting solution in accordance with the principles of

the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴

Aware that the majority of the oppressed people of South Africa have decisively rejected the so-called "new constitution" and that the recent demonstrations, strikes and mass uprisings inside *apartheid* South Africa by the oppressed people directly emanate from the imposition of the so-called "new constitution",

Commending the united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against the imposition of the so-called "new constitution" and recognizing the legitimacy of their struggle to eliminate *apartheid* and establish a society based on majority rule with equal participation by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the wanton killing and the maiming of defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike as well as the imposition of virtual martial law conditions intended to facilitate the brutal repression of the black population,

Deeply concerned over the wave of new arbitrary arrests and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations inside the country, as well as the closure of several schools and universities,

Convinced that South Africa's continued defiance of United Nations resolutions and its imposition of the rejected so-called "new constitution" will inevitably lead to further escalation of the already explosive situation in South Africa and will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

1. Reiterates its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void;

2. Declares that the current wave of violence and killing of defenceless demonstrators and striking workers is

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/39/363.

³ Ibid., document A/39/362, annex. For the document submitted to the Security Council, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth

Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984, document S/16353.

⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

the direct consequence of the imposition of the so-called "new constitution" by the South African racist régime;

3. *Condemns* the South African racist régime for defying relevant resolutions of the United Nations and persisting with the further entrenchment of *apartheid*, a system declared a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security;

4. *Further condemns* the continued massacre of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations and demands their immediate and unconditional release;

5. *Rejects* any so-called "negotiated settlement" based on bantustan structures or on the so-called "new constitution";

6. *Reaffirms* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and unfragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

7. *Urges* all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action, in co-operation with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and in accordance with the present resolution, to assist the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for national liberation;

8. *Requests* the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, to consider the serious situation in South Africa emanating from the imposition of the so-called "new constitution" and to take all necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to avert the further aggravation of tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

*13th plenary meeting
28 September 1984*

39/3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.⁵

*32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1984*

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁶

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/4. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, in which the Council encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed urgently to all interested States in and outside the region to co-operate fully with the Group, through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to the differences between them,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 38/10 of 11 November 1983, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group and urged it to persevere in its efforts, which enjoy the effective support of the international community and the forthright co-operation of the countries in and outside the region,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the efforts made by the Contadora Group, in particular the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984,⁷

Considering that the Contadora Act is the result of an intense process of consultations and negotiations between the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, promoted by the Contadora Group,

Also considering that the Contadora Act is a major step in bringing to fruition the negotiation process in that it lays the foundations for détente, lasting peace and the promotion of economic and social development in the region,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/10,⁸

1. *Urges* 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 on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, thereby facilitating full compliance with the commitments provided for in the Act and the entry into force of the various mechanisms for implementation and follow-up;

2. *Also urges* all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act and the commitments undertaken by virtue of their accession to its Additional Protocol;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, by 15 December 1984 at the latest, a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;⁹

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

*39th plenary meeting
26 October 1984*

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/39/574.

⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/39/574/Add.1.

⁷ A/39/562-S/16775, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984, document S/16775, annex.

⁸ A/39/562-S/16775. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984, document S/16775.

⁹ The report was issued under the symbol A/39/827-S/16865. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984, document S/16865.

39/5. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982 and 38/3 of 27 October 1983,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea¹⁰ and resolution 1 (I)¹¹ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/3,¹²

Noting the continued effectiveness of the coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Deploing that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1984/148 of 24 May 1984 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and

non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6 and 38/3 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea¹³ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. *Renews its appeal* to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

11. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as are necessary;

12. *Urges* the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

¹⁰ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹² A/39/576.

¹³ A/CONF.109/8.

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

43rd plenary meeting
30 October 1984

39/6. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)¹⁴

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁵

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982 and 38/12 of 16 November 1983, together with Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and recalling that, in this respect, the General Assembly has repeatedly 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, just and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Observing with concern that, in spite of the time which has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX), the prolonged dispute has not yet been resolved,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of all their differences, in accordance with the United Nations ideals of peace and friendship among peoples,

Taking note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil at Berne on 20 July 1984,¹⁶

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 37/9 and 38/12,

1. *Reiterates its request* to 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 and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

46th plenary meeting
1 November 1984

39/7. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,¹⁷

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Noting also the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the first annual meeting, held at Geneva on 15 July 1983, between 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, particularly the multisectoral contacts between the focal points of the two organizations,

Taking note of the encouraging results obtained and the urgent need to assure the co-ordination and follow-up of the decisions adopted during the meeting,

Convinced of the need to strengthen further the co-operation between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Recalling its resolutions 35/36 of 14 November 1980, 36/23 of 9 November 1981, 37/4 of 22 October 1982 and 38/4 of 28 October 1983,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

3. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to strengthen the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in this field with a view to intensifying co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the mechanism for co-ordination between the two organizations, taking into account the results of the meeting at Geneva, namely, contacts pursued with focal points in the five priority fields, evaluation of their activities and prepa-

¹⁴ See also sect. I, footnote 6, and sect. X.B.5, decision 39/404.

¹⁵ A/39/589.

¹⁶ See A/39/364, annex.

¹⁷ A/39/481 and Corr.1.

ration of the second annual meeting as provided for in General Assembly resolution 37/4;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

54th plenary meeting
8 November 1984

39/8. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,¹⁸

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation, in particular resolution 38/5 of 28 October 1983,

Taking note of the resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Organization of African Unity on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in areas of common interest,

Gravely concerned about the serious and deteriorating economic situation in Africa, in particular the effects of the prolonged drought, desertification and the adverse effects of the international economic environment on the African States,

Deeply conscious of the special needs of the independent African States, particularly with regard to the consolidation of their national independence, their endeavours towards social and economic betterment and the adverse impact on their economies of the current international economic situation,

Recalling in this connection the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980,¹⁹

Recalling also the Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its tenth meeting and by the Commission at its nineteenth session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 28 May 1984,²⁰

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and all specialized organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Lagos Plan of Action,

Noting with appreciation the timely initiative of the Secretary-General to alert the international community about the rapidly deteriorating economic and social conditions in Africa, his personal involvement and the measures

he has taken to assist the international community to respond to the situation,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of the refugees in Africa and their increasing needs for international assistance as well as at the heavy social, economic and security burden imposed on African countries of asylum,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984²¹ and the report on arrangements for follow-up action to the Conference,²²

Gravely concerned also at the need for special economic and emergency assistance programmes for African States affected by serious economic problems, in particular problems of displaced persons, resulting from natural or other disasters, to enable them to pursue effective economic development,

Gravely concerned further at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the peoples of the area by the minority racist régime of South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of taking effective steps to provide the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa,

Recognizing the important role which the various information units and departments of the United Nations system can play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and their regional and sub-regional institutions,

Aware of the need for continuous liaison, exchange of information at the secretariat level and technical co-operation on such matters as training and research between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity¹⁸ and commends his efforts to strengthen such co-operation as well as his updated report on the critical economic situation in Africa;²³

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community and notes with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various organizations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts;

4. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

¹⁸ A/39/427.

¹⁹ A/S-11/14, annex I.

²⁰ E/1984/110, annex.

²¹ A/39/402.

²² A/39/402/Add.1.

²³ A/39/594.

5. *Reaffirms* its willingness to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity and its organs in the implementation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of that organization;

6. *Calls upon* the competent 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 the Organization of African Unity, with the objective of enhancing co-operation between them;

7. *Calls upon* the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to ensure that their personnel and recruitment policies provide for the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange the date and venue in Africa for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of that organization and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 38/5;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-African co-operation in that vital field;

10. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and, in that regard, to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;²⁴

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the timely initiative he has taken to alert the international community to the critical economic and social situation in Africa and welcomes the measures he has taken to facilitate international co-operation and co-ordination to assist Africa;

12. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, in particular for the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa, to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and other concerned international financial institutions for their response to the critical economic situation in Africa as well as their assistance in the organization of round-table and donor conferences in favour of the least-developed countries of Africa, as well as those requiring special programmes of economic assistance, in response to resolutions of the General Assembly;

14. *Expresses its appreciation also* to donor countries, the European Economic Community and other intergov-

ernmental organizations for their participation in the round-table and consultative groups and for their response to the emergency food situation in Africa;

15. *Calls 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 those special programmes of economic assistance;

16. *Calls upon* the international community to provide generous assistance on a long-term basis to all African States affected by the economic crisis, particularly those suffering calamities such as drought and flood, and expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund for the assistance they have so far rendered to the African States that have suffered those calamities;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa, and in this connection draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity;

20. *Calls upon* all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to increase their assistance to the African States affected by serious economic problems, in particular problems of displaced persons, resulting from natural or other disasters, by mobilizing special programmes of economic and emergency assistance;

21. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to continue their support of African refugee programmes and to provide material and economic assistance to help host countries to cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures;

22. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for their commendable efforts in organizing the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

23. *Invites* Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and effectively to the implementa-

²⁴ Resolution 35/56, annex.

tion of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;²⁵

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the need to give increasingly wide publicity to all matters relating to the social and economic development of Africa, in particular to the critical economic situation facing African countries;

25. *Calls upon* United Nations organs — in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia — to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their work concerning Africa;

26. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and to expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization;

27. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his commendable efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries, in mobilizing additional assistance to Africa and in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in Africa, monitoring the situation and presenting periodic reports thereon;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

54th plenary meeting
8 November 1984

39/9. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolutions 36/24 of 9 November 1981, 37/17 of 16 November 1982 and 38/6 of 28 October 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,²⁶

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States²⁷ and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up projects, actions and procedures on the recommendations adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983,²⁸ as well as on various sectoral activities related to development priorities in the Arab region,

Recalling the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the strengthening and furtherance of co-operation between the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting that the Tunis meeting defined the framework of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States in certain priority sectors, without determining specific projects that could lend themselves to joint implementation,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts towards the implementation of the recommendations of the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system,²⁸ as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their substantial contributions to that meeting;

3. *Expresses 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;²⁹

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States,

²⁵ A/39/402, annex.

²⁶ A/39/418 and Add.1.

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 54th meeting, paras. 43-58.

²⁸ See A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

²⁹ See A/39/418/Add.1.

within their respective fields of competence, to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the organizations of 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;

7. *Takes note* of the proposals and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and requests him to take the necessary steps to ensure their implementation, including the following measures:

(a) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups for follow-up of multilateral projects;

(b) Promotion of contacts and consultations regarding projects of a multilateral nature between the counterpart agencies, programmes and bodies concerned;

(c) Follow-up of the implementation of the approved proposals mentioned in paragraph 8 of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁰

8. *Calls upon* the competent bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system:

(a) To give urgent consideration to the various recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and to inform him not later than 15 May 1985, of the action taken on them;

(b) To promote contacts and consultations regarding projects of a bilateral nature between the counterpart agencies, programmes and bodies concerned;

9. *Reaffirms* its recommendation contained in resolution 38/6 that another sectoral meeting on social development be organized in April 1985, under the aegis of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, in a country member of that organization, to give careful consideration to projects prepared for joint implementation, in conformity with the priorities set forth in paragraphs 61 and 62 of the report of the Secretary-General,³¹ including joint sectoral meetings;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States concerning arrangements for the organization of the above-mentioned meeting and to provide all necessary assistance and facilities to ensure its success;

11. *Also requests* 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;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

54th plenary meeting
8 November 1984

39/10. International Year of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/16 of 16 November 1982, in which it declared 1986 to be the International Year of Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 38/56 of 7 December 1983 concerning the preparations and the draft programme for the International Year of Peace,

Aware that peace constitutes one of the principal aspirations of mankind and that the attainment and preservation of peace is a universal responsibility,

Mindful of the paramount objective of the United Nations as enunciated in the Charter, namely, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind,

Recognizing that the foundation of international peace and security can and must be strengthened within the framework of the United Nations and that this requires a strong commitment by Member States,

Recognizing also that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, at which time the International Year of Peace will be proclaimed, constitutes a unique opportunity for Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the implementation of resolution 38/56, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General,³² and of the updated version of the draft programme for the International Year of Peace contained therein;³³

2. *Invites* all States, United Nations organs, 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 of the United Nations;

3. *Appeals* to Member States to submit proposals on specific activities which can be carried out by the United Nations, as well as those that they decide to execute at the national level, including the establishment of national co-ordination committees or other machinery for the observance of the International Year of Peace;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Voluntary Fund for the Programme of the International Year of Peace and invites all States and interested organizations to contribute to the Fund;

5. *Decides* to convene a pledging conference during the first quarter of 1985 so that all Member States which have not yet announced their voluntary contributions may have an opportunity to do so;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the co-ordination and co-operation established between the preparations for the International Year of Peace 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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the contribution of the regional seminars devoted to promoting the objectives of the International Year of Peace, to be organized during 1985;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the final version of the draft programme of the International Year of

³⁰ A/39/418.

³¹ A/38/299 and Corr.1.

³² A/39/500 and Add.1.

³³ A/39/500, annex I, and A/39/500/Add.1, annex.

Peace, on any new observations made to him and on the arrangements for financing the programme;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "International Year of Peace".

*54th plenary meeting
8 November 1984*

39/11. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace

The General Assembly.

Having considered the item entitled "Right of peoples to peace",

Convinced that a proclamation of the right of peoples to peace would contribute to the efforts aimed at the strengthening of international peace and security,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of the Declaration to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as other appropriate organizations.

*57th plenary meeting
12 November 1984*

ANNEX

Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming that the principal aim of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the fundamental principles of international law set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing the will and the aspirations of all peoples to eradicate war from the life of mankind and, above all, to avert a world-wide nuclear catastrophe,

Convinced that life without war serves as the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries, and for the full implementation of the rights and fundamental human freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations,

Aware that in the nuclear age the establishment of a lasting peace on Earth represents the primary condition for the preservation of human civilization and the survival of mankind,

Recognizing that the maintenance of a peaceful life for peoples is the sacred duty of each State,

1. *Solemnly proclaims* that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace;

2. *Solemnly declares* that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of each State;

3. *Emphasizes* that ensuring the exercise of the right of peoples to peace demands that the policies of States be directed towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use of force in international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Appeals* to all States and international organizations to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and the international level.

³⁴ International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1983* (Austria, July 1984) (GC(XXVIII)/713 and Add.1 and 2); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/39/458 and Add.1).

39/12. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly.

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1983,³⁴

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 12 November 1984,³⁵ which provides additional information on the main development of the Agency's activities during 1984,

Recognizing the importance of the work of and the relevance for the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote further the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute, and to improve further its technical assistance and promotional programmes for the benefit of developing countries,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons³⁶ and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency on nuclear safety, which increases public confidence in nuclear power,

Recalling that 1984 marked the twentieth anniversary of the establishment by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency of the joint Division of Isotope and Radiation Applications of Atomic Energy for Food and Agricultural Development as well as of the establishment of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics of Trieste, and expressing its satisfaction at the valuable work carried out with the use of nuclear techniques to increase food production and at the development of physical and mathematical sciences in developing countries,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXVIII)/RES/423, GC(XXVIII)/RES/424, GC(XXVIII)/RES/425 and GC(XXVIII)/RES/439, as adopted on 28 September 1984 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-eighth regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system; and in promoting nuclear safety;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy

³⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 58th meeting, paras. 2-34.

³⁶ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

Agency the records of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

*59th plenary meeting
13 November 1984*

39/13. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982 and 38/29 of 23 November 1983,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³⁷ and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

3. *Calls* for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hard-

ship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. *Expresses its appreciation and support* for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

*63rd plenary meeting
15 November 1984*

39/14. 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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security",

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Viewing with deep concern Israel's refusal to comply with those resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

Noting that Israel's statements contained in its communication of 12 July 1984³⁸ continue to ignore the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency and do not specify the Iraqi nuclear installations which were the subject of the Israeli attack and subsequent threats,

Convinced that the Israeli threats to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries will continue to endanger peace and security in the region,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's continuing refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981), unanimously adopted by the Council on 19 June 1981;

2. *Considers* that Israel's statements contained in its communication of 12 July 1984 do not fulfil or, in the

³⁷ A/39/513-S/16754. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*, document S/16754.

³⁸ A. 39.349.

view of some, do not completely fulfil the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/9 of 10 November 1983 which specifically demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries;

3. *Further considers* that any threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Demands* 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 on similar facilities in other countries, devoted to peaceful purposes;

5. *Requests* the Security Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities;

6. *Reaffirms 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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the question of the implementation of Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and on the consequences of Israel's non-compliance with that resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security".

*65th plenary meeting
16 November 1984*

39/29. Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the critical economic situation currently prevailing in Africa,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General in sensitizing the international community to the plight of Africa,

Noting the increased concern of the international community for the worsening plight of African countries affected by the crisis,

Having considered the critical economic situation in Africa, the note by the Secretary-General³⁹ and his report on the subject,⁴⁰

Taking note of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa and the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twentieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 15 November 1984,⁴¹

Taking note also of the statement of the Committee for Development Planning, at the conclusion of its twenty-first session, held at Geneva from 19 to 21 November 1984, on the critical economic situation in Africa,⁴²

Convinced of the need for concerted action by the international community to assist the efforts of the African Governments by providing immediate emergency relief, and medium-term and long-term development aid,

1. *Adopts* the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for the full and speedy implementation of the objectives contained in the Declaration;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of all States, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation, to assess the needs and the responses thereto, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session through the Economic and Social Council.

*83rd plenary meeting
3 December 1984*

ANNEX

Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa

1. We the States Members of the United Nations express our deep concern at the profound economic and social crisis that Africa is experiencing. Over the last few years the situation has assumed alarming proportions, seriously jeopardizing not only the development process but, more ominously, the very survival of millions of people.

2. We are alarmed by the spectre of widespread famine hanging over many African countries. Over one hundred and fifty million people are facing hunger and malnutrition. Prolonged unprecedented drought, accelerating desertification and other natural disasters have compounded an already serious situation, dislocating normal life all over the continent. Alarming shortages in food and water supplies and the depletion of livestock have led to the displacement of millions of people within and across borders.

3. All these factors are further straining fragile economies crippled by deep-rooted structural deficiencies, that is to say, weak physical and social infrastructures, lack of trained human resources and dependence on the export of a few primary commodities.

4. Africa, despite its enormous potential, remains the least developed of all continents, lagging far behind by every economic indicator. Economic performance of many African countries is characterized by declining per capita incomes and stagnant or negative rates of growth. Furthermore, food production has not kept pace with population growth. According to all projections, prospects for recovery, growth and development remain very dim unless the efforts currently under way in African countries are fully supported by the international community.

5. Furthermore, the international economic environment continues to affect developing countries adversely and, particularly, it had a devastating impact on the already fragile African economies. This is manifested in deteriorating terms of trade, sharp declines in export earnings, the heavy burden of external debt and stagnating resource flows to African countries.

6. We are aware that African countries recognize they have the primary responsibility for their development and for addressing the present crisis. They have therefore undertaken and continue to undertake painful adjustment measures at very high social and political costs. While recognizing the determined efforts of African countries and the support provided by the international community, much more needs to be done as the situation remains very grave.

7. We recognize that, in dealing with the present crisis, African regional and subregional efforts towards economic co-operation and integration as well as enhanced economic and technical co-operation among developing countries play an important role in the achievement of national and collective self-reliance and sustained development in Africa.

8. We are aware that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation are important for meeting the challenge of development.

³⁹ A/39/627.

⁴⁰ A/39/594.

⁴¹ See A/40/87, annex.

⁴² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 9 (E/1985/29)*.

9. We fully recognize that emergency relief aid on a massive scale is urgently needed in the following areas: additional food aid and other emergency supplies, together with the technical and financial assistance necessary for their transportation, storage and distribution to the affected populations; improvement of water supplies; improvement of health and nutrition, particularly for vulnerable groups, including refugees and displaced persons; safeguarding national nuclei of herds of livestock; establishment of income-generating projects and promotion of new and renewable energy projects, particularly in rural areas. In addition to the assistance already provided by the international community, further urgent assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors and non-governmental organizations is required to meet the above and other identified emergency needs in a comprehensive manner, as well as to strengthen the emergency prevention and preparedness capacities of African countries.

10. Of particular importance is the need to undertake urgent action to speed up and support the recovery and rehabilitation process in African countries, especially of the agricultural and industrial sectors as well as for physical and social infrastructures. Assistance for increasing the import capacity for vital imports, through adequate balance-of-payments support and other relevant measures, would help to establish a sound basis for the resumption and acceleration of sustained economic and social development in Africa.

11. We agree that in confronting the challenge of development, national policies and measures, such as those outlined in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity⁴³ and the Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,⁴⁴ provide a framework for national and subregional action and international support.

12. We recognize that, in view of the high priority attached by African countries to food and agriculture, the first urgent task is the early attainment of national and collective self-reliance in food production. In this connection, as highlighted in the Harare Declaration on the food crisis in Africa adopted on 25 July 1984 by the thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, national food strategies and integrated rural development plans play an important role, especially in the achievement of food security. Moreover, we recognize the important role of women in rural development, particularly in food production, a role for which greater support is needed. Also important are the provision of appropriate incentives, credit, improvement of storage and transport, reduction of food losses, in particular post-harvest losses, achievement of a better balance between agricultural export commodities and food production, diversification of agricultural production and utilization of irrigation potential, particularly in the drought-prone areas.

13. Urgent action is needed at the international level to support national and regional efforts to implement the Regional Plan of Action to Combat the Effects of Drought in Africa⁴⁵ and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.⁴⁶

14. Increased resources for rapid implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa are required. Furthermore, efforts at national, subregional and regional levels to develop the necessary and much needed skilled manpower, and to build technological capacities, require increased international support.

15. We fully acknowledge that, in the light of the worsening economic situation in Africa, the interrelationship between the debt problem, concessional flows and export earnings and their direct impact on recovery, growth and development assume even greater significance. It is vital, therefore, to take urgent and mutually-reinforcing measures in those areas, taking into account the Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis,⁴⁴ the Addis Ababa Declaration on Africa's External Indebtedness adopted by the African Ministers of Finance⁴⁷ and the World Bank Special Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, in order to complement and support domestic adjustment efforts in African countries.

16. Africa is experiencing a very serious debt problem, repayment and servicing of which is taking a very high percentage of already reduced export earnings. The problem is further exacerbated by factors such as deteriorating terms of trade, decline in concessional flows in real terms and increased use of short-term commercial credit. Without an increase in net

capital inflows and urgent debt relief measures, prospects for recovery and development in Africa will be undermined.

17. Bilateral and multilateral creditors should take concerted measures to ease the debt burden of African countries. For official and officially-guaranteed debt, total or partial conversion of official development assistance debts into grants, longer maturities and grace periods, lower or concessional interest rates and extended multi-year rescheduling are among the measures to be dealt with urgently within the framework of close consultation with each of the debtor countries concerned, as well as any other measures to be agreed upon. It is essential to ensure the full and urgent implementation of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978.⁴⁸ Multilateral financial institutions should expedite resource disbursement. Reduction in international interest rates would further alleviate the debt burden. Moreover, the full co-operation of commercial banks is indispensable. The capacity of African countries to manage their debt should be improved through the provision of technical assistance, particularly by international agencies.

18. We recognize that African countries, in view of their heavy dependence on concessional financial flows and their limited access to alternative sources of external finance, require a substantial and sustained increase in the volume of these flows through bilateral donors and multilateral channels for development finance and technical co-operation. The international community, in particular the developed countries and the multilateral financial institutions, should endeavour to provide the additional financial resources to maintain and increase a net transfer of resources to African countries. The World Bank is strongly urged to explore with donors possible approaches, including a special facility, in mobilizing the resources required to implement the Bank's Special Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa.

19. The full and speedy implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁴⁹ particularly with regard to the official development assistance level, would greatly augment resource flows to many African countries. Supplementary funding for the International Development Association and the early completion of the replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development would ensure at least the maintenance of the real value of resources channelled to Africa.

20. The heavy dependence of African countries on the export of a few primary commodities renders them particularly vulnerable to the sharp price fluctuations that result in drastic shortfalls in export earnings. Urgent action is therefore needed to stabilize commodity prices on long-term trends and to improve and increase the use of compensatory financing arrangements for export earnings shortfalls, such as the Compensatory Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund. Improved market access for African primary and processed products, efforts of African countries to diversify production, and the early and effective operation of the Common Fund for Commodities require intensified international action.

21. The modalities and quality of official development assistance flows in terms of a greater grant element, untied resources and simplified procedures for aid delivery should be improved through, *inter alia*, speedier disbursements and greater reliance on more flexible forms of assistance, such as non-project programme and sector aid, including local and recurrent costs.

22. We acknowledge that there is room for further improvement in the co-ordination of assistance and the efficient and effective use of resources. Co-ordination of multilateral as well as bilateral assistance is primarily the responsibility of recipient Governments and, in this connection, effective national co-ordinating mechanisms can play an important role. The United Nations system should extend technical assistance in this field to Governments, upon request, and should pursue its own efforts to enhance co-ordination at the programme and operational levels, in conformity with relevant General Assembly resolutions.

23. We are convinced that in addressing the critical needs of African countries there are many areas where the United Nations could play an important role both in mobilizing the necessary resources and in carrying out specific activities. In this respect, existing resources allocated for programmes in Africa should, in consultation with African Governments, be refocused to address identified priority areas. There is need for further improvement in the efficiency and programme delivery of United Nations activities in Africa. Furthermore, additional voluntary contributions

⁴³ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁴⁴ E/1984/110, annex.

⁴⁵ See E/1984/109, annex.

⁴⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

⁴⁷ E/1984/110/Add.1.

⁴⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15 and Corr.1), vol. I, part two, annex I.

⁴⁹ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

should be mobilized to ensure the implementation of projects and programmes in priority areas.

24. We urge all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give greater attention to Africa and to continue to mobilize resources for assisting African countries in dealing with the current crisis and its longer-term ramifications.

25. We further urge bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as non-governmental organizations, to take all necessary measures to support the efforts of the African countries aimed at alleviating the critical economic situation in Africa.

26. We request the Secretary-General to continue his commendable efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries, in mobilizing additional assistance to Africa, as well as in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in Africa and in monitoring the situation, and to present periodic reports thereon.

27. We are convinced that unless urgent action is taken the rapidly deteriorating situation in Africa may well lead to disaster. We are therefore fully committed to supporting the efforts of African countries to meet the dual challenge of survival and development by taking concerted and urgent measures commensurate with the needs outlined in the present Declaration.

39/47. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982 and 38/37 of 5 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,⁵⁰

Having heard the statement of the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee⁵¹ on the continuing close and effective co-operation between the two organizations,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved towards strengthening the existing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

3. Commends the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee for orienting its programme to strengthen its supportive role to the work of the United Nations in wider areas, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/38;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to promote 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;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1984

⁵⁰ A/39/565.

⁵¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 93rd meeting, paras. 88-103.

39/48. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982 and 38/13 of 21 November 1983, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte, and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced further that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁵²

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerning this question,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. Invites the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. Calls for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. Urges the Government of France to open the negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow developments concerning this question, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the Organiza-

⁵² A/39/518.

tion of African Unity, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

94th plenary meeting
11 December 1984

39/49. Question of Palestine

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982 and 38/58 A of 13 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,⁵³

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 155 to 160 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights⁵⁴ adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences where such representation would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

⁵³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/39/35).

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

95th plenary meeting
11 December 1984

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,⁵³

Noting the particularly relevant information contained in paragraphs 125 to 132 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982 and 38/58 B of 13 December 1983,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B and paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 38/58 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

95th plenary meeting
11 December 1984

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,⁵³

Noting, in particular, the information contained in paragraphs 133 to 142 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 38/58 E of 13 December 1983,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of

⁵⁴ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 E;

2. *Requests* that the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, should:

(a) Continue the implementation of all parts of General Assembly resolution 38/58 E;

(b) Disseminate all information on the activities of the United Nations system relating to Palestine;

(c) Expand and update publications and audio-visual material on the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine;

(d) Publish newsletters and articles in its relevant publications on Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(e) Organize fact-finding missions to the area for journalists;

(f) Organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

95th plenary meeting
11 December 1984

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1984, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Reaffirming paragraph 5 of its resolution 38/58 C, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake preparatory measures to convene the Conference,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 March 1984⁵⁵ and 13 September 1984,⁵⁶ in which he stated that, *inter alia*, "it is clear from the replies of the Governments of Israel and the United States of America that they are not prepared to participate in the proposed Conference",⁵⁷

Reiterating its conviction that the convening of the Conference would constitute a major contribution by the United Nations towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

2. *Reaffirms* its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C;

3. *Expresses its regret* at the negative response of the two Governments and calls upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference;

4. *Urges* 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 March 1985;⁵⁸

6. *Decides* to consider at its fortieth session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting
11 December 1984

39/50. Question of Namibia

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁵⁹ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁶⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁶¹ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Security Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, *inter alia*, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Recalling further its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

Taking note of Security Council resolutions 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983,

Noting also the Final Communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held at New Delhi from 23 to 29 November 1983,⁶² the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fortieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 5 March 1984,⁶³ the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of

⁵⁵ A/39/130-S/16409. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*, document S/16409.

⁵⁶ A/39/130/Add.1-S/16409/Add.1. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*, document S/16409/Add.1.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

⁵⁸ The report was issued under the symbol A/40/168-S/17014. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/17014.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24)*.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).

⁶¹ *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.

⁶² See A/38/707-S/16206, annex.

⁶³ A/39/207, annex, resolution CM/Res.934 (XL).

Tanzania, on 29 April 1984,⁶⁴ the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁵ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok, the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its forty-second session, held at Dar es Salaam from 30 August to 1 September 1984, and the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984.⁶⁶

Welcoming the resolution on relations between the European Economic Community and Namibia adopted by the European Parliament on 22 May 1984,⁶⁷

Strongly reiterating that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

Stressing the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and recognizing that 1984 marks the one hundredth year of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation,

Indignant at South Africa's refusal to comply with repeated resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its brutal colonial domination and exploitation of the Namibian people,

Deploring South Africa's intransigent stand and insistence on new pre-conditions and its demands for concessions from the South West Africa People's Organization which led to the failure of the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo,

Commending the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for the statesmanlike and constructive attitude which they have displayed in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for developing a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned at the increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies and the use of mercenaries for the repression of the Namibian people and for carrying out aggression against neighbouring States,

Noting with grave concern that, as a result of the Security Council's failure on 31 August 1981,⁶⁸ on account of the veto of the United States of America, to exercise effectively its responsibilities, unprovoked armed aggression

against Angola continues and parts of southern Angola are still under occupation by South African troops,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, which have caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal South African colonial régime, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁶⁹ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, is illegal and encourages the occupation régime to be even more intransigent and defiant,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration with South Africa of certain Western States, in particular the United States of America, as well as that of Israel, in the political, military, economic and nuclear fields, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria régime by certain international organizations and institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Indignant at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and other inhuman measures by the illegal occupation régime designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented from taking effective action against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities under Chapter VII of the Charter on account of the vetoes cast by one or more of the Western permanent members of the Security Council,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;⁵⁹

2. *Takes special note* of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia;⁶⁵

3. *Takes note* of the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council from 20 to 28 October 1983, culminating in the adoption of 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

⁶⁴ A/AC.115/L.611.

⁶⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.

⁶⁶ A/39/560-S/16773, annex.

⁶⁷ Official Journal of the European Communities, No. C 172/45.

⁶⁸ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, 2300th meeting.

⁶⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978);

4. *Further takes note* of Security Council resolution 539 (1983) by which the Council decided, in the event of continued obstruction by South Africa, to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

6. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Reaffirms* that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

8. *Further reaffirms* that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

9. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

10. *Declares* that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

11. *Reaffirms* that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and calls once again for its immediate and unconditional implementation;

12. *Urges* the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

13. *Reiterates its conviction* that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of United Nations resolutions, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of *apartheid* constitute a threat to international peace and security;

14. *Expresses its dismay* at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

owing to the opposition of its Western permanent members;

15. *Declares* that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are the only effective measures to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

16. *Denounces* all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes through which the illegal racist régime of South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia and, in particular, calls upon the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

17. *Condemns* South Africa for its continued attempts to circumvent the United Nations plan for Namibia by promoting an internal settlement through the so-called "Multi-Party Conference" and declares that such attempts by the racist régime, immediately following the decision to establish a so-called State Council with the object of drawing up a "Constitution", once again make clear that Pretoria has no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan and seeks, instead, to consolidate its illegitimate hold on the Territory through the installation of puppet political institutions subservient to its own interests;

18. *Reaffirms* that all such manoeuvres are fraudulent and null and void and that they must be rejected categorically by all States as called for in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

19. *Reiterates* that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other;

20. *Further reiterates* that all efforts must be deployed to counter any sinister manoeuvres aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

21. *Firmly rejects and condemns* 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 withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

22. *Expresses its appreciation* to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

23. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continues to be a factor of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

24. *Strongly urges* the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves bet-

ter against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

25. *Commends* the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort to strengthen further the national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

26. *Reaffirms its solidarity* with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for sacrifices it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

27. *Welcomes* the release of Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of the South West Africa People's Organization, and other leaders of that organization and considers it a victory for the international campaign;

28. *Declares* that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

29. *Calls 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 the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

30. *Urges* all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

31. *Solemnly reaffirms* that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

32. *Calls upon* the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa;

33. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security 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;

34. *Condemns* racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

35. *Condemns and rejects* the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempts to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia;

36. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation;

37. *Condemns* the increased assistance rendered by the major Western countries and Israel to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and particularly the military and nuclear fields, expresses its conviction that this assistance constitutes a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States since it is bound to strengthen further the aggressive military machine of the racist régime, and therefore demands that such assistance be immediately terminated;

38. *Denounces* 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 General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular Council resolutions 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, and in total disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁶¹ and calls for its immediate closure and withdrawal;

39. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, especially those which have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence;

40. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its 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;

41. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its recent imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five 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 declares that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempts to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

42. *Condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its use of the territory of Namibia as a staging ground from which to launch acts of subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States;

43. *Strongly condemns* South Africa, in particular for its persistent acts of subversion and aggression against Angola, including continued occupation of parts of Angolan territory in gross violation of its sovereignty, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against Angola and withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its troops from that country;

44. *Condemns* the continuing military and nuclear collaboration on the part of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

45. *Declares* that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international commu-

nity and obstructs efforts to eliminate *apartheid* and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end and calls for immediate cessation of such collaboration;

46. *Calls upon* the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418 (1977) and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

47. *Further calls upon* the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 421 (1977);⁷⁰

48. *Expresses its grave concern* at the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

49. *Strongly condemns* the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States of America, in the nuclear field and calls 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;

50. *Reiterates its call* upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

51. *Strongly condemns* the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in an attempt to intimidate and terrorize them into submission;

52. *Demands once again* that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

53. *Demands* that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

54. *Reaffirms* that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and expresses its deep concern at the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their reckless plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971⁶¹ and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;⁶⁹

55. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations engaged in such exploitation comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately refraining from any new investment or any other activity in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

56. *Declares* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

57. *Requests once again* all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

58. *Declares* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources and continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

59. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are 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;

60. *Urges* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional decrees and other legislation in order to protect and promote the interest of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively such legislation;

61. *Requests* the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

62. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with and assistance to the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States;

63. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures unilaterally and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

64. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in implementation of paragraph 15 of General 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 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

⁷⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

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;

65. *Requests* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the fortieth session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

66. *Declares* that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I⁷¹ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁷² and, in this regard, demands 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 War⁷³ and Additional Protocol thereto;

67. *Declares* that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of *apartheid* and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

68. *Strongly urges* the Security 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 comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

69. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

Indignant at South Africa's refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining international recognition for illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia, and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests, in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

Reaffirming the imperative need to proceed without any further delay with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which, together with Council resolution 385 (1976), is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Condemning the attempts by South Africa and the United States of America to continue to deny the Namibian people their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by linking the independence of Namibia with totally irrelevant and extraneous issues,

Reaffirming that the Cuban forces are in Angola by a sovereign act of the Government of Angola, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the attempts to link their presence in that country with Namibia's independence constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola,

Reaffirming that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia,

Recalling its request to the Security 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 comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter,

Recalling its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,⁷⁴

Taking note of the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 19 May 1983,⁷⁵ 29 August 1983⁷⁶ and 29 December 1983⁷⁷ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the question of Namibia,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security 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;

2. *Reaffirms* the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia pending its achievement of genuine self-determination and national independence;

3. *Reiterates* that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demands 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;

4. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

5. *Condemns* the continuing attempts by racist South Africa to set up puppet political institutions and impose an "internal settlement" in Namibia, in defiance of United Nations resolutions and decisions, and, in this context,

⁷¹ A/32/144, annex I.

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, No. 972, p. 135.

⁷⁴ See resolution ES-8/2.

⁷⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1983*, document S/15776.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1983*, document S/15943.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1983*, document S/16237.

condemns and rejects the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempts to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia;

6. *Emphasizes once again* that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

7. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

8. *Firmly rejects and condemns* 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 emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

9. *Demands* that racist South Africa and the United States Administration desist from their reprehensible positions in order to allow Namibia to attain its long overdue independence;

10. *Calls upon* all States to condemn and reject any attempt to link the independence of Namibia with extraneous and irrelevant issues;

11. *Expresses its dismay* at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by its three Western permanent members from adopting effective measures against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, and considers that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would ensure South Africa's compliance with the decisions of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to exercise its authority with regard to the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983) so as to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay, and to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the South African administration in Namibia aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure the total cessation of all co-operation with that régime, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁹

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁵ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. *Expresses its strong support* for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it both as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

4. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978;

(e) Undertake a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish linkage or parallelism between the

independence of Namibia and extraneous issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

5. *Decides further* that, in pursuance of the aforementioned objectives, the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult Governments in order to further the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the cause of Namibia;

(b) Represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

6. *Decides* that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall 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 are invited;

7. *Requests* all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General 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 are discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which may involve the rights and interests of Namibians;

8. *Reiterates its request* to all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and institutions;

9. *Reiterates its request* to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

10. *Again requests* all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to any international conventions as it may deem appropriate;

12. *Takes note* of the final communiqués issued by the regional symposia and seminars organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1984;⁷⁸

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the Bangkok Programme of Action on Namibia;⁶⁵

14. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult regularly with the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the headquarters of that organization, as it deems appropriate, in order to review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia;

(b) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare periodic reports related thereto;

(c) Consider the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions relating to Namibia, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;⁶¹

(d) Consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly in order to counter the support which those foreign economic interests give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(e) Continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and report on its findings to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(f) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations;

(g) Send missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to review with them all possible action to discourage the continuation of such investments;

(h) Contact administering and managing bodies of corporations, tanker companies and other shipping interests involved in the illicit transportation and/or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia;

(i) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(j) Draw the attention of the specialized agencies to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁶⁹ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974;

(k) Take all measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including consideration of the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies;

(l) Conduct hearings, seminars and workshops in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular, the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign interests, and to expose such activities;

(m) Organize regional symposia on the situation in Namibia with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(n) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(o) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia;

15. *Decides* to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

⁷⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24)*, part two, chap. III, sects. C, D, F and G.

16. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements, recognized by the Organization of African Unity, in meetings of the Council away from Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to hold a series of plenary meetings in Western Europe during 1985 and to recommend appropriate action to the General Assembly in the light of South Africa's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to defray the cost of the plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to provide the necessary staff and services for them;

21. *Decides* that, in order to expedite training of the personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of personnel and facilities of all units which service the Council so that the Council may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources in order for it to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by the Office.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

⁷⁹ 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.

⁸⁰ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/38/24), para. 576.

⁸¹ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. C.

D

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁹ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁸⁰

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and 38/36 A to E of 1 December 1983, as well as all other resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Taking into consideration the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the report of the Committee of the Whole and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁷⁹

Taking into consideration the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁸⁵ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

Taking into consideration also the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the Regional Symposium in Support of the Namibian Cause in Latin America, held at San José from 16 to 19 August 1983,⁸⁰ the Regional Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1984,⁸¹ the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984,⁸² the Seminar on the Efforts by the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Montreal, Canada, from 23 to 27 July 1984,⁸³ and the Regional Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984,⁸⁴

Deploing the continued assistance rendered by Israel and certain Western States, especially the United States of America, to South Africa in the political, economic, military and cultural fields and expressing its conviction that this assistance should be exposed by the United Nations Council for Namibia by all means available to it,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly

⁸² Ibid., sect. D.

⁸³ Ibid., sect. F.

⁸⁴ Ibid., sect. G.

to the United Nations Council for Namibia and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia, in accordance with policy guidelines formulated by the Council,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, to continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in all its activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, follows the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western States;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize journalists' encounters prior to the activities of the Council during 1985, in order to mobilize further international public support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative;

5. *Decides* to intensify its international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and to expose and denounce the collusion of the United States of America, certain other Western countries and Israel with the South African racists and, to this end, requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to include in its programme of dissemination of information for 1985 the following activities:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in the English, French, German and Spanish languages designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(c) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(d) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(e) Production of films, film-strips and slide sets on Namibia;

(f) Production and dissemination of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(h) Production and dissemination of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(i) Production and dissemination of booklets on the activities of the Council;

(j) Preparation and wide dissemination of a booklet containing resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, together with relevant portions of Assembly resolutions on the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and on military activities in Namibia;

(k) Publicity for and distribution of an indexed reference book on transnational corporations which plunder the natural and human resources of Namibia, and on the profits extracted from the Territory;

(l) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁶⁹ enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974;

(m) Acquisition of books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize an international conference at United Nations Headquarters in 1985 with the participation of prominent personalities, parliamentarians, scholars, support groups and others 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, the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, sales numbers to publications on Namibia selected by the Council;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1985 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programmes undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to group under a single heading, in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 relating to the Department of Public Information, all the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia, and to direct the Department of Public Information to present to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate the list of prisoners in Namibia;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible publicity and to disseminate information on the commemoration of a century of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation;

12. *Requests* Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in the struggle of Namibia for independence;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information and the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat, to continue to inform and provide information material to leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the

struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also to hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, and to continue to establish for this purpose a regular and expeditious pattern of distribution of information material to political parties, universities, libraries, churches, students, teachers, professional associations and others falling into the general categories enumerated above;

14. *Requests* all Member States to commemorate and publicize Namibia Day and to issue special postage stamps for the occasion;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Postal Administration to issue a special postage stamp on Namibia by the end of 1985 in commemoration of Namibia Day;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations Council for Namibia to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and continually disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations from all over the world, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against *apartheid*;

18. *Requests* those non-governmental organizations and support groups that are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, to continue to intensify, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, including assistance to the Council in the monitoring of the boycott of South Africa called for in General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981;

19. *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$300,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

E

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia,⁸⁵

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the Charter,⁸⁶

1. *Takes note* of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the programmes and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, shall be the primary source of assistance to Namibians;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. *Decides* to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1985;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, part two, chap. VIII and chap. IX, sect. B.

⁸⁶ For the text of the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, as amended, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24)*, annex IV.

Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

8. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a programme of assistance to the Namibian people to be undertaken by means of projects co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programme of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. *Emphasizes* the need for Namibians to gain practical on-the-job experience in various countries, and appeals to all Governments to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to enable Namibians trained under various programmes to be placed in administrations and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to raise the indicative planning figure for Namibia;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard;

16. *Notes with appreciation* that agreement has 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;

17. *Decides* that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

18. *Commends* the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

19. *Commends* the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

20. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

21. *Requests* 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;

22. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish at an early date a demographic study of the Namibian population and a study of its educational needs;

23. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Namibia to complete the preparation, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, 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 requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of that document;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/72. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa⁸⁷

A

COMPREHENSIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE *APARTHEID* RÉGIME AND SUPPORT TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 38/39 of 5 December 1983,

*Recalling its many resolutions and those of the Security Council calling upon the authorities in South Africa to abandon *apartheid*, dismantle bantustans, end repression of the black majority and all other opponents of *apartheid* and seek a peaceful, just and lasting solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸⁸*

*Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁸⁹*

Taking note of the declarations adopted at the following conferences organized or co-sponsored by the Special Committee:

*(a) Latin American Regional Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Caracas from 16 to 18 September 1983,⁹⁰*

*(b) Inter-faith Colloquium on *Apartheid*, held in London from 5 to 8 March 1984,⁹¹*

*(c) North American Regional Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 21 June 1984,⁹²*

(d) Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa, held at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984,⁹³

*(e) Seminar on the Legal Status of the *Apartheid* Régime and Other Legal Aspects of the Struggle against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 13 to 16 August 1984,⁹⁴*

*Condemning the recent further escalation of ruthless repression by the Pretoria régime, including the use of the armed forces against the oppressed people, resulting in the killing and wounding of hundreds of people and the arrest of thousands of opponents of *apartheid*,*

Further condemning the imposition by the racist régime of South Africa of the so-called "new constitution", rejected by the great majority of the population, in defiance of General Assembly resolution 38/11 of 15 November 1983 and Security Council resolutions 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984 and 556 (1984) of 23 October 1984,

Gravely concerned over the threat to international peace and security, and repeated breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, caused by the policies and actions of the racist régime in South Africa,

*Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,*

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa waged by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, for the exercise of their right to self-determination and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

*Commending the growing unity, courage and heroism of the oppressed people of South Africa in resisting *apartheid* and in their struggle for the establishment of a non-racial society in a united South Africa and the opposition to the "new constitution",*

Taking note of the heightening and sustained militant struggle waged by the people of South Africa in the political, labour, student and other fields, and the role played by the national liberation movements in intensifying the struggle, particularly the stepping-up of the armed struggle,

*Strongly convinced that peace and stability in southern Africa require the total eradication of *apartheid* and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed,*

Gravely concerned over the attempts of the Pretoria régime to establish hegemony over southern Africa, and the encouragement given to it by certain Western States,

Deploping the action of certain Governments in Western Europe which received the Prime Minister of the Pretoria régime in May and June 1984 and thereby assisted its efforts to break out of its isolation,

*Reaffirming that the elimination of *apartheid* constitutes a major objective of the United Nations,*

*Considering that all the organizations in the United Nations system have a duty to make a maximum contribution, within their mandates, to the international campaign against *apartheid*,*

*Highly commending the work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in combating the manoeuvres of the Pretoria régime and its collaborators, in informing world opinion of the situation in southern Africa and in encouraging the widest support to the struggle for liberation in South Africa,*

Recalling that the racist régime of South Africa has consistently defied the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and violated its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 38/11 of 15 November 1983 and 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and Security Council resolutions 554 (1984) and 556 (1984), no recognition can be accorded to the so-called "new constitution" of 1984,

Reaffirming its conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, universally applied, are the most appropriate and effective means by which the international community can assist the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deploping the attitude of those Western permanent members of the Security Council that have so far prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Considering that opposition by certain Western States to sanctions or other effective action against the Pretoria régime has encouraged it to defy the United Nations, escalate violence and repression against the oppressed people in South Africa and commit acts of aggression and destabilization against independent African States,

Recognizing the urgent need for the termination of military, nuclear, economic and technological collaboration

⁸⁷ See also sect. I, footnote 8, and sect. X.B.3, decision 39/407.

⁸⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁸⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/39/22).

⁹⁰ A/38/451-S/16009, annex.

⁹¹ A/AC.115/L.605.

⁹² A/39/370-S/16686, annex; for the report of the Conference, see A/AC.115/L.614.

⁹³ See A/39/450-S/16726, annex.

⁹⁴ A/39/423-S/16709 and Corr.1, annex.

with the racist régime of South Africa, as well as the cessation of sports, cultural and other relations with South Africa,

Recognizing that the policies and actions of certain Western Powers and Israel are the main obstacles which have frustrated international efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Deploing, in particular, the actions of those States, in particular the Western States and Israel, which have continued and increased their political, economic and other collaboration with the Pretoria régime,

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued, despite the mandatory arms embargo instituted by the Security Council in resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how, to develop its armaments industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Expressing alarm at the growing violation of the arms embargo as well as the continued nuclear collaboration by some Western States and Israel with the *apartheid* régime,

Convinced of the urgent need to ensure the effective implementation of embargoes imposed or policies declared by most oil-producing and oil-exporting countries with regard to the supply of their oil and oil products to South Africa and to secure a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Gravely concerned over the activities of those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with the *apartheid* régime and of those financial institutions that have continued to provide loans and credits to South Africa and over the failure of the States concerned to take effective action to prevent such collaboration,

Condemning, in particular, the actions of those transnational corporations that continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities,

Expressing great appreciation to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions and religious bodies, as well as city and other local authorities, that have contributed to the international campaign against *apartheid*,

Commending athletes, entertainers and others who have demonstrated solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa by complying with the boycotts of South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the annual report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

2. *Commends* the declarations of conferences organized or co-sponsored by the Special Committee to the attention of all Governments and organizations;

3. *Strongly condemns* the *apartheid* régime of South Africa for its continued brutal oppression, repression and violence, including the recent use of the armed forces against the black people, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States;

4. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and the so-called "new constitution" designed to dispossess the African majority of its inalienable rights and to deprive it of citizenship, as well as the continuing forced removals of black people;

5. *Again declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united

and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

6. *Proclaims* that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa, their liberation movements and all those engaged in the legitimate struggle for the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society ensuring human rights and fundamental freedoms for all the people of the country, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed;

7. *Demands* that all troops of the racist régime of South Africa be immediately and unconditionally withdrawn from Angola, that an end be put to the illegal occupation of Namibia and that South Africa respect fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States;

8. *Further demands* that the racist régime of South Africa pay full compensation to Angola, Lesotho and other independent African States for the damage to life and property caused by its acts of aggression;

9. *Declares* that the situation in South Africa constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security and that the racist régime of South Africa is guilty of acts of aggression, breaches of the peace and constant violations of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Urges* the Security Council to consider urgently measures to ensure the total exclusion of the racist régime of South Africa from the United Nations and its family of organizations;

11. *Again requests* the Security Council to give special attention to action, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against South Africa and, in particular:

(a) To consider comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa, with priority for measures to ensure the total cessation of all military and nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa and to institute a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa;

(b) To monitor effectively and reinforce the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(c) To prohibit all co-operation with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

(d) To prohibit imports of any military equipment or components from South Africa;

(e) To prevent any co-operation or association with South Africa by any military alliances;

(f) To impose an effective embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa and on all assistance to the oil industry in South Africa;

(g) To prohibit financial loans to and new investments in South Africa, as well as all promotion of trade with South Africa;

12. *Requests* all States to refrain from any action that would provide to or imply legitimacy for the Pretoria régime;

13. *Condemns* all collaboration with the Pretoria régime by Governments, transnational corporations and institutions;

14. *Condemns* the policies of certain Western States and Israel and of their transnational corporations and financial institutions that have increased political, economic, military and nuclear collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly;

15. *Rejects and denounces* any alliance or co-operation with the Pretoria régime on grounds of strategic or any other interests;

16. *Appeals* to all States to respect and support the aspirations of the people of South Africa to attain freedom and independence, and to contribute to peace and international co-operation;

17. *Calls upon* all Governments that have not yet done so:

(a) To terminate all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa and to take all necessary measures for preventing corporations and enterprises under their jurisdiction from any such collaboration;

(b) To take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of an oil embargo against South Africa and to take action against corporations and tanker companies involved in the illicit supply of oil to South Africa;

(c) To accede to or ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;⁹⁵

(d) To support sports, cultural, academic, consumer and other boycotts of South Africa;

18. *Again proclaims* that the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity are the authentic representatives of the people of South Africa in their just struggle for national liberation;

19. *Recognizes* the right of the oppressed people and their national liberation movements to resort to all the means at their disposal in their resistance to the illegitimate racist minority régime of South Africa;

20. *Reaffirms*, in particular, the legitimacy of the armed struggle by the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, and holds the Pretoria régime responsible for any violence and conflict;

21. *Reaffirms* that freedom-fighters of South Africa should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I⁹⁶ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;⁹⁷

22. *Strongly supports* the movement against conscription into the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa;

23. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the liberation movements, persons genuinely compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection on the ground of conscience to serving in the military or police force of the apartheid régime;

24. *Urges* all Governments and organizations to provide maximal moral, political and material assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and all those struggling for freedom in South Africa in uncompromising opposition to apartheid;

25. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other appropriate bodies;

⁹⁵ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

⁹⁶ A/32/144, annex I.

⁹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

26. *Calls upon* the international community and all countries to render concrete support and assistance to the front-line and other neighbouring States in the region to enable them to provide adequate security for refugees and to continue to resist the mounting aggression, subversion and economic pressure of the Pretoria régime;

27. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations that have not yet done so, to exclude the Pretoria régime forthwith;

28. *Urgently calls upon* the International Monetary Fund to terminate credits or other assistance to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

29. *Again requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to refrain from extending to South Africa any facilities which may assist it in its nuclear plans;

30. *Recommends* that, in connection with the observance of the International Youth Year in 1985, Governments and organizations give special attention to the role of youth and students in the struggle against apartheid and effectively observe the anniversary of the Soweto uprising on 16 June 1985;

31. *Commends* those Member States that have continued to take a firm position in the struggle against apartheid and for the action undertaken in support of the liberation movements in southern Africa;

32. *Further commends* the anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, religious bodies, trade unions, youth and student organizations and other groups engaged in campaigns for the isolation of the apartheid régime and for assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

33. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against Apartheid to intensify its activities for the total isolation of the racist régime of South Africa, for promoting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and for mobilizing public opinion and encouraging public action against collaboration with South Africa.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

B

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid;⁹⁸

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against Apartheid for its vigorous efforts to promote concerted international action in support of the legitimate aspirations of the oppressed people of South Africa and in implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions;

2. *Expresses great appreciation* for the work of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations in the report of the Special Committee relating to its programme of work and activities to promote the international campaign against apartheid;⁹⁸

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to organize or co-sponsor conferences, seminars or other events, to send

⁹⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/39/22)*, sect. IV.

missions to Governments, organizations and conferences and to assist campaigns against *apartheid* as it may deem necessary in the discharge of its responsibilities, within the financial resources allocated under the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services for such activities;

5. *Decides* to make a special allocation of \$400,000 to the Special Committee for 1985 from the regular budget of the United Nations for the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

6. *Again requests* Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre against *Apartheid* with all the necessary resources to enable it effectively to discharge its responsibilities in assisting the Special Committee.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

C

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,⁹⁹

Taking note of the declaration and resolutions of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa, held at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984,⁹³

Reiterating that the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields, in defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of *apartheid*, an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid* and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for publicizing the growing relations between Israel and South Africa and promoting public awareness of the grave dangers of the alliance between Israel and South Africa;

2. *Again strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments and organizations to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration and abide by the resolutions of the General Assembly;

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22A (A/39/22/Add.1).

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render, through the Department of Public Information and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, all possible assistance to the Special Committee in disseminating information relating to the collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Further requests* the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

D

APARTHEID IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,¹⁰⁰

1. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to continue consultations, as required, with representatives of Governments and organizations concerned and experts on *apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to send the text of the revised draft of the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports and the amendments thereto to all Member States for their comments and views, to be submitted by 31 March 1985, so that the *Ad Hoc* Committee may take them into account in preparing the final text;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its work with a view to submitting the draft Convention to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

E

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLIC ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the inescapable moral challenge posed by the inhuman system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming its solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Recognizing the important role of public information and public involvement in international efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Aware of the enormous resources devoted by the *apartheid* régime and its collaborators for nefarious propaganda to confuse and divert public opinion,

Considering that the United Nations should intensify efforts to inform world public opinion of the inhumanity of *apartheid*, the just struggle of the oppressed people of

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 36 (A/39/36).

South Africa and the action by the international community for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Recognizing the importance of contributions by Governments, non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals towards such efforts,

Welcoming and commending the relevant activities of many trade unions, religious bodies and other non-governmental organizations, as well as writers, artists, athletes and other individuals committed to freedom and human dignity,

1. *Encourages* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat to intensify their activities designed to inform world public opinion of the situation in South Africa, and promote public action in support of the just struggle of the oppressed people and the objectives of the United Nations;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps to ensure full co-operation by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and all United Nations offices and agencies with the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid*;

3. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information to ensure the widest dissemination of information on atrocities and crimes committed by the *apartheid* régime;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to lend their co-operation to the United Nations in disseminating information against *apartheid*;

5. *Also appeals* to all Governments, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to intensify further the international campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all South African political prisoners and detainees;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid* and to information activities of non-governmental organizations engaged in programmes against *apartheid*;

7. *Launches an appeal* to all information media, intellectuals and other public leaders to contribute to efforts to arouse the conscience of the world against *apartheid*;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a special report on further action to intensify efforts to inform world public opinion and encourage wider public action in support of the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

F

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,¹⁰¹ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression against opponents of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is appropriate and essential,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

G

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *APARTHEID*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid*,

Convinced that the root-cause of the grave situation in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa, including the so-called "new constitution", have the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Recognizing that the bantustan policy will deprive the majority of the people of their citizenship and make them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid*, and in particular the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid*,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and the need to make it fully effective,

¹⁰¹ A/39/605.

Commending the decisions of oil-exporting countries that have declared it their policy not to sell oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting with concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have sought to destabilize the neighbouring States,

Considering that contacts between *apartheid* South Africa and its neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the efforts to entrench *apartheid* by force will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people by all possible means and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of active and direct collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* which deprives the majority of the South African population of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Condemns* the recent killings, arbitrary arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations for opposing the *apartheid* system and the so-called "new constitution";

3. *Further condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions of South Africa directed at the destabilization of neighbouring States, and those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(a) Release without conditions Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on organizations, news media and individuals opposing *apartheid*;

(c) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(d) Dismantle the bantustan structures;

(e) Immediately withdraw its troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Further urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and, within this context, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures

to increase the pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(a) Cessation of further investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(b) An end to all promotion of trade with South Africa;

(c) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa;

(d) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

8. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and institutions:

(a) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other assistance to the victims of *apartheid*;

(b) To increase support for the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society;

(c) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sport relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid* and also appeals for further strengthening of contacts with those opposed to *apartheid*;

10. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁸⁸

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/73. Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982 and 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, regarding the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Taking note of the increasing and overwhelming support for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁰² as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and fourteen ratifications as at the closing of the Convention for signature,

Seriously concerned at any attempt to undermine the Convention and the related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,¹⁰³

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the Convention, the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

¹⁰² *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention, as also recognized by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1983/48 of 28 July 1983,

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has decided to hold its third regular session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and its summer meeting in 1985 at Geneva, Kingston or New York as it may decide,¹⁰⁴

Taking note also of activities carried out in 1984 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,¹⁰⁵ in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General¹⁰⁶ as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A,

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁰⁷ prepared in response to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 38/59 A,

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the large number of signatures affixed to the Convention as well as at the number of ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

4. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;

5. *Calls upon* States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the effective execution by the Secretary-General of the central programme in law of the sea affairs under chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

7. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General¹⁰⁷ in response to General Assembly resolution 38/59 A and requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities outlined therein, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;¹⁰⁸

8. *Approves* the programme of meetings of the Preparatory Commission for 1985;¹⁰⁴

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the new legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom and invites the agen-

cies and bodies within the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/74. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling its subsequent resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December 1982 and 38/60 of 14 December 1983,

Noting that the pending issues related to the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy were successfully resolved at the fifth session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference as reflected in its report to the General Assembly,¹⁰⁸

Noting that the Preparatory Committee once again emphasized the importance of adequate preparations for the Conference and agreed on the importance of inter-sessional intergovernmental consultations and contacts,

Noting also that the Preparatory Committee agreed to begin formal/official inter-sessional intergovernmental work with its sixth session,

Noting further the decision of the Preparatory Committee relating to the convening of a meeting of a group of internationally eminent experts to provide advice on major issues of concern to the Conference,

1. *Approves* the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on its fifth session;¹⁰⁸

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference in pursuance of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 38/60;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made in the preparations for the Conference and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue with the preparations as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the Preparatory Committee at its fifth session;¹⁰⁹

5. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold its sixth session at Vienna from 21 October to 1 November 1985 to consider, *inter alia*, the mechanism for for-

¹⁰⁴ See A/39/647 and Corr.1, para. 130.

¹⁰⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6A, (A/37/6/Add.1), annex II.*

¹⁰⁶ A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

¹⁰⁷ A/39/647 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

¹⁰⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/39/47).*

¹⁰⁹ A/CONF.108/PC/11 and Add.1.

mal/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;

6. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy shall be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 November 1986;

7. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that their contributions to the input documents for 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 General Assembly resolution 32/50;

8. *Invites* 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 General Assembly resolution 36/78 and in the broad questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General of the Conference in March 1984;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/91. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹¹⁰

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹¹¹

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,¹¹² adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent,

illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Welcoming the accession to independence by Brunei Darussalam on 1 January 1984 and its admission to membership in the United Nations on 21 September 1984,¹¹³

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régime therefrom,

Keenly aware of the pressing needs of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 2621 (XXV) and 38/54 and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations — including racism, *apartheid*, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources and the waging of colonial wars to suppress national liberation movements — is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹¹⁴ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

¹¹⁰ See also sect. I, footnote 5.

¹¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).*

¹¹² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part. two, chap. III, sect. B.

¹¹³ See resolution 39/1.

¹¹⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1984, including the programme of work envisaged for 1985;¹¹⁵

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united and integrated Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(d) To continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions to them, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/92. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,¹¹⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 38/55 of 7 December 1983,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to

¹¹⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. I, sect. S.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. III.

assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia*:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe and the Americas;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services in this regard;

(g) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence,

the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/93. Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹¹⁷

The General Assembly,

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹¹⁸

Bearing in mind that the year 1985 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹¹⁹

Emphasizing the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the period in the process of decolonization, in particular in the implementation of the Declaration during the past twenty-five years, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world,

1. *Approves* the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Commends* 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;

3. *Requests* 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;¹²⁰

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to make adequate resources available for undertaking the measures envisaged in the Programme;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

¹¹⁷ See also sect. X.B.1, decision 39/420.

¹¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. II.*

¹¹⁹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹²⁰ See resolution 39/161 B.

ANNEX

Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past twenty-five years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. To that end, the following special programme of activities is envisaged.

A. ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL*Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly*

2. The General Assembly shall hold a special commemorative meeting in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration would be the subject of subsequent consultations between the President of the Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

3. The meeting shall be held on Friday, 13 December 1985, or alternatively, in October 1985 in conjunction with ceremonies planned for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the proclamation of 1986 as International Year of Peace, in the light of the presence at United Nations Headquarters of a number of heads of State or Government.

Extraordinary session of the Special Committee

4. The Special Committee shall organize an extraordinary session away from Headquarters in 1985, as appropriate.

Special declaration/final document to be adopted by the General Assembly

5. The Special Committee shall prepare in 1985 the draft text of a special declaration/final document with a view to facilitating the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for submission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

Seminars to be held by the Special Committee

6. The Special Committee shall hold in 1985 two regional seminars on the subject of decolonization.

7. The Special Committee shall organize, in close consultation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a seminar on dissemination of information on decolonization and on the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements, to be held at United Nations Headquarters in close co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements, with the participation of press agencies, newspapers and other mass communication media.

Activities by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned

8. The organizations concerned are requested to undertake various activities in commemoration of the anniversary during 1985. These activities may include the preparation of special publications and studies and the holding of exhibits, seminars and symposia. An account of the activities undertaken should be given the widest possible publicity.

9. The organizations concerned are requested to draw up concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and the national liberation movements, as well as to the refugees from Territories under colonial domination. In particular, they are requested to launch new projects for assisting the Namibian people and seek additional funds in support of such projects.

Dissemination of information on decolonization

10. The Secretary-General is requested to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and intensified publicity to the situation in the Territories concerned and to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Department of Public Information, the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia are requested, in consultation with the Special Committee:

(a) To prepare special publications devoted to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, including special issues of *Decolonization, Objective: Justice*, the *Namibia Bulletin* and the *United Nations and Decolonization*;

(b) To produce a special film on the theme of decolonization and to hold public screenings of the film, as well as other films concerning the process of decolonization;

(c) To prepare and distribute to national radio and television stations audio-visual materials on decolonization;

(d) To hold exhibitions of photographs and publications related to decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and at various United Nations information centres;

(e) To organize special briefings of non-governmental organizations on the subject of decolonization.

Other activities

11. The motto "Decolonization, Freedom, Independence" shall mark the anniversary.

12. The Secretary-General is requested:

(a) To arrange for a special postal cancellation and the issuance of a special cachet, through the United Nations Postal Administration;

(b) To issue a commemorative medal marking the anniversary, to be conferred upon eminent personalities by the Special Committee;

(c) To publicize the foregoing through the appropriate media.

B. ACTIVITIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

13. Intergovernmental regional organizations are requested, in co-operation with the United Nations, to intensify their activities designed to help eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism and, to that end, to increase their collaboration with one another. They may also hold commemorative meetings and seminars, prepare special studies on various aspects of colonial questions and adopt measures to increase moral and material assistance to the peoples concerned.

C. ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

14. Special messages may be issued on the occasion of the anniversary by heads of State or Government and other high-ranking officials, as well as by representatives of political movements, religious organizations, trade unions and other national organizations.

15. Governments are requested to establish, in co-operation with national United Nations associations, national committees for the commemoration of the anniversary to plan and co-ordinate various activities to be undertaken in 1985 within the context of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration and the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, such as publicizing the work of the United Nations on decolonization through, *inter alia*, publications, educational programmes in schools and universities, special studies, seminars and radio-television programmes, including the widest possible dissemination in their national languages of the Declaration and the various resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on decolonization; the conferring of national awards or special scholarships for outstanding studies or essays on colonial questions; and the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp and other activities. In particular, Governments are requested to prepare special educational materials on the subject of decolonization for dissemination through schools, universities and other educational institutions, including information on past achievements and the roles played by the national liberation movements, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

16. In undertaking the above activities, particular attention shall be devoted to the various manifestations of colonialism, including racial discrimination and *apartheid*, activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

39/146. The situation in the Middle East**A***The General Assembly,*

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of

20 December 1982 and 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 March 1984,¹²¹ 13 September 1984,¹²² 2 October 1984¹²³ and 26 October 1984,¹²⁴

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹²⁵ to all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reiterating all relevant United Nations resolutions which emphasize that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli actions involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be

achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982 and 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983;

4. *Considers* the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,¹²⁶ as an important contribution towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since June 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately, and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, particularly Palestinians in Lebanon, including the expropriation and annexation of territory, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

¹²¹ A/39/130-S/16409. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*, document S/16409.

¹²² A/39/130/Add.1-S/16409/Add.1. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*, document S/16409/Add.1.

¹²³ A/39/533.

¹²⁴ A/39/600-S/16792. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984*, document S/16792.

¹²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

¹²⁶ See A/37/696-S/15510, annex.

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981, together with the recent accords concluded in this 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;

11. *Calls 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;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms* its call for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East — as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine,¹²⁷ 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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

B

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 October 1984,¹²³

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982 and 38/180 A of 19 December 1983,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as “the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation,

however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof” and provided that “no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression”;

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹²⁵ to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel’s record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A and 38/180 A;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel’s continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel’s decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,¹²⁸ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel’s decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the “appropriate measures” referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

¹²⁷ 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.

¹²⁸ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirms that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-Member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982 and 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 October 1984,¹²³

1. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once again upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/161. Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 38/455 of 20 December 1983, by which it established the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations and entrusted it with the task of considering and recommending to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance in 1985 of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee,¹²⁹

1. *Decides* that the theme of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations shall be "United Nations for a better world" and expresses the hope and desire that the year 1985 will mark the beginning of an era of durable and global peace and justice, social and economic development and progress and independence of all peoples;

2. *Takes 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;

3. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee, established at its thirty-eighth session, shall 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 present resolution and the report of the Preparatory Committee;

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

5. *Requests* 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;

¹²⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/39/49).

6. *Expresses the hope* that Heads of State or Government will find it possible to participate in the commemorative session in order to enhance its significance;

7. *Decides* that the year 1985 shall be observed as Year of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities for implementing the provisions of the present resolution and the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

B

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations,¹²⁹

¹²⁹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

established in connection with the observance in 1985 of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Noting that the year 1985 will also mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹³⁰ and noting the important role that the United Nations plays in its implementation,

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

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/51	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (A/39/735)	45	12 December 1984	57
39/52	Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons (A/39/736)	46	12 December 1984	57
39/53	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (A/39/737)	47	12 December 1984	58
39/54	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/39/738)	48	12 December 1984	59
39/55	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/39/739)	49	12 December 1984	60
39/56	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 (A/39/740)	50	12 December 1984	60
39/57	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 (A/39/741)	51	12 December 1984	61
39/58	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (A/39/742)	52	12 December 1984	62
39/59	Prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/39/744)	54	12 December 1984	63
39/60	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests (A/39/746)	56	12 December 1984	64
39/61	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/39/747)			
	A. Implementation of the Declaration	57 (a)	12 December 1984	64
	B. Nuclear capability of South Africa	57 (b)	12 December 1984	65
39/62	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/39/748)	58	12 December 1984	66
39/63	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/39/750)			
	A. World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities	60 (d)	12 December 1984	66
	B. United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament	60 (c)	12 December 1984	67
	C. Nuclear-arms freeze	60 (e)	12 December 1984	67
	D. World Disarmament Campaign	60 (d)	12 December 1984	68
	E. Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures	60 (a)	12 December 1984	69
	F. Regional disarmament	60 (h)	12 December 1984	70
	G. Freeze on nuclear weapons	60 (b)	12 December 1984	70
	H. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	60 (f)	12 December 1984	70
	I. Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	60	12 December 1984	71
	J. World Disarmament Campaign	60 (d)	12 December 1984	71
	K. Disarmament and international security	60 (g)	12 December 1984	72
39/64	Reduction of military budgets (A/39/751)			
	Resolution A	61 (a)	12 December 1984	72
	Resolution B	61 (b)	12 December 1984	73
39/65	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (A/39/754)			
	A. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	64	12 December 1984	73
	B. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons	64	12 December 1984	74
	C. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	64	12 December 1984	74

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, see sect. X.B.2.

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
	D. Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	64	12 December 1984	75
	E. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	64	12 December 1984	75
39/147	Israeli nuclear armament (A/39/743)	53	17 December 1984	75
39/148	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/39/749)			
	A. Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures	59 (h)	17 December 1984	76
	B. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	59 (k)	17 December 1984	77
	C. Nuclear weapons in all aspects	59 (e)	17 December 1984	77
	D. Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war	59	17 December 1984	78
	E. Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon	59 (d)	17 December 1984	78
	F. Climatic effects of nuclear war: nuclear winter	59 (f)	17 December 1984	79
	G. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	59 (k)	17 December 1984	79
	H. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	59 (l)	17 December 1984	80
	I. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	59 (i)	17 December 1984	81
	J. Disarmament Week	59 (j)	17 December 1984	82
	K. Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament	59 (e)	17 December 1984	83
	L. Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session	59 (g)	17 December 1984	83
	M. International co-operation for disarmament	59	17 December 1984	83
	N. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	59 (b)	17 December 1984	84
	O. Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session	59 (g)	17 December 1984	85
	P. Prevention of nuclear war	59 (f)	17 December 1984	86
	Q. Review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade	59	17 December 1984	87
	R. Report of the Disarmament Commission	59 (a)	17 December 1984	87
39/149	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (A/39/752)	62	17 December 1984	88
39/150	World Disarmament Conference (A/39/753)	63	17 December 1984	89
39/151	General and complete disarmament (A/39/755)			
	A. Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques ..	65	17 December 1984	89
	B. Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects	65 (a)	17 December 1984	90
	C. Study on conventional disarmament	65 (c)	17 December 1984	90
	D. Nuclear-weapon freeze	65	17 December 1984	91
	E. Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament	65 (h)	17 December 1984	91
	F. Military research and development	65 (b)	17 December 1984	92
	G. Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament	65	17 December 1984	92
	H. Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes ..	65 (f)	17 December 1984	92
	I. Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans	65 (g)	17 December 1984	93
	J. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	65 (e)	17 December 1984	94
39/152	Question of Antarctica (A/39/756)	66	17 December 1984	94
39/153	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (A/39/757)	67	17 December 1984	94
39/154	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/39/758)	68 (a)	17 December 1984	95
39/155	Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/39/758)	68 (a)	17 December 1984	95
39/156	Strengthening of international security: common security (A/39/758)	68 (a)	17 December 1984	97
39/157	Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (A/39/758)	68 (b)	17 December 1984	97
39/158	Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security (A/39/759)	69	17 December 1984	98

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
39/159	Inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism and any actions by States aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign States (A/39/761)	143	17 December 1984	99
39/160	Relationship between disarmament and development (A/39/745)	55	17 December 1984	99

39/51. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982 and 38/61 of 15 December 1983 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),²

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling that three of those States — the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America — became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Deplores* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/52. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than twenty-five years and on which the General Assembly has adopted nearly fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the

United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on seven different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that the existing means of verification are adequate to ensure compliance with a nuclear-test ban and that the alleged absence of such means of verification is nothing but an excuse for further development and refinement of nuclear weapons,

Reiterating the assertion made in several previous resolutions that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive test ban,

Recalling that since 1972 the Secretary-General has declared that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem have been so fully explored that only a political decision is now necessary in order to achieve final agreement, that when the existing means of verification are taken into account it is difficult to understand further delay in achieving agreement on an underground-test ban, and that the potential risks of continuing underground nuclear-weapon tests would far outweigh any possible risks from ending such tests,

Bearing in mind that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water³ in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament, after four years of trilateral negotiations, stated, *inter alia*, that they were "mindful of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon-test explosions in all environments will have" as well as "conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining problems", adding furthermore that they were determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence "to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion",⁴

Taking into account that the same three nuclear-weapon States undertook twenty years ago, in the above-mentioned Treaty, to seek the achievement of the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and that such an undertaking was explicitly reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁵ article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind the growing negative influence that the total lack of compliance with those undertakings had on both the first and the second Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

⁴ See CD/139/Appendix II/vol. II, document CD/130.

⁵ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

Weapons, held at Geneva from 5 to 30 May 1975 and from 11 August to 7 September 1980, respectively,

Convinced that the maintenance of such a situation would not augur well for the third review conference of that Treaty, which is to take place from 22 April to 3 May 1985, and even for the future of the Treaty itself,

Deploring that, due to the persistent obstruction of a very small number of its members, the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to initiate multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, as it was specifically requested to do in General Assembly resolution 38/62 of 15 December 1983,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament has already received various concrete proposals on this question, including a complete draft for the eventual text of the treaty as a whole,

1. *Reiterates*, for the eighth time, its strongest condemnation of all nuclear-weapon tests;

2. *Reiterates also once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

4. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and an indispensable element for the success of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, since it is only through the fulfilment of the obligations under the Treaty that its three depositary Powers may expect all other parties to comply likewise with their respective obligations;

5. *Urges once more* the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

6. *Urges also* all States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

7. *Reiterates 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 may transmit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session the complete draft of such a treaty;

8. *Calls upon* the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a bilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), sect. III.A.

39/53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence,

Reaffirming its conviction that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time would be a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations and a measure of the utmost importance in bringing the nuclear-arms race to an end,

Recalling that the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water³ undertook not to carry out any nuclear-weapon-test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, in the environments covered by that Treaty, and that in that Treaty the parties expressed their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling also that the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁵ recalled the determination expressed by the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water in its preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end, declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on this subject,

Taking into account that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament concerning consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear-test ban" during its session in 1984,⁶

Also taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives put forward in the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1984,

Expressing its profound regret that, in spite of strenuous efforts, the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the re-establishment at its session in 1984 of an *Ad Hoc* Committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban",

Recognizing the important role of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Recognizing the importance to such a treaty of the work on a global seismic detection network, assigned by the Conference on Disarmament to the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events,

Recalling paragraph 31 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷ relating to verification of disarmament and arms control agreements, which stated that the form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend on, and should be determined by, the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

1. *Reiterates its profound concern* that, despite the express wishes of the majority of Member States, nuclear testing continues;

⁷ Resolution S-10.2.

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of greatest importance;

3. *Expresses the conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries;

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an *Ad Hoc* Committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban" and

(a) To resume immediately its substantive work relating to a comprehensive test ban, including the issue of scope as well as those of verification and compliance, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject;

(b) Taking into account the work previously performed by and the results of the technical test being conducted by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to take steps for the establishment as soon as possible of an international seismic monitoring network;

(i) to monitor nuclear explosions;

(ii) to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(c) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

5. *Urges* all members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate within the Conference in fulfilling these tasks;

6. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982 and 38/64 of 15 December 1983 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to estab-

lish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁸

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;⁹

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Further invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* 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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Establishment of a

⁸ A/39/472.

⁹ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”.

*97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984*

39/55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982 and 38/65 of 15 December 1983 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested, to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolution 3265 B (XXIX), it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁷ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested, to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia”.

*97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984*

39/56. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982 and 38/66 of 15 December 1983,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),¹¹

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,¹²

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. Further notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. Notes that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. Requests the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

¹⁰ A/39/434.

¹¹ A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I. For the printed text of the Convention and its Protocols, see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.X.4), appendix VII

¹² A/39/471.

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/57. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons in their respective regions, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race having entered a qualitatively new stage, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the danger of nuclear war,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its numerous resolutions on this subject as well as the relevant part of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament,¹⁴ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1984 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" and the work done by its *Ad Hoc* Committee on this item, as reflected in the report of the Conference on Disarmament,¹⁵

Recalling the proposals submitted on this subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarma-

ment, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention.

Wishing to promote an early and successful completion of the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament aimed at the elaboration of a convention on the item,

Further noting that the idea of interim arrangements as a first step towards the conclusion of such a convention has also been considered in the Conference on Disarmament,

Welcoming once again the solemn declaration made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced that, if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount, in practice, to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States,

Considering that, in the search for a solution to the problem of security assurances, priority should be given to the legitimate security concerns of the non-nuclear-weapon States which, by virtue of their forgoing the nuclear option and of not allowing nuclear weapons to be stationed on their territories, have every right to expect to be most effectively guaranteed against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Being aware that unconditional guarantees by all nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances against the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories should constitute an integral element of a mandatory system of norms regulating the relations between the nuclear-weapon States, which bear the primary responsibility for preventing a nuclear war, thus sparing mankind from its devastating consequences,

1. *Reaffirms once again* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes 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 were also pointed out;

3. *Expresses its regret* that specific difficulties related to differing perceptions of security interests of some nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States have once again prevented the Conference on Disarmament from making substantive progress towards the achievement of an agreement;

4. *Considers* 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;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue the negotiations, as recommended in the report on its 1984 session,¹⁵ 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;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of

¹³ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2)*, sect. III.C. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), sect. III.F.

non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/58. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

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

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

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

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

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982 and 38/68 of 15 December 1983,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament¹⁶ urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁵ with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Noting the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,¹⁷ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the final declaration of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dhaka from 6 to 11 December 1983,¹⁸ calling upon the Committee on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled “Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

¹⁶ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

¹⁷ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 30.

¹⁸ See A/39/133-S/16417, annex IV.

39/59. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming further the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,¹⁹ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,²⁰ in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, and 38/70 of 15 December 1983,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space, in particular the impending danger of exacerbating the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session, and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space over the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,²¹

Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,²²

Deeply regretting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the prevention of an arms race in outer space have not taken place,

Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,²²

*Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States to the Conference on Disarmament, particularly concerning the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its draft mandate, which had been considered extensively by a contact group and through informal consultations and by formal and informal meetings of the Conference on Disarmament,*

*Expressing its deep concern and disappointment that, although there was no objection, in principle, to the establishment without delay of such an *ad hoc* committee, the Conference on Disarmament has not thus far been enabled to reach agreement on a mandate for the *ad hoc* committee during its 1984 session,*

1. *Recalls the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;*

2. *Reaffirms that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;*

3. *Emphasizes that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;*

4. *Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;*

5. *Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;*

6. *Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;*

7. *Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those submitted at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly;*

8. *Further requests 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;*

ment was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

²² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), sect. III.E.

¹⁹ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

²⁰ Resolution S-10/2.

²¹ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), paras. 13, 14 and 426. The Committee on Disarma-

9. *Urges* 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;

10. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/60. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the growing threat of nuclear war,

Recalling that over the past thirty years the need for cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon testing has been in the focus of attention of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would constitute an indispensable element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries,

Stressing once again that the elaboration of such a treaty is the task of the highest priority and should not be made dependent on the attainment of any other measure in the field of disarmament,

Deeply deploring that the Conference on Disarmament has to date been prevented from carrying out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject,

1. *Resolutely urges* 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 by all States;

2. *Urges* 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;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/61. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²³ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982 and 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

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

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",²⁴ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission,²⁵

Expressing regret that, despite the threat South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security, in particular to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1984, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

²³ *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975 A/39/470.

²⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42)*

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have the means to do so, to monitor South Africa's research on, and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

B

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982 and 38/181 B of 20 December 1983,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²³ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by the racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,²⁶

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Taking note of resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/423 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 27 September 1984 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-eighth regular session,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",²⁴ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security, in particular to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1984, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples and the independent States of southern Africa,

Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of the same Western States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,²⁷

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular, its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

3. *Reaffirms* that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

4. *Condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment, technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

5. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

6. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

7. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 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;

8. *Requests* the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibility, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

9. *Further requests* the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) con-

²⁶ Resolution S-10/2.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 63 (c).

cerning the question of South Africa,²⁸ with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

10. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984*

39/62. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977, 33/66 B of 14 December 1978, 34/79 of 11 December 1979, 35/149 of 12 December 1980, 36/89 of 9 December 1981, 37/77 A of 9 December 1982 and 38/182 of 20 December 1983 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,²⁶ according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Expressing once again its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting that in the course of its session in 1984 the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: radiological weapons",

Convinced that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking into consideration the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,²⁹

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to intensify negotiations,

with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons;

2. *Once again urges* all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Security Council;

4. *Calls again upon* all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its fortieth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

*97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984*

39/63. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN: ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Aware of the growing public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,³⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and its positive impact on the mobilization on a large scale of world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 36/92 J of 9 December 1981, 37/100 H of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 F of 15 December 1983, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,³¹

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

²⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27)*, sect. III.G, paras. 118 and 121-124.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13*, document A/S-12/32, annex V.

³¹ A/S-12/15 and Add.1.

Welcoming the voluntary contributions made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund to carry out the objectives of the Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General³² on the progress in the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign during 1984 and on the activities contemplated for 1985,

Convinced that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign,

Taking into account the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign, including actions for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

1. *Reaffirms* the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities which are an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. *Urges* the Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular, with regard to the prevention of nuclear war and curbing the nuclear-arms race;

3. *Reaffirms* 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,³³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war has the highest priority;

4. *Invites once again* Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

5. *Requests* 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;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

*97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984*

³² A/39/492.

³³ Resolution S-10/2.

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.*

B

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF FELLOWSHIPS ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,³⁴ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it, *inter alia*, decided to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained one hundred and thirty public officials from seventy-seven countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs within their Governments or Permanent Missions to the United Nations, or representing their Governments at international disarmament meetings,

Recognizing the fact that the programme of studies and activities as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament³⁵ has continued to expand and intensify,

Believing that existing facilities within the Secretariat for implementing the programme of fellowships can be further utilized to promote expertise in disarmament,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses 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;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To devise a system of evaluating the research papers prepared by the fellows with a view to identifying those that are 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 Affairs for training in the field of disarmament;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the operations of the programme and the implementation of the present resolution.

*97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984*

C

NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³³ the first special ses-

³⁵ A/39/567.

sion devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,³⁴ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Noting that the conditions prevailing today are a source of even more serious concern than those existing in 1978 because of several factors, such as the deterioration of the international situation, the increase in the accuracy, speed and destructive power of nuclear weapons, the promotion of illusory doctrines of "limited" or "winnable" nuclear war and the many false alarms which have occurred owing to accidental reasons,

Noting also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was declared that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,³⁶

Bearing in mind that in their Joint Declaration, issued on 22 May 1984, the Heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, urged the nuclear-weapon States as a necessary first step to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,³⁷

Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

Believing also that it is equally urgent to initiate or resume negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step for the achievement of the above-mentioned two objectives, since it would encourage the initiation or resumption of negotiations and prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations would take place,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Urges once more* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those which have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I³⁸ and SALT II³⁹ treaties, and those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva;

(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has already submitted the report⁴⁰ requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/73 E of 15 December 1983;

3. *Hopes* that the other major nuclear-weapon State will find it possible to comply also with the request of the General Assembly before the closure of its thirty-ninth session;

4. *Decides* 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".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

D

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13

³⁶ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 28.

³⁷ See A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

³⁸ "Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13445, p. 3).

³⁹ "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (see CD/53/Appendix III/vol. I, document CD/28).

⁴⁰ See A/39/623.

December 1982 and 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981,⁴¹ 11 June 1982,⁴² 3 November 1982⁴³ and 30 August 1983,⁴⁴

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 3 October 1984⁴⁵ on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign during 1984 and the activities contemplated for 1985, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1984 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,⁴⁵ as well as the Final Act of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,⁴⁶ held on 24 October 1984,

1. *Commends* the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";⁴⁷

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the World Disarmament Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States";⁴⁷

3. *Endorses* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign⁴⁸ to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. *Regrets* that most of the States which have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its fortieth session there should be a third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;

6. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Requests* 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;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

E

CONSIDERATION OF GUIDELINES FOR CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/73 A of 15 December 1983 on confidence-building measures,

Taking note of the views expressed and the useful work accomplished during the 1983 and 1984 sessions of the Disarmament Commission,⁴⁹

Aware of the heightened importance of confidence-building measures as well as of measures of disarmament in the present international situation,

Expressing its regret that, notwithstanding the progress already achieved, the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level could not be elaborated fully within the allotted time frame,

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to all States to encourage and assist all efforts designed to explore further the ways in which confidence-building measures can strengthen peace and security and promote disarmament;

2. *Urges* 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;

3. *Requests* 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";

4. *Further requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing such guidelines;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

⁴¹ A/36/458.

⁴² A/S-12/27.

⁴³ A/37/548.

⁴⁴ A/38/349.

⁴⁵ A/39/549, sect. II.B.

⁴⁶ A/CONF.127/1.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13*, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

⁴⁸ See A/CONF.127/SR.1.

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42)*; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42)*.

F

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 on regional disarmament,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁰

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of resolutions 37/100 F and 38/73 J;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

G

FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 B of 15 December 1983 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in resolutions 37/100 A and 38/73 B,

1. Once again calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

⁵⁰ A/39/485.

H

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³³ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its session in 1984, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 38/73 G of 15 December 1983,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to achieve agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text of the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the results of those negotiations.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

I

CONVENING OF THE THIRD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision adopted at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament,⁵¹

Recalling its resolution 38/73 I of 15 December 1983 in which it decided that the third special session devoted to disarmament should be held not later than 1988,

Desiring to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Decides to set, at its fortieth session, the date of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the Preparatory Committee for the third special session.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

⁵¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 66.

⁵² Ibid., document A/S-12/32, annex V.

J

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁵³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed that in order that an international conscience might develop and that world public opinion might exercise a positive influence, the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information on the armaments race and disarmament with the full co-operation of Member States,

Recalling with satisfaction that the World Disarmament Campaign,⁵⁰ whose first three fundamental objectives are to inform, to educate and to create understanding and public support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, was solemnly launched by unanimous decision of the General Assembly on 7 June 1982 at the opening meeting of the Assembly's twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 I of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 D of 15 December 1983 on the implementation of the Campaign,

Taking fully into account the objectives, contents, modalities and financial implications of the Campaign defined by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,⁵²

Reaffirming its conviction that the Campaign should be carried out under the auspices of the United Nations in all parts of the world in a balanced, positive and objective manner and that the universality of the Campaign should be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and the widest possible diffusion of information relating to it,

Recognizing that, with a view to strengthening the objective of universality and giving the Campaign the confidence and continuity necessary to ensure its maximum effectiveness, there may be a need for arrangements at the regional level, making it possible to develop initiatives, discuss concepts and take specific action in order to promote the objectives of the Campaign with the participation of the countries of the region concerned,

Recalling its resolution 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 on regional disarmament,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 12 September 1984⁵⁰ on regional disarmament and of 3 October 1984⁵² on the World Disarmament Campaign,

Taking note of the Lomé Peace Message, adopted by the National Seminar on Peace and Disarmament, held from 6 to 9 August 1984,⁵³

Convinced that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the aforementioned Peace Message would contribute significantly to the effective promotion of the objectives of the Campaign,

Desiring to make the best possible use of the contributions that have been or may be made by Member States in the form of local or non-convertible currency and also of other types of material assistance in the countries or regions concerned, in order to attain the objectives of the Campaign in specific countries or regions,

⁵³ A/39/529, annex.

Emphasizing the need for maximum economy and maximum results in the administration of the Campaign,

Recognizing the potential beneficial effects in terms of results, efficiency and economy in the use of field offices to carry out all regional or local activities in the context of the programme of activities of the Campaign,

Reaffirming that the United Nations should furnish the informational material and should in general co-ordinate the implementation of the Campaign and that the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat should supervise and centralize such co-ordination,

Aware of the specific needs of developing countries with regard to programmes of information, research and training in the fields of arms limitation and disarmament,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as may request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions which Member States may make to that end;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

K

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the sharp deterioration in world affairs characterized by the continued recourse to the use of force, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and the escalation of the arms race, particularly in new and more destructive nuclear weapons, adding to their quantity and quality,

Concerned also over the vast expenditure, amounting to many billions of dollars, in escalation of the arms race while millions are dying from famine this year,

Bearing in mind that under Article 26 of the Charter the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating plans for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments,

Considering that in these circumstances, coinciding as they do with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the international community must cross the threshold and take a historical decision to bring the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, to a halt before it is too late,

1. *Calls 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;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/64. Reduction of military budgets

A

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,⁵⁴

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,⁵⁵

Recalling also that, in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,⁵⁶

Recalling further the provisions of its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, reaffirmed in its resolutions 35/142 A of 12 December 1980, 36/82 A of 9 December 1981, 37/95 A of 13 December 1982 and 38/184 A of 20 December 1983, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditure, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Convinced that identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and create confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements in the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

⁵⁴ Resolution S-10/2, para. 89.

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.*

⁵⁶ See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1984 on the question of the reduction of military budgets.⁵⁷

1. *Declares once again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. *Reaffirms* that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

4. *Appeals* to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report,⁵⁸ 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;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, the deplorable waste of human and economic resources and the potentially harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that a gradual reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that such reductions could and should be carried out on a mutually agreed basis without detriment to the national security of any country,

Reaffirming its conviction that provisions for defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military expenditures will have to be basic elements of any international agreement to reduce such expenditures,

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from a number of Member States,

Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

Noting, in this connection, the proposal to convene an international conference on military expenditures,

Recalling its resolution 37/95 B of 13 December 1982, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States,

Emphasizing that the above-mentioned activities and initiatives, as well as other ongoing activities within the United Nations related to the reduction of military budgets, have the objective of facilitating future negotiations aimed at the conclusion of international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁹ containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system;

2. *Stresses* the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems;

3. *Reiterates its recommendation* that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

4. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General⁶⁰ on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B, and which will result in a final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets with the necessary assistance and Secretariat services;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/65. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42)*, para. 24.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42), annex X.

⁵⁹ A/39/521 and Add.1 and 2.

⁶⁰ A/39/399.

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 1925,⁶¹ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow, and Washington on 10 April 1972,⁶²

Noting that it has been reported that such weapons have been used,

Noting also international efforts under way to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Rededicating its efforts to protect mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. *Calls* for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemns actions that contravene them;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

B

PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁶³ which states that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represents one of the most urgent measures of disarmament,

Referring to the unanimous and categorical reaffirmation by all Member States at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly of the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁶⁴

Convinced of the need for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling its resolutions 36/96 B of 9 December 1981, 37/98 A of 13 December 1982 and 38/187 A of 20 December 1983,

Expressing profound concern at the intended production and deployment of binary chemical weapons,

Taking into consideration the decision by the Conference on Disarmament on the mandate for the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons, as well as the work of this Committee during the session of the Conference in 1984,⁶⁵

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations

and to display a constructive approach to such negotiations and the political will to reach an early agreement on the chemical weapons convention,

Aware that the qualitative improvement and development of chemical weapons complicate ongoing negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Taking note of proposals on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of the speediest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. *Reaffirms its call* to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

C

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925⁶¹, and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,⁶²

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,⁶⁵

Considering it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Takes note* of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1984 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and, in particular, appreciates

⁶¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

⁶² Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

⁶³ Resolution S-10/2.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), para. 98.

the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress achieved therein;

2. *Expresses its regret and concern* that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1985, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, *inter alia*, by increasing the time during the year that the Conference on Disarmament devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1984 mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the results of its negotiations.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

D

REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Noting that, in accordance with the provisions of article XII of the Convention, the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was held at Geneva from 3 to 21 March 1980,

Bearing in mind that the Review Conference decided, in its Final Declaration, that a second Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not earlier than 1985 and, in any case, not later than 1990,⁶⁶

Recalling its resolution 35/144 A of 12 December 1980, in which it welcomed the Final Declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. *Notes* 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 will be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee is to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including

summary records, as may be required for the second Review Conference and its preparation.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

E

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/98 D of 13 December 1982, and particularly paragraph 7, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the investigation of information concerning activities that may constitute a violation of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,⁶⁷ or of 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 agents covered by the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Recognizing that the use of such agents in war is universally condemned,

Underlining the importance of impartially and rapidly ascertaining, through an appropriate international procedure as provided for in resolution 37/98 D, facts that may constitute a violation of the provisions of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law,

Recalling its resolution 38/187 C of 20 December 1983, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D⁶⁸ and requested him 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 report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretary-General,⁶⁸ to which is annexed the report of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C;

2. *Notes 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 are completed.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/147. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament,

Recalling resolution 38/64 of 15 December 1983, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and invited those countries also, pending the

⁶⁶ See Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, Final Document (BWC/CONF.1/10) (Geneva, 1980), sect. II, art. XII.

⁶⁷ A/38/435.

⁶⁸ A/39/488.

establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, to declare their support for establishing such a zone and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council,

Considering that the Israeli statements contained in a letter dated 12 July 1984⁶⁹ continue to disregard the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Conscious of the grave consequences which endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,⁷⁰

1. *Condemns* 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;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with the resolution and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Requests again* the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities;

5. *Reiterates 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;

6. *Reaffirms* its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Requests* 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, *inter alia*, the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,⁷¹ and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the present resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/148. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

UNILATERAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 J of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and applying the methods customary in these cases, a report on ways and means that seemed advisable for stimulating the adoption of unilateral nuclear disarmament measures which, without prejudice to the security of States, would come to promote and complement bilateral and multilateral negotiations in this sphere,

Recalling also the concrete proposal submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its 1983 session to the effect that the preparation of a study on unilateral measures would be at present of particular value in view of the impasse existing in both the bilateral and the multilateral negotiations,⁷²

Recalling further the conclusion of the General Assembly at its tenth special session, to the effect that unilateral measures of arms limitation or reduction could contribute to limiting the arms race,⁷³

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁴ transmitting the study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the study on unilateral nuclear disarmament measures;⁷⁵

2. *Expresses 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;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the study and trusts that they may encourage nuclear-weapon States to take the steps necessary to promote and orient adequately disarmament negotiations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication⁷⁵ 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 is considered desirable and practicable.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

⁶⁹ A/39/349.

⁷⁰ A/39/435.

⁷¹ A/37/434.

⁷² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42), annex VI.

⁷³ See resolution S-10/2, para. 41.

⁷⁴ A/39/516.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, annex. The study was subsequently issued under the title *Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 85.1X.2).

B

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 P of 20 December 1983,

Deeply regretting that the bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations at Geneva between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are not continuing,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in those disrupted negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Deeply concerned that the absence of negotiations has impeded efforts to strengthen international peace and security and to achieve progress towards disarmament,

Convinced that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and responsibility for the security interests of all States, it is possible to reach agreement,

1. *Urges* 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;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of the final objective of the negotiations;

3. *Invites* 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;

4. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* to efforts to resume negotiations and bring them to a successful conclusion.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

C

NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ALL ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it expressed its profound preoccupation over the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,⁷⁶

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

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

Stressing again that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth, and bearing in mind the devastating results which nuclear war would have on belligerents and non-belligerents alike,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons,⁷⁷

Stressing that any expectation of winning a nuclear war is senseless and that such a war would inevitably lead to the destruction of nations, to enormous devastation and to catastrophic consequences for civilization and life itself on Earth,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 35/152 B of 12 December 1980, it noted with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated both with the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and with the adoption of the new doctrines of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons, which are incompatible with its resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, entitled "Measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war", and which give rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

Noting with alarm that to the doctrine of a limited nuclear war was later added the concept of a protracted nuclear war and that these dangerous doctrines lead to a new twist in the spiral of the arms race, which may seriously hamper the reaching of agreement on nuclear disarmament,

Gravely concerned about the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, which in fact are heightening the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and lead to increased tensions and instability in international relations,

Taking note of the relevant deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1984 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report,⁷⁸

Stressing the urgent need for the cessation of the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear weapons as a step on the road to nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹

Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Welcoming the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania,⁸⁰ as well as the positive response this Declaration has met with in many States,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1984 session, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament⁸¹ and, in particular, the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee for negotiations on that question,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was prevented from reaching agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.*

⁷⁷ Resolution S-10/2, para. 47.

⁷⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42), para. 23.*

⁷⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

⁸⁰ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex.*

⁸¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), sect. III.C.*

undertaking multilateral negotiations on the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Considering that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that for this purpose all members of the Conference on Disarmament should display a constructive approach to such negotiations, bearing in mind the high priority they have accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

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

1. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear-disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an *ad hoc* committee;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

D

NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, in particular in the nuclear field,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,⁷⁷

Recalling also that this commitment was reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Reaffirming that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁷⁹ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, *inter alia*, by establishing corresponding norms regulating relations between them,

Convinced that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most important and urgent measure for the prevention of nuclear war, and taking note of the broad, positive international reaction to the concept of non-first use of nuclear weapons, including the appeal contained in the Final Communiqué adopted at the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly,⁸² held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

E

PROHIBITION OF THE NUCLEAR NEUTRON WEAPON

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements, *inter alia*, for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, which is especially emphasized in paragraph 50 (a) of that Document,

Recalling also that in paragraph 50 of the Final Document it is also underlined that in the course of negotiations consideration can be given to mutual and agreed limitation or prohibition, without prejudice to the security of any State, of any types of nuclear armaments,

Stressing that the development and production of the nuclear neutron weapon is a dangerous consequence of the continuing qualitative arms race in the field of nuclear weapons, especially through the qualitative improvement and development of new nuclear warheads by enhancing specific characteristics of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions on the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon,

Sharing the world-wide concern expressed by Member States, as well as by non-governmental organizations, about the continued and expanded production and introduction of the nuclear neutron weapon in military arsenals, which escalates the nuclear-arms race and significantly lowers the threshold of nuclear war,

Aware of the inhuman effects of that weapon, which constitutes a grave threat, particularly to the unprotected civilian population,

⁸² A/39/560-S/16773, annex, para. 136

Noting the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament at its 1984 session of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon,⁸³

Regretting that the Conference on Disarmament was prevented from reaching agreement on the commencement of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, including the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon in an appropriate organizational framework,

1. *Reaffirms its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the 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;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this question by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

F

CLIMATIC EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR: NUCLEAR WINTER

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ after referring specifically to "the threat to the very survival of mankind" posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of a world war — a nuclear war — is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Noting that, in spite of recent scientific endeavours, the environmental and other climatic consequences of a nuclear war still pose a major challenge to science,

Noting that, as a result of recent atmospheric and biological studies, there have been new findings which indicate that in addition to blast, heat and radiation, nuclear war, even on a limited scale, would produce smoke, soot and dust of sufficient magnitude as to trigger an arctic nuclear winter which may transform the Earth into a darkened, frozen planet where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Recognizing that the prospect of nuclear winter poses an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war,

Conscious of the urgent need to continue and develop scientific studies to increase the knowledge and understanding of the various elements and consequences on climate, including nuclear winter,

1. *Requests* 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 may be published before 31 July 1985;

2. *Urges* 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 may be useful for the above purpose;

3. *Recommends* that the above-mentioned document be examined at the fortieth session of the General Assembly in connection with the item dealing with the prevention of a nuclear war.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

G

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it approved by consensus a Declaration, contained in section II of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁷⁹ in paragraph 27 of which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed that, in order effectively to discharge the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations,

Recalling also that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, Member States reiterated their solemn commitment to implement the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the validity of which received their unanimous and categorical reaffirmation,⁷⁶

Regretting the interruption of the two series of bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982, respectively, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Deploring that, prior to such interruption, it had already become evident that the negotiations were not producing the desired results,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly on several occasions has requested the major nuclear-weapon States to proclaim a freeze embracing, *inter alia*, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles,

1. *Requests* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to inform the General Assembly, before the closure of its thirty-ninth session, of the reasons for the interruption of their negotiations, the present situation and the prospects for their resumption;

2. *Urges again* the Governments of the two States mentioned above 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

⁸³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), sect. III.B.

been carrying out and of broadening their scope so as to embrace also the "tactical" or "battlefield" nuclear weapons;

3. *Invites* 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 was expressly contemplated when article 25 of the rules of procedure of the Committee⁸⁴ — now the Conference⁸⁵ — on Disarmament was approved;

4. *Reiterates 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 are at stake in this question;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

H

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

The General Assembly,

Considering the role of disarmament research as a means to promote disarmament measures,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 K, section IV, of 13 December 1982,

1. *Takes note* of annex II to the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1984;⁸⁶

2. *Approves* the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, annexed to the present resolution;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;⁸⁷

4. *Renews the invitations* to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support;

6. *Invites* the Director of the Institute to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

ANNEX

Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Article I

PURPOSES

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, and working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat.

⁸⁴ CD/8/Rev.2.

⁸⁵ As from 7 February 1984.

Article II

FUNCTIONS

1. The Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament.

2. The work of the Institute shall aim at:

(a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

(b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

(c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

(d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight into the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

3. The Institute shall take into account the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and shall be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis.

Article III

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"). The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K, section III, with the Director of the Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the Director") as an *ex officio* member, shall function as the Board.

2. The Board shall:

(a) Establish principles and directives to govern the activities and operation of the Institute;

(b) Consider and adopt the annual work programme and the proposed annual budget estimates;

(c) Recommend, if it considers necessary, a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with articles VII and VIII of this statute;

(d) Review the financial situation of the Institute and make appropriate recommendations with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its operations and their continuity;

(e) Take such other decisions as are deemed necessary for the effective functioning of the Institute;

(f) Undertake the other functions specified in this statute.

3. The Board shall meet at least once a year.

4. Organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board upon invitation.

Article IV

THE DIRECTOR AND THE STAFF

1. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultations with the Board.

2. The Director shall have overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with general directives formulated by the Board, and shall, *inter alia*:

(a) Prepare and submit the draft work programme of the Institute to the Board;

(b) Prepare and submit a proposed annual budget to the Board in accordance with articles VII and VIII of this statute;

(c) Execute the work programme and make the expenditure authorized in the approved budget;

(d) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute;

(e) Set up *ad hoc* consultative bodies as may be necessary;

(f) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and international as well as national, public and private agencies with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;

⁸⁶ A/39/549.

⁸⁷ A/39/553, annex.

(g) Accept, subject to the provisions of article VII, paragraph 4, below, voluntary contributions to the Institute;

(h) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international and national programmes in similar fields;

(i) Report to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of its work programmes;

(j) Submit to the General Assembly reports approved by the Board.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director under letters of appointment signed by him in the name of the Secretary-General and limited to service with the Institute. The staff shall be responsible to the Director in the exercise of their functions.

4. The terms and conditions of service of the Director and the staff shall be those provided in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be proposed by the Director and approved by the Secretary-General.

5. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

6. The Director and the staff of the Institute are officials of the United Nations and are therefore covered by Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and by other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of such officials.

Article V

SENIOR FELLOWS, CONSULTANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

1. The Director may designate each year, with the approval of the Board and for a period not longer than one year at a time, qualified persons to serve as senior fellows of the Institute. Such persons, who may be invited to participate as lecturers or research scholars, shall be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute. They may receive honorariums and be paid travel expenses.

2. The Director may also arrange for the services of consultants for the purpose of contributing to the analysis and planning of the activities of the Institute or for special assignments in connection with the Institute's programmes. Such consultants shall be engaged in accordance with policies established by the Secretary-General.

3. The Director may appoint correspondents in countries or regions to assist in maintaining contacts with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research.

Article VI

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

1. In addition to the close co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs required by article I of this statute, the Institute shall develop arrangements for active co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system.

2. The Institute may also develop arrangements for co-operation with other organizations and institutions active in the field of disarmament research which may be of assistance in the performance of the Institute's functions.

Article VII

FINANCE

1. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations shall form the principal source of financing of the Institute.

2. A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. The actual amount of any subvention shall be determined in accordance with article VIII of this statute; it may be less than, but shall not exceed, an amount equivalent to one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources in respect of the year for which a subvention is being requested. The assured income shall be that which has already been received or which has been pledged in writing by the time the level of any subvention is being considered.

3. Specific activities which the General Assembly may request the Institute to add to its regular work programme shall be paid for from the regular budget of the United Nations in amounts to be determined at the time the activities are requested.

4. The Director may accept voluntary contributions to the Institute that are unrestricted or that are designated for the implementation of an

activity approved by the Board. Other voluntary contributions may be accepted only with the approval of the Board, which shall take into account the comments of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. Voluntary contributions to the Institute shall be kept in a special account to be established by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

6. The special account of the Institute shall be held and administered solely for the purposes of the Institute. The Controller of the United Nations shall perform all necessary financial and accounting functions for the Institute, including the custody of its funds, and shall prepare and certify the annual accounts of the Institute.

7. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the financial policies established by the Secretary-General shall apply to the financial operations of the Institute. Funds of the Institute shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Article VIII

BUDGET

1. The proposed annual budget of the Institute shall be based on the proposed draft work programme of the Institute. It shall be prepared by the Director in consultation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Office of Financial Services of the Secretariat.

2. The proposed annual budget, together with the comments and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, shall be submitted to the Board for action in accordance with article III, paragraphs 2 (b) and (c) of this statute.

3. A recommendation by the Board, under article III, paragraph 2 (c), for a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for approval.

Article IX

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER SUPPORT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the Institute with appropriate administrative and other support in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Institute shall reimburse the United Nations for the costs of such support, as determined by the Controller of the United Nations after consultation with the Director.

Article X

LOCATION

The Institute shall have its seat at Geneva.

Article XI

STATUS

The Institute, being part of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities provided in Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international agreements and United Nations resolutions relating to the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization.

Article XII

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this statute may be made by the General Assembly.

I

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 109 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the Assembly called for the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated,

Recalling also its resolution 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, in which it urged the Conference on Disarmament, as soon as it considered that the circumstances were propitious for that purpose, to renew its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament previously requested, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a progress report on the matter and to submit to the Assembly not later than at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme,

Having examined the progress report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament,⁸⁸ which is an integral part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session,

Noting that in its report the *Ad Hoc* Committee stated that it was agreed that circumstances were not conducive to making progress towards the resolution of outstanding issues and expressed the hope that maximum efforts would be exerted to ensure that early the following year the circumstances would be such as to permit the resumption of the work on the elaboration of the programme and its successful conclusion,

1. *Regrets* that during the 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament it was not possible to renew the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament;

2. *Urges* that all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament may resume its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament early in its 1985 session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress of its work.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

J

DISARMAMENT WEEK

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the escalating arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, which represents a serious threat to the very existence of mankind,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race and bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace,

Emphasizing anew the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Mindful of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its

tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,⁸⁹

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,⁹¹

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, 37/78 D of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 L of 20 December 1983,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General⁹² on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;

3. *Expresses serious concern* over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;

4. *Stresses* the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;

5. *Recommends* to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 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;

6. *Invites* all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General;⁹³

7. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

8. *Also invites* international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

9. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

10. *Requests* Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Gen-

⁸⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), para. 126.

⁸⁹ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

⁹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, annex V, para. 12.

⁹² A/39/493.

⁹³ A/34/436.

eral Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

K

CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that, in the Political Declaration adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was declared that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation,⁹⁴

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States and the quantitative and qualitative development of such weapons directly and fundamentally jeopardize the vital security interests of both nuclear- and non-nuclear weapon States alike,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as a first step in the process which should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania,⁸⁰

Convinced of the urgent need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. *Believes that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;*

2. *Requests 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 of existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;*

3. *Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on its consideration of this subject;*

4. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".*

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

L

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ in which it affirmed that all the peoples of the world had a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations, that, consequently, all States had the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament and that all States had the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, inter alia, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

Taking note of the fact that at the 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament, twenty-one States not members of the Conference participated in its work,

1. *Reaffirms 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;*

2. *Requests 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.*

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

M

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to intensify the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as contained in the Final Document of that session⁷⁹ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of

⁹⁴ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, sect. I, para. 28.

the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979⁹⁵ and General Assembly resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 F of 20 December 1983,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Deeply concerned over the continued nuclear-arms race and the initiation of a new, quantitatively and qualitatively more dangerous round of that race, which has an immediate negative impact on the development of the international situation and international relations,

Bearing in mind the vital interest of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would release considerable financial and material resources to be used for the economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries,

Considering the increased activity of peace and anti-war movements against the arms race and for disarmament,

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as confirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of 24 October 1970,⁹⁶ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Stressing that, within the framework of international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament, it is necessary to avert nuclear war by means of gradual limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments up to a complete liquidation of all their kinds on the basis of the principle of equal security,

Expressing the conviction that concrete manifestations of political goodwill, including unilateral measures, such as an obligation not to make first use of nuclear weapons, improve conditions for resolving disarmament issues in a spirit of co-operation among States,

Stressing that proposals, relatively simple in their execution and at the same time effective, and agreements aimed at eliminating the use or the threat of use of force, be it on a world-wide or regional scale, contribute considerably to that end,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations bears primary responsibility and plays a central role in unifying efforts to maintain and to develop active co-operation among States in order to resolve the issues of disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete

results, and by conducting them on the basis of the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new channels of the arms race;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of refraining from war propaganda, in particular nuclear war — global or limited — and from the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to deterioration of the international situation and to further intensification of the arms race and which are also detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. *Declares* that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁹⁷ is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

5. *Expresses the firm conviction* that, for effective international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament it is inevitable that the policy of States, primarily of those which dispose of nuclear weapons, be directed to averting a nuclear war;

6. *Appeals* to States which are 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 these groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign,⁹⁸ launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, in particular through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to consider, in order further to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, measures aimed at strengthening the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament through research, education, information, communication and culture;

9. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

N

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December

⁹⁵ Resolution 34/88.

⁹⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁹⁷ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V.*

1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 I of 20 December 1983,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁹⁹

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Reaffirming that the establishment of *ad hoc* committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Deploing the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the 1984 session of the Conference,

Deploing also the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up *ad hoc* committees under item I 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,

1. *Expresses its deep concern and disappointment* that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. *Once again urges* the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 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;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing *ad hoc* committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the *ad hoc* committees under item I 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;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-weapon-test ban;

6. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session;

7. *Once again calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament;

8. *Calls upon* the members of the Conference on Disarmament that have 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 has entrusted to it in the field of negotiations on disarmament;

9. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

O

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,⁷⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than six years since that session, that in the meantime the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that the absence of constructive dialogue among the nuclear-weapon States has reached unprecedented levels, that annual global military expenditures are approaching the staggering figure of \$1,000 billion, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

Expressing serious concern that even the limited negotiations on arms reduction and disarmament which were already under way have been stalled,

Convinced that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on nuclear deterrence and on the use of nuclear weapons, has heightened the risk of the out-

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

break of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations.

Further convinced that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved for several years, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure, and that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals, particularly nuclear arsenals,

Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations in good faith on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

Convinced that the success of disarmament negotiations, in which all the people of the world have a vital interest, can be achieved through the active participation of Member States in such negotiations, contributing thereby to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, 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 threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to 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;

3. *Invites* all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Calls upon* great Powers to undertake genuine negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;

5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war 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;

6. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

7. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

P

PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly.

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing nuclear-arms race,

Deeply concerned by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Conscious that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁷⁹ regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war, they are instruments of mass annihilation,⁸⁴

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 I of 9 December 1982 and, in particular, its resolution 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session,⁹⁹

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1984 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its thirty-ninth session,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all peoples of the world,

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

1. *Notes with regret* that despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for two years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures 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;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

4. *Requests* 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Invites* 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;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

Q

REVIEW OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS THE SECOND DISARMAMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Expressing its concern that the purposes and objectives of the Decade are far from being realized,

Alarmed at the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

Also alarmed at the recent findings of the possible consequences of a nuclear war under present circumstances, as documented by competent scientists,

Deeply concerned at the continued dissipation of ever-increasing human and material resources on the arms race,

Expressing its anguish that no negotiations are taking place on the crucial issue of nuclear weapons,

Convinced of the urgent necessity for the resumption of negotiations, both bilaterally between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America and multilaterally by the Conference on Disarmament,

1. *Decides* 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;

2. *Requests* 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;

3. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to include in its assessment any relevant matters which, in the view of any Member State, require such review;

4. *Requests* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

R

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,¹⁰⁰

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission has played and the significant contribution that it has made in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Desirous of strengthening the effectiveness of the Disarmament Commission as the deliberative body in the field of disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 E of 20 December 1983,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and 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 General Assembly as well as the results of its 1984 substantive session;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1985 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommenda-

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42).

tions on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁹⁹ together with all the official records of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/149. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982 and 38/185 of 20 December 1983, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,¹⁰¹

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decision, taken at its thirty-fourth session in resolution 34/80 B, to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo during 1981,

Recalling also its decision to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area and progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening,

Recalling further its decision, taken at its thirty-eighth session in resolution 38/185, concerning the convening of the Conference in the first half of 1985,

Recalling the exchange of views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1984,¹⁰²

Noting the exchange of views on the adverse political and security climate in the region,

Noting further the various documents before the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

Convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering that any other foreign military presence in the area, whenever it is contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and

the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires the active participation of and full co-operation among the littoral and hinterland States, the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users to ensure conditions of peace and security based on the purposes and principles of the Charter, as well as on the general principles of international law,

Considering further that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Calling for the renewal of genuinely constructive efforts through the exercise of the political will necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Deeply concerned at the danger posed by the grave and ominous developments in the area and the resulting sharp deterioration of peace, security and stability which particularly seriously affect the littoral and hinterland States, as well as international peace and security,

Convinced that the continued deterioration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area is an important consideration bearing on the question of the urgent convening of the Conference and that the easing of tension in the area would enhance the prospect of success being achieved by the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean¹⁰³ and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. *Emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

3. *Takes note* of the progress made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee during 1984;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean, 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 Committee in consultation with the host country;

5. *Decides* 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 may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference;

6. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues;

7. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

¹⁰² See A/AC.159/SR.238-242, 244-253 and 255-258 and A/AC.159/SR.229-262/Corrigendum.

¹⁰³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/39/29)*

8. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold three further preparatory sessions in 1985 of a duration of two weeks each, with the possibility of holding a fourth session to be considered as required;

10. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

11. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/150. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982 and 38/186 of 20 December 1983,

Reiterating its conviction that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,¹⁰⁴

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰⁵ it decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 23 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 14 of its report to the General Assembly,¹⁰⁴ the *Ad Hoc* Committee

on the World Disarmament Conference stated, *inter alia*, the following:

"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";

2. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States in order to remain currently informed of their positions, as well as with all other States, and to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially bearing in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/151. General and complete disarmament

A

REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 10 to 20 September 1984 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that in its Final Declaration the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques concluded that the obligations assumed under the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties,¹⁰⁶

Noting also that the Review Conference found the Convention and its objectives to be of continuing importance and that it was in the common interest of mankind to maintain its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Noting, in this context, that the Review Conference recognized the need to keep under continuing review and examination the provisions of paragraph 1 of article I of the Convention, in order to assure their continued effectiveness,

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 28 (A/39/28).

¹⁰⁵ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁰⁶ See First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Pro-

hibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, Final Document (ENMOD/CONF.1/13) (Geneva, 1984), part II, art. I.

Noting that the Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security,

Noting furthermore that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

1. Takes 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;

2. Calls upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

3. Reiterates its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

B

STUDY OF THE QUESTION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 F of 13 December 1982, in which it decided that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the *Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects*¹⁰⁷ in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975,

Recalling also that it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out the study and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Recalling further its resolution 38/188 I of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones for its consideration and analysis all the relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, as well as the records of the debate on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁸ to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, informing the Secretary-General that the Group has not been able to conclude the study within the time available and that the experts consider that the work could be completed if the time period of the study were extended;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts for its consideration and

analysis all the relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, as well as the records of the debate on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

C

STUDY ON CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions in which, *inter alia*, it approved the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis,

Recalling the discussions at the 1981 and 1982 substantive sessions of the Disarmament Commission on the general approach to the study, its structure and scope, which resulted in the establishment of agreed guidelines for the study,¹⁰⁹

Recalling also its resolution 38/188 A of 20 December 1983, by which it took note of the status report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁰ and requested him to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General¹¹¹ containing the study,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces,¹¹² prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts on All Aspects of the Conventional Arms Race and on Disarmament relating to Conventional Weapons and Armed Forces who assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. Draws the attention of all the Member States to the study and its conclusions;

4. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 31 May 1985, of their views regarding the study;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication¹¹² and to give it the widest possible distribution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its fortieth session containing the views of Member States received regarding the study.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

¹⁰⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.1.7.

¹⁰⁸ A/39/400.

¹⁰⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3)*, annex III.

¹¹⁰ A/38/437.

¹¹¹ A/39/348.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title *Study on Conventional Disarmament* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.X.1).

D

NUCLEAR-WEAPON FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep alarm over the continuation and intensification of the nuclear-arms race, which seriously increases the threat of nuclear war,

Conscious of the fact that further buildup and improvement of nuclear weapons is not only dangerous but senseless,

Taking into account the great responsibility of nuclear-weapon States for the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear war,

Recalling its previous resolutions calling for a nuclear-weapon freeze both in quantitative and in qualitative terms,

Recalling also that on several occasions it has expressed the firm conviction that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze,

Noting the wide support for the Joint Declaration of the Heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, issued on 22 May 1984,¹¹³ which contained an appeal to the nuclear-weapon States to halt testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Deeply regretting that some nuclear Powers have not responded positively to its relevant appeals or to appeals and proposals by other States made repeatedly during the last two years,

Convinced that a nuclear-weapon freeze would raise the level of trust among States, ease international tension and create a favourable atmosphere for drastic reductions of nuclear arsenals,

Convinced also that striving for such reductions on the basis of equal security up to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons should become a binding norm of conduct for the nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification, as provided for in its resolution 38/76 of 15 December 1983;

2. *Urges once again* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States;

3. *Strongly believes* that all the other nuclear-weapon States should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons;

4. *Stresses* 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.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

¹¹³ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

¹¹⁴ A/39/544.

E

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO THE CAUSE OF ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 J of 20 December 1983,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, play a more active role in this field,

Reaffirming also the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral negotiating body,

Stressing again the close relationship between matters concerning international security and disarmament, and the interest in close co-operation between the units in the Secretariat dealing with them,

Convinced that all possible avenues should be effectively utilized for the cause of preventing war, in particular nuclear war, and achieving disarmament,

Reaffirming further the close link existing between disarmament and development,

Convinced that disarmament would contribute to the effective economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries, by contributing to reducing the economic disparities between developed and developing countries and establishing the new international economic order on the basis of justice, equality and co-operation, and towards solving other global problems,

Convinced also that there is a close relationship between the development of international co-operation in various fields, such as trade, economic development, exploration and use of outer space, environmental protection, health and the prevention of war, in particular nuclear war, and the achievement of arms limitation and disarmament,

Taking note of various activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in pursuance of its resolution 38/188 J as reflected in the note by the Secretary-General,¹¹⁴

Noting also the wide range of activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign and in observance of Disarmament Week, reflected in relevant reports of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁵

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-fourth session,¹¹⁶

1. *Reaffirms* 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;

2. *Recommends* that, at periodic meetings of the Secretary-General with the executive heads of the specialized agencies mentioned in paragraph 4 of its resolution 38/188 J, consideration should be given to the elaboration of a plan of co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies in the field of disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the

¹¹⁵ A/39/492 and A/39/493.

¹¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/39/38)*.

implementation of the present resolution, including information on relevant activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

4. *Decides* 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".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

F

MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 J of 13 December 1982 in which the Secretary-General was requested to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of the military use of research and development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁷ to which is 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 has been made in the preparation of the report, certain issues remain to be resolved, and that after consultations among the experts an extension of the time period of the study is requested in order to enable the Group to resolve these issues and to submit its final report in time for the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

G

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Deeply concerned that the arms race has continued unabated and that world military expenditures are increasing,

Conscious of the need to utilize resources spent on the arms race for constructive development purposes, particularly in the developing countries,

Reaffirming its conviction that the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States and that all States must be actively concerned with and contribute to that process,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

Regretting that, especially in recent years, no substantive progress has been made in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing the urgent need for meaningful measures to prevent any erosion of the security of States and initiate the long overdue process of real disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field,

Recognizing further the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament, to play a more active role in that field in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976 by which it, *inter alia*, decided to keep the question of the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review,

1. *Invites* 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 can more effectively exercise its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit those views and suggestions to the Disarmament Commission before the convening of its substantive session in 1985;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Requests further* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

H

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982 and 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament,¹¹⁸ at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the

¹¹⁷ A/39/525.

¹¹⁸ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹⁹ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1984 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the Conference's programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1984 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",¹²⁰

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,¹²¹

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

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

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

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

I

CURBING THE NAVAL ARMS RACE: LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND EXTENSION OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES TO SEAS AND OCEANS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 F of 20 December 1983,

Convinced that all channels of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, should be effectively covered by the efforts to halt and reverse it,

Disturbed by the growing threat to peace, international security and global stability posed by the continuing escalation of the naval arms race,

Alarmed by the ever more frequent use of naval fleets or other naval formations for demonstrations or use of force and as an instrument to exert pressure against sovereign States, especially developing countries, to interfere in their internal affairs, to commit acts of armed aggression and intervention and to preserve the remnants of the colonial system,

Aware that the growing presence of naval fleets and the intensification of the naval activities of some States in conflict areas or far from their own shores increase tensions in these regions and could adversely affect the security of the

international sea lanes through these areas and the exploitation of maritime resources,

Firmly convinced that the undertaking of urgent steps to curb military confrontation at sea would be a significant contribution to preventing war, especially nuclear war, and to strengthening peace and international security,

Aware of the numerous initiatives and concrete proposals to undertake effective measures aimed at limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans,

Stressing once again the importance of relevant measures of a regional character, such as the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,¹²² and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and co-operation,

Reaffirming once again that seas and oceans, being of vital importance to mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹²³ containing the replies of Member States, including a major naval Power, on the modalities for negotiations, as well as various specific ideas and new proposals for joint measures on curbing the naval arms race and naval activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the prevailing view expressed in these replies strongly favours an early commencement of negotiations aimed at curbing the naval arms race and naval activities, strengthening confidence and security at sea and reducing naval armaments,

1. *Appeals once again* to all Member States, in particular the major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval activities in areas of conflict or tensions, or far from their own shores;

2. *Reaffirms* 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 is high;

3. *Invites* 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;

4. *Also invites* Member States, especially those that have 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;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider this question and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

¹¹⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

¹²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27)*, sect. II.D.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, sect. III.B.

¹²² Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

¹²³ A/39/419 and Corr.1

J

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION,
STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 D of 20 December 1983,

1. *Takes note* of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons¹²⁴ 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;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/152. Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/77 of 15 December 1983,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Taking note of the study on the question of Antarctica,¹²⁵

Conscious of the increasing international awareness of and interest in Antarctica,

Bearing in mind the Antarctic Treaty¹²⁶ and the significance of the system it has developed,

Taking into account the debate on this item at its thirty-ninth session,¹²⁷

Convinced of the advantages of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Economic Declaration adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,¹²⁸

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the study on the question of Antarctica;

¹²⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), para. 120.

¹²⁵ A/39/583 (Part I) and Corr.1 and 2 and A/39/583 (Part II) and Corr.1, vols. I-III.

¹²⁶ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778, p. 72.

¹²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, First Committee, 50th and 52nd to 55th meetings.

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

**39/153. Strengthening of security and co-operation
in the Mediterranean region**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982 and 38/189 of 20 December 1983,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Expressing concern over persistent and increasing tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Considering, in this regard, the urgency for all States to conform in their actions with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹²⁹

Reaffirming the need to promote security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Taking note, in this connection, of the conclusion of the meeting of the Mediterranean members of the movement of non-aligned countries, held at Valletta on 10 and 11 September 1984,¹³⁰ and of the commitments assumed by the participants with the objective of contributing to peace and security in the region,

Taking note also of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,¹³¹

1. *Reaffirms:*

(a) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(b) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of dis-

¹²⁸ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. III, paras. 122 and 123.

¹²⁹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹³⁰ See A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex.

¹³¹ A/39/517 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

putes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(c) The need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

3. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

5. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

6. *Invites* the member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/154. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/73 H of 15 December 1983,

Profoundly concerned over the situation of the international community today in circumstances of tensions and conflicts long continuing between nations, denoting a marked decline in the respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the basic elements of international law,

Gravely concerned over the increasing manifestations of various forms of international terrorism,

Considering that the main organ of the United Nations which under the Charter has the essential characteristic of rendering effective its decisions is the Security Council,

Bearing in mind that the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 12 September 1983¹³² and 28 September 1984,¹³³ although referring to the subject of collective security, indicate no concrete steps taken or to be taken to implement the relevant provisions of the Charter,

Taking due account of the need that, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, specific endeavours should be devoted by the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations required by the Charter,

1. *Recommends* that the Security Council give priority consideration to the need for strengthening the system of collective security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/155. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security¹³⁴ have not been fully implemented,

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

Recalling the duty of States not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of any State, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹³⁵

Noting the provisions of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States,¹³⁶

Recalling the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,¹³⁷

Alarmed by increasing tensions in international relations and the heightened confrontations that characterize the relations between the great Powers, accompanied by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in more and more parts of the world, the escalation to new levels of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and the danger of its extension into outer space, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Profoundly disturbed by the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference, aggression and foreign occupation, by the aggravation of existing crises in the world and the outbreak of new ones, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, by the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation and by attempts to characterize erroneously the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation, thus denying them the right to self-determination, to decide their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations, by the persistence of colonialism, racism and *apartheid* supported by the growing use of

¹³² S/15971. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Resolutions and Decisions, 1983*, part II, "Consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, 1982".

¹³³ S/16760. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions, 1984*, part II, "Consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization".

¹³⁴ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

¹³⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹³⁶ Resolution 36/103, annex.

¹³⁷ Resolution 37/10, annex.

military force, by the intensification and expansion of the scope and frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities conceived within the context of big-Power confrontation and used as means of pressure, threat and destabilization, and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations,

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

Bearing in mind that the year 1985 will mark four decades since the United Nations was established on the conclusion of the Second World War, which had brought untold sorrow to mankind, and should provide an occasion to review the performance of the United Nations system over the past four decades with a view to enhancing its role and effectiveness towards the achievement of peace, security, justice and development,

Urging all States to take effective measures during the year of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations to contribute towards the amelioration of international political and economic relations in the interest of lasting world peace and the progress of mankind,

Noting that the year 1985 will also mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(a) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(b) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, to start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³⁸ and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in its

Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Invites* all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of big-Power confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. *Urges* all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end:

(a) To seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

(b) To proceed without delay to a global consideration of ways and means for bringing about a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations with a view to establishing the new international economic order;

(c) To accelerate the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones;

(d) To implement urgently measures agreed upon to ameliorate the critical economic situation in Africa which is the result, *inter alia*, of persistent inclement climatic factors;

6. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger which the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

7. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. *Reiterates* that the current deterioration of the international situation requires an effective Security Council and, to that end, emphasizes the need to examine mechanisms and working methods on a continued basis in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council, in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Emphasizes* that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. *Reiterates* the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

12. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their

¹³⁸ Resolution S-10/2.

national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹³⁹ and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

13. *Welcomes* the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expresses the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the continent with the greatest concentration of armaments and military forces, will achieve significant and positive results;

14. *Reiterates its call* upon great Powers to abandon policies of confrontation which have hitherto given rise to tension and mistrust and to engage without any further delay in genuine and constructive negotiations in good faith, taking into account the interests of the entire international community;

15. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the basis of the replies received;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/156. Strengthening of international security: common security

The General Assembly.

Recognizing the common interest of all nations in promoting an effective approach to security, which will seek the common security of all nations.

Firmly believing that the mind of man can prevail over the weapons of war,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the relevant information on the consultations in the Security Council, provided by the President of the Council in his notes dated 12 September 1983¹³² and 28 September 1984;¹³³

2. *Welcomes* the important considerations contained therein;

3. *Reaffirms*, in particular, as the prerequisite for peace, the need for strict compliance by all Member States with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and with the Charter itself, as well as the obligation of States to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council;

4. *Expresses its awareness* of the respective functions and specific powers of the Security Council and the other principal organs of the United Nations;

5. *Welcomes* the serious, comprehensive discussions that have already taken place;

6. *Takes note*, in particular, of the concentration of discussion on specific aspects of the work of the Security

Council, as well as of the prevailing collegial efforts to advance ideas with best prospects for producing agreement;

7. *Stresses* the primary responsibility of the Security Council, acting on behalf of the international community, in the collective maintenance of peace and security;

8. *Encourages* the Security Council, subject to its own priorities, to intensify its efforts in the prevention of international conflict and the peaceful settlement of disputes by envisaging, if possible, a more systematic series of meetings under the agreed five main aspects mentioned in paragraph 2 of the note of the President of the Council dated 12 September 1983;¹³²

9. *Welcomes* further information from the Security Council on the progress achieved, at periodic intervals, as deemed appropriate.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/157. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

The General Assembly.

Recalling its Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Recalling also its resolution 36/104 of 9 December 1981, in which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed the lasting importance of the preparation of societies for life in peace as part of all constructive efforts to shape relations among States and to strengthen international peace and security, and recognized the paramount value of positive moulding of human consciousness for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Noting that the year 1985 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹³⁹ and the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations¹³⁵ and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,¹³⁴

Taking into consideration that the General Assembly declared 1986 to be the International Year of Peace,¹⁴⁰ which will be solemnly proclaimed on 24 October 1985 and linked with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Aware of and concerned over the current state of international relations, which calls for renewed efforts to promote confidence and create lasting guarantees for a propitious climate of international relations,

Reiterating that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to contribute their genuine share of efforts towards international peace and understanding.

Noting the important role and historic responsibility of Governments, heads of State or Government as well as other statesmen, politicians, diplomats and civic leaders for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security,

Expressing its satisfaction that notwithstanding the unfavourable trends in international relations, there is specific evidence of some progress, although insufficient, in both national and international efforts towards the preparation of societies for life in peace, notably in the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies con-

¹³⁹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹⁴⁰ Resolution 37/16.

cerned as well as other governmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴¹ prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/104,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the lasting validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Invites* 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 active 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;

3. *Reaffirms* the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to establish lasting conditions of world peace, international understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation;

4. *Recognizes* the role and great historic 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 a just and durable peace for present and future generations;

5. *Solemnly invites* all States to further intensify their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace by strictly adhering to the principles enshrined in the Declaration and by taking all necessary steps towards that end at the national and international levels;

6. *Reiterates its appeal* for concerted action on the part of Governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as other interested international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to give tangible effect to the supreme importance of and need for establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations;

7. *Requests* 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, in a comprehensive manner, questions pertaining to the implementation of the Declaration;

8. *Further requests* 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 International Year of Peace, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-second session.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/158. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/119 of 16 December 1982 and 38/191 of 20 December 1983 on the implementation

of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the primary function of the United Nations, in particular through the Security Council, is the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

Alarmed over the growing tendency of States to resort to the use of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other States, thus ignoring the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹⁴²

Concerned that the Security Council has not always been able to take decisive action for the maintenance of international peace and for resolving international problems,

Recognizing that fundamental approaches to genuine security include, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the Charter system of collective security,

Conscious of the important role with which the Security Council is entrusted in enhancing the collective security provisions of the Charter for the promotion of peace and security in the world in accordance with the Charter,

Regretting that the provisions of the Charter relating to collective security measures have not been fully implemented,

Taking into account, in this connection, the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,¹⁴³ thirty-eighth¹⁴⁴ and thirty-ninth sessions,¹⁴⁵

Also taking into account the note by the President of the Security Council dated 12 September 1983,¹⁴⁶

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,¹⁴⁷

Also recalling the views of the Governments of the five Nordic countries on the strengthening of the United Nations,¹⁴⁸

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,¹⁴⁹

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security",

1. *Regrets* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations which the General Assembly decided to establish by its resolution 38/191 has not been constituted;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, as a matter of urgency, to undertake consultations with the regional groups to appoint fifty-four Member States to constitute the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee¹⁵⁰ on the basis of equitable geographical representation and including the permanent members of the Security Council;

¹⁴¹ A/39/143 and Add.1.

¹⁴² Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/37/1).*

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/38/1).*

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1).*

¹⁴⁶ S/15971. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Resolutions and Decisions, 1983, part II, "Considera-*

tion of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, 1982".

¹⁴⁷ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I.

¹⁴⁸ A/38/271-S/15830, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1983, document S/15830, annex.*

¹⁴⁹ A/39/144 and Add.1.

¹⁵⁰ The membership of the Committee will be announced subsequently.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to invite those Member States that have not yet done so, to communicate to him not later than 30 April 1985 their views and comments on the matter and to transmit those views and comments to the *Ad Hoc* Committee as soon as possible;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in considering the matter, to take due account of the views and comments of Member States, including their recommendations, and to submit a progress report to the Security Council for its consideration and comments and to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, and a final report to the Assembly at its forty-first session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/159. Inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism and any actions by States aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State, as well as the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion and constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Expressing its profound concern that State terrorism has lately been practised ever more frequently in relations between States and that military and other actions are being taken against the sovereignty and political independence of States and the self-determination of peoples,

Noting that all this seriously endangers the independent existence of States and the possibility of ensuring peaceful relations and mutual trust between them and leads to a sharp exacerbation of tensions and a growing threat of war,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples freely to determine their own destiny and the course of their development,

Convinced that the interests of maintaining peace require that relations between States, regardless of ideologies, should be based on strict observance of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as on generally recognized principles and norms of international relations, *inter alia*, renunciation of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States, permanent sovereignty of States and peoples over their natural resources and self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes,

Categorically rejecting all concepts, doctrines or ideologies intended to justify actions of States aimed at undermining the socio-political system of other States,

1. *Resolutely condemns* policies and practices of terrorism in relations between States as a method of dealing with other States and peoples;

2. *Demands* that all States take no actions aimed at military intervention and occupation, forcible change in or undermining of the socio-political system of States, destabilization and overthrow of their Governments and, in particular, initiate no military action to that end under any pretext whatsoever and cease forthwith any such action already in progress;

3. *Urges* all States to respect and strictly observe, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the sovereignty and political independence of States and the right of peoples to self-determination, as well as their right freely, without outside interference and intervention, to choose their socio-political system and to pursue their political, economic, social and cultural development.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/160. Relationship between disarmament and development¹⁵¹

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/71 B, of 15 December 1983,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁵² concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Considering:

(a) That world-wide military spending has acquired a staggering magnitude and the global trend continues to be towards a faster rate of annual increase in these expenditures,

(b) That this situation stands in dramatic contrast to the sombre state of the global economy and has serious implications for the economic prospects of the world, particularly those of the developing countries,

(c) That the world economy, particularly that of developing countries, would benefit from appropriate international action that took into account the close relationship of disarmament and development,

Also considering that in view of the importance and urgency of giving international consideration and practical expression to that relationship, the time has come for a comprehensive discussion of the subject at a high political level,

Taking note of the report adopted by the Disarmament Commission at the end of its 1984 session,¹⁵³

Taking note, in particular, of the recommendation contained in the report of the Disarmament Commission according to which efforts should be continued to enable the General Assembly to reach, at its thirty-ninth session, a broad measure of agreement on the subject, taking into account the views expressed in the report,¹⁵⁴

1. *Decides* 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;

2. *Also decides* that the purposes of the Conference should be:

¹⁵¹ See also sect. X.B.1, decision 39/424

¹⁵² Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly: Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42).*

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 27

(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;

¹⁵⁵ At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly entrusted its President with the task of appointing the members of the Preparatory Committee. The membership of the Committee will be announced subsequently.

(c) To consider ways and means of releasing additional resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries;

3. *Further decides* to set up a Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development composed of fifty-four members,¹⁵⁵ which should formulate and submit, by consensus, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
39/94	Effects of atomic radiation (A/39/609)	70	14 December 1984	101
39/95	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/39/712)			
	Resolution A	71	14 December 1984	102
	Resolution B	71	14 December 1984	102
	Resolution C	71	14 December 1984	103
	Resolution D	71	14 December 1984	103
	Resolution E	71	14 December 1984	104
	Resolution F	71	14 December 1984	105
	Resolution G	71	14 December 1984	105
	Resolution H	71	14 December 1984	106
39/96	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (A/39/713)	72	14 December 1984	106
39/97	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (A/39/610)	73	14 December 1984	108
39/98	Questions relating to information (A/39/714)			
	Resolution A	74	14 December 1984	108
	Resolution B	74	14 December 1984	113
39/99	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/39/715)			
	A. Assistance to Palestine refugees	75	14 December 1984	115
	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	75	14 December 1984	116
	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	75	14 December 1984	116
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	75	14 December 1984	116
	E. Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip	75	14 December 1984	117
	F. Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees	75	14 December 1984	117
	G. Population and refugees displaced since 1967	75	14 December 1984	117
	H. Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties	75	14 December 1984	118
	I. Protection of Palestine refugees	75	14 December 1984	118
	J. Palestine refugees in the West Bank	75	14 December 1984	119
	K. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine Refugees	75	14 December 1984	119
39/100	International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees (A/39/621)	76	14 December 1984	120
39/101	Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea (A/39/716)	77	14 December 1984	120

39/94. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 38/78 of 15 December 1983, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,²

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee, see sect. X.B.3.

² A/39/341.

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Taking note of the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit shorter reports with scientific supporting documents on the specialized topics mentioned in its report as soon as the relevant studies are completed,³

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past twenty-nine years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/95. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/79 A of 15 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross of 13 December 1983,⁴

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 November 1984,⁵

1. *Deplores* the fact that the Israeli authorities, at the last minute, took one prisoner, Ziyad Abu Eain, who had been registered before embarkation by delegates of the

International Committee of the Red Cross at Tel Aviv airport;

2. *Condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with General Assembly resolution 38/79 A;

3. *Demands again* the immediate release of all prisoners, including Ziyad Abu Eain, who were duly registered to be freed from Insar Camp and other military command posts in southern Lebanon and Israel but have not, in fact, been released, and the securing of their transfer to Algiers in conformity with the agreement reached through the good offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible and not later than the beginning of its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982 and 38/79 B of 15 December 1983,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of that Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and

³ A/38/142, para. 5

⁴ See A/38/735.

⁵ A/39/665.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982 and 38/79 C of 15 December 1983,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷ is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstruction to the efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

D

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982 and 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, and also those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983⁸ and 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,⁹ and other United Nations organs concerned and by the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,¹⁰ which contains, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 6 November 1984,¹¹

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(b) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights;

(c) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(d) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(e) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ See A/39/591.

¹¹ A/39/620.

(f) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(g) Excavations and transformations of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses, the most recent of which have been in the Jordan Valley;

(j) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(k) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(l) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(m) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic development of the population in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(n) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(o) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by these armed settlers against individuals, causing injury and death and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

9. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

10. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 above;

11. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

12. *Urges* the international organizations and the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

13. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations and the specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of

the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

16. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied territories;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings by all means available through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

18. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

E

The General Assembly.

Recalling Security Council resolutions 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980, 469 (1980) of 20 May 1980 and 484 (1980) of 19 December 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 36-147 D of 16 December 1981, 37/88 D of 10 December 1982 and 38/79 E of 15 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 27 September 1984,¹²

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶ in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

"Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

¹² A/39/527.

"Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive ...",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Demands once more* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible and not later than the beginning of its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981 and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982 and 38/79 F of 15 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 October 1984,¹³

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts and measures to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶

Deeply concerned at the continued harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling its resolution 38/79 G of 15 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 September 1984,¹⁴

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the policy of opening fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

¹³ A/39/532 and Corr.1.

¹⁴ A/39/501.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible and not later than the beginning of its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

H

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 471 (1980) of 5 June 1980, in which the Council condemned the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Birh and called for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of those crimes,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 36/147 G of 16 December 1981, 37/88 G of 10 December 1982 and 38/79 H of 15 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 July 1984,¹⁵

Recalling once again the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁶ in particular article 27, which states, *inter alia*:

“Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons . . . They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof . . .”.

Reaffirming the applicability of that Convention to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, inform the Secretary-General of the results of the investigations and prosecution relative to the assassination attempts;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/96. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/80 of 15 December 1983,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law for the advancement and preservation of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁶ on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹⁷

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-seventh session,¹⁸

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the use of outer space¹⁹ to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-third session:

(a) Continued, on a priority basis, its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;

(b) Continued its consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(c) Established a working group to consider, on a priority basis, matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including the elaboration of general principles to govern the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, a limited natural resource;

4. *Decides* that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-fourth session should, in its working groups, continue:

(a) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;

(b) Its consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(c) Its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

¹⁵ A/39/339.

¹⁶ A/39/515.

¹⁷ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/39/20).

¹⁹ Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

(resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

5. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-first session continued:

(a) Its consideration of the following items on a priority basis:

- (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
- (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;
- (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Its consideration of the following items:

- (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
- (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

6. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-second session should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

- (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
- (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; and, in this context, it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:
 - a. All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;
 - b. Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;
 - c. The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;

(iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

- (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
- (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

7. *Endorses further* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that, during the twenty-second session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of the

report of the Working Group on the work of its fourth session;²⁰

8. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1985, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;²¹

9. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

10. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

12. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

13. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

14. *Takes note* of the views expressed during the twenty-seventh session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space²² and during the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly²³ concerning questions relating to the militarization of outer space;

15. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means for maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

16. *Takes note* of the fact that work on the following three study projects proposed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has reached an advanced stage and that the final reports will be submitted to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-second session:

(a) Assistance to countries in studying their remote-sensing needs and assessing appropriate systems for meeting such needs (United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations);

(b) The feasibility of using direct broadcasting satellites for educational purposes and of internationally or regionally owned space segments (United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and International Telecommunication Union);

(c) The feasibility of obtaining closer spacing of satellites in the geostationary orbit and their satisfactory coexistence, including a closer examination of techno-economic implications, particularly for developing countries, in order to ensure the most effective utilization of this orbit in the interest of all countries (United Nations, International Telecommunication Union and other organizations);

²⁰ A/AC.105/336, annex II.

²¹ See A/AC.105/330, para. 51.

²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/39/20)*, paras. 15-26.

²³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Special Political Committee, 39th to 45th, 47th and 49th meetings; and *ibid.*, Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

17. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations applicable to space services;

18. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

21. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/97. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982 and 38/81 of 15 December 1983.

Awaiting the issuance of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

1. *Reaffirms and renews* the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

²⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

²⁵ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²⁶ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. 1, para. 173.

²⁷ See A/34/542, annex, sect. 1 paras. 280-299.

²⁸ A/39/139-S/16430, annex.

39/98. Questions relating to information

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/139 of 16 December 1976, 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 B of 16 December 1981, 37/94 B of 10 December 1982 and 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 on questions relating to information,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁴ which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁵

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,²⁶ in which the importance of the establishment of a new world information and communication order was stressed anew, as well as the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,²⁷ and particularly the final documents of the Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,²⁸

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,²⁹ as well as the relevant resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,³⁰

Conscious of the need for all countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information

²⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

³⁰ Resolution 33/73.

and communication order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information, and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting understanding and friendship among all nations and human rights,

Reaffirming that the establishment of a new world information and communication order is linked to the new international economic order and is an integral part of the international development process,

Emphasizing the important role that public information plays in promoting understanding of and support for the establishment of the new international economic order and international co-operation for development,

Emphasizing the role that public information plays in promoting support for universal disarmament and in increasing awareness of the relationship between disarmament and development among as broad a public as possible,

Reaffirming the primary role which the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, and recognizing the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, and that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, should give that organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication,

Recognizing the importance of the co-ordination and co-operation between the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its International Programme for the Development of Communication in the promotion of the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

Fully aware and cognizant of the important contribution which the mass media world-wide can make in enhancing and strengthening peace, deepening international understanding, promoting justice, equality, national independence, development, the exercise of human rights and the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

Noting that the celebration in 1985 of the fortieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations will provide a unique opportunity to promote and publicize the noble goals and accomplishments of the United Nations as a major forum for pooling the efforts of States to contribute to the solution of vital world problems,

Noting that the year 1985 will also mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the important role that the United Nations plays in its implementation,

Expressing its satisfaction with the successful co-ordination and co-operation displayed by the Department of Public Information with the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, as well as with news agencies of other developing and developed countries, and convinced that such efforts have contributed significantly to progress towards a new world information and communication order,

Taking note of the implementation by the Department of Public Information of those parts relevant to public information of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,³¹ as well as of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,³² adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Bangkok, in order to develop and further strengthen the dissemination of information regarding the struggle for independence of the people of Namibia, with a view to reaching the broadest possible public by means of a more systematic and better co-ordinated information campaign in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/36 D of 1 December 1983,

Taking note also of the implementation by the Department of Public Information of those parts of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights³³ relevant to information, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 E of 13 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system,³⁴

Expressing its satisfaction with the work of the Committee on Information as reflected in its report,³⁵

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,³⁶

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,³⁷

1. *Approves* the report of the Committee on Information, and all the recommendations contained in paragraph 86 of that report and annexed to the present resolution and affirms the requests and appeals reproduced therein as well as all the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B, and particularly all those unimplemented recommendations, and urges their full implementation;

2. *Reaffirms* the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Information, keeping in mind its mandate, the essential tasks of which are to continue to examine the policies and activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and effective world information and communication order, to continue to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union, while taking all possible steps to avoid any overlapping of activities on this subject;

4. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Con-

³¹ See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

³² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), chap. III, sect. B.

³³ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.1.21), chap. I, sect. B.

³⁴ See A/39/239.

³⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/39/21).

³⁶ A/39/479.

³⁷ A/39/497, annex.

stitution and the ideals reflected therein, its activities and for its efforts to further enhance its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

5. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States, to the information and communication media, both public and private, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely objective and better balanced information about the activities of the United Nations and, *inter alia*, about the efforts of the developing countries towards their economic, social and cultural progress and about the efforts of the international community to achieve international social justice and economic development, international peace and security 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;

6. *Urges* 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;

7. *Urges* 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 are received by the United Nations Office at Geneva and United Nations Headquarters in New York;

8. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to continue its follow-up programmes in further implementation of those parts relevant to public information of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,³¹ as well as of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,³² and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985;

9. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to cover adequately policies and practices which violate the principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³⁸ wherever they occur, especially those policies and practices which frustrate the attainment and exercise of the inalienable and national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985;

10. *Reiterates* the recommendation contained in its resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980 that additional resources for the Department of Public Information should be commensurate with the increase in the activities of the United Nations which the Department is called upon to cover for the purpose of public information, and that the Secretary-General should provide such resources to the Department to this end where needed;

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

³⁹ As a result of the above appointments, the Committee on Information is composed of the following 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,

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of the rapidly increasing role of United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requests the 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 system³⁴ and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985;

12. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from sixty-seven to sixty-nine and appoints China and Mexico as new members;³⁹

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1985, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report and annexed to the present resolution;

14. *Requests* 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 on Information and of the criteria established in General Assembly resolution 38/82 B, and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the annex to the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

ANNEX

Recommendations of the Committee on Information

1. The recommendations of the Committee on Information approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983, as well as all provisions of the resolution, should be reiterated, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the 98th plenary meeting of the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly on 15 December 1983. Those recommendations should be implemented in full, and the Secretary-General should be requested to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985 on measures taken for the implementation of those recommendations and provisions pending implementation.

2. The mandate of the Committee on Information should be renewed as set forth in General Assembly resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979 and reaffirmed in Assembly resolutions 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 of 16 December 1981, 37/94 B of 10 December 1982 and 38/82 B of 15 December 1983.

PROMOTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW, MORE JUST AND MORE EFFECTIVE WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER INTENDED TO STRENGTHEN PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND BASED ON THE FREE CIRCULATION AND WIDER AND BETTER BALANCED DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

3. All countries, the United Nations system as a whole, and all others concerned, should collaborate in the establishment of a new world infor-

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.

mation and communication order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation, and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing the diversity of sources of information and free access to information, and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life, and promoting understanding and friendship among all nations and human rights.

4. The United Nations system should reiterate its appeal to the international media and increase its efforts for action by the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress.

5. Under the current international climate of political conflicts and economic disorders, the Committee on Information, fully aware and cognizant of the important contribution that the mass media world-wide can make in enhancing and strengthening peace, deepening international understanding, promoting justice, equality, national independence, development, the exercise of human rights and the establishment of a new world information and communication order, recommends that the General Assembly appeal to the mass media to respond in a positive way to opportunities available to them in this field, in order to open new vistas of progress for the world community.

6. Aware of the existence of structural imbalances in the international distribution of news affecting the two-way flow of news, the Committee on Information recommends that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and all other obstacles in the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge, by *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information as a step toward free and more balanced information and the promotion of the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

7. The Committee on Information recommends that the need be stressed to ensure and promote the access of the developing countries to communication technology including communication satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities with a view to improving their own information and communication systems corresponding to the specific conditions prevailing in each country.

8. The Committee on Information, expressing its satisfaction with the successful co-ordination and co-operation displayed by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, as well as with news agencies of other developing and developed countries, and convinced that such efforts have contributed significantly to progress towards a new world information and communication order, recommends that the Department of Public Information strengthen its co-operation with the Pool and with the agencies of developing countries as this co-operation constitutes a concrete step towards a more just and equitable flow of information thus contributing to the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

9. The Committee on Information, while recognizing the importance of the co-ordination and co-operation between the Department of Public Information, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its International Programme for the Development of Communication in the promotion of the establishment of a new world information and communication order, recommends that the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare a consolidated study, within existing resources, on the contributions, effects and levels of co-ordination between those organizations and the International Telecommunication Union in support of the development of information and communication infrastructure and systems in the developing countries for submission to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985.

10. The United Nations system as a whole as well as the developed countries should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructures of the latter countries, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized.

11. The United Nations system should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting, as a matter of high priority, the development activities of the United Nations and, in particular, the improvement of the conditions of the lives of the people of developing countries.

12. The United Nations system should constantly promote the creation of a climate of confidence in relations among States, as a means of easing tension and facilitating the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

13. Reaffirming the primary role which the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and recognizing the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, the Committee on Information recommends that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should be urged to give that organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication. The Department of Public Information in particular should co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order and to disseminating as widely as possible information on the activities of that organization in this respect.

14. The Secretary-General should be requested to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session information concerning the arrangements for the convening, jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of a round table in 1985 on a new world information and communication order.

15. The Department of Public Information should be urged to monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as of regional intergovernmental organizations devoted to information and communication questions, within existing resources.

16. The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at the provision of all possible support and assistance to the developing countries, within existing resources, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to actions already adopted within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(a) Assistance to developing countries in training journalists and technical personnel and in setting up appropriate educational institutions and research facilities;

(b) The granting of favourable conditions to provide access to developing countries to such communication technology as is requisite for the establishment of a national information and communication system and correspondent with the specific situation of the country concerned;

(c) The creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting, by using their own resources;

(d) Assistance in establishing telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries, free from conditions of any kind.

17. All the information activities of the Department of Public Information should be guided by, and carried out in conformity with, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the aspiration for a new world information and communication order, as well as conform to the consensus reached among States in resolutions 4/19, 4/21 and 4/22 adopted on 27 October 1980 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session.⁴⁰

18. The role of the Department of Public Information as the focal point for the formulation and implementation of information activities of the United Nations should be re-emphasized, and in this regard the Committee on Information recommends that the proliferation of information units in the Secretariat independent of the Department should be discouraged.

19. The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, should be strengthened, keeping in view the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and along the lines established in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, to ensure a more coherent coverage of and a better knowledge about the United Nations and its work, especially in its priority areas, such as those

⁴⁰ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

stated in section III, paragraph 1, of Assembly resolution 35/201, including international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, the promotion of human rights, the struggle against *apartheid* and racial discrimination, economic, social and development issues, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the new international economic order and of a new world information and communication order, the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and programmes on women and youth.

20. The final documents of the Conference of the Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,²⁸ should be noted.

21. The Department of Public Information should maintain editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material produced by the Department and should promote to the greatest possible extent an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the people of the world. It should take the necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur.

22. The resolution adopted at the Conference of the Ministers of Information and Communication of the countries acting as centres of redistribution of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, meeting in Cairo on 9 and 10 May 1984, on the establishment and consolidation of an information network for news and broadcasting agencies of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should also be noted.

23. The relevant resolution on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984,⁴¹ should be noted.

CONTINUATION OF EXAMINATION OF UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES IN THE LIGHT OF THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PARTICULARLY DURING THE PAST TWO DECADES, AND OF THE IMPERATIVES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND OF A NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

24. In connection with the forthcoming celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should be urged to give appropriate support to the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations in promoting and publicizing the noble goals and accomplishments of the United Nations as a major forum for pooling efforts of States to contribute to the solution of vital world problems.

25. The Department of Public Information should continue to ensure that the daily dispatches of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool that it receives are appropriately utilized in the performance of the public information tasks of the United Nations:

(a) With a view to further promotion and development of a functional and mutually beneficial co-operation between the Department and the Pool, the existing arrangements in the Department for the conduct of this co-operation should be established on a more regular basis;

(b) In view of the successful joint coverage by the Pool of important conferences and other events within the United Nations system, this practice should be continued and further strengthened;

(c) The Department should consider the possibility of utilizing the dispatches received from the Pool to establish a data base on the information and communication facilities in the non-aligned countries.

26. In connection with its annual training programme for journalists and broadcasters from developing countries, the Department of Public Information should allocate the last week of the programme for a visit by them to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized.

27. The interim report of the International Telecommunication Union on the World Communications Year⁴² should be noted and the Secretary-General should be requested to make available to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985 a comprehensive report on the outcome of the activities of the International Telecommunication Union with regard to the Year.

28. The exchange of information between the Committee on Information and the Commission on Transnational Corporations in matters pertaining to the mandate of the Committee should again be encouraged.

29. The report of the Secretary-General on the acquisition by the United Nations of its own communications satellite⁴³ should be noted. The Secretary-General should be requested to submit to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985 a complementary report on the acquisition of a United Nations communications satellite, in compliance with recommendation 36 made by the Committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.⁴⁴

30. The attention of the pertinent organs of the General Assembly and of the United Nations system as a whole should be drawn to the findings of the International Telecommunication Union set forth in its interim report,⁴² especially as concerns the problem of the geostationary orbit reflected, *inter alia*, in paragraphs 33 and 49 of that report, taking into account the needs of the developing countries.

31. With regard to its co-operation with the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool as well as with the regional news agencies in developing countries, the Department of Public Information should co-operate, as appropriate, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in assisting that organization, within existing resources, in the following activities:

(a) In the preparation and implementation of a plan of integrated communication network and regional data and communication centres;

(b) In providing facilities for meetings on data and communication exchange of the public information bodies of the non-aligned countries;

(c) In the preparation for observance of 1985 as the Year of Communication for information bodies in the non-aligned countries.

32. The Department of Public Information should closely co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool to organize a workshop, within existing resources, in 1985 for familiarization of news agencies of developing countries with modern technology of relevance to news agencies, and for the standardization of teaching methods and syllabuses and to produce training manuals in various languages for the training centres of the Pool.

33. The Secretary-General should be requested once again to maintain the functions of the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes, and to strengthen and expand this unit to enable it to function in an effective manner, and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985 on the measures taken in implementation of this recommendation.

34. In view of the importance of United Nations broadcasting for the European region, steps should be taken to maintain and enhance the functions of the European Unit in the Radio Service through redeployment of existing resources.

35. The Department of Public Information should be requested to use the official General Assembly languages adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation in order to inform the public better about the activities of the United Nations. It should also make available to the French Language Production Section of the Press and Publications Division of the Department, within existing resources, the means that will allow it to distribute consistent press releases in sufficient quantity to satisfy the needs of numerous delegations that use French as a working language.

36. Effective steps should be taken to ensure that the United Nations information centres give adequate services in local languages. Such steps are to be taken within existing resources. The Committee on Information should be informed about the implementation of this recommendation at its substantive session in 1985.

37. The Secretary-General may be requested to consider the proposals of the Governments of Benin and Poland on the opening of United Nations information centres in their respective countries in the light of criteria established in General Assembly resolution 38/82 B, through the redeployment of resources, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

38. United Nations information centres should continue to assist press and information media in their respective countries, and, *inter alia*, promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

39. While the co-operation between the Department of Public Information and the United Nations Development Programme in the field should be promoted to the maximum extent, it is also important to bear in mind the intrinsic functions of United Nations information centres as distinct from those of the United Nations development activities. The information centres should redouble their efforts to publicize the activities and achievements of operational activities for development, including those of

⁴¹ A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution 15/4-P(1S).

⁴² See A/AC.198/79.

⁴³ A/AC.198/73.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/37/21 and Corr.1)*, sect. IV.

the United Nations Development Programme, taking into account the priorities determined by the General Assembly.

40. The report of the Secretary-General concerning measures to improve the effectiveness of United Nations information centres⁴⁵ should be noted and the Secretary-General should be encouraged to implement his proposals, within the existing resources allocated to the Department of Public Information.

41. The Department of Public Information should focus on and give wider coverage to the economic, social and development activities throughout the United Nations system aimed at achieving a more comprehensive image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system, taking into account the priorities set by the General Assembly, particularly in the light of the forthcoming fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

42. The Department of Public Information should promote an informed understanding of the work of the United Nations in the area delineated in General Assembly resolutions 34/146 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 37/108 of 16 December 1982 and 38/130 and 38/136 of 19 December 1983.

43. Pending the possible acquisition by the United Nations of its own short-wave radio network and taking into account the study carried out by the Department of Public Information on this subject,⁴⁶ the Secretary-General should be requested to report on the question raised in the document in the study, and to inform the Committee on Information on the working of such a system and to submit an evaluation report on daily short-wave radio broadcasts from Headquarters.

44. The United Nations information centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational communities in a mutually beneficial way, especially in areas of particular interest to host countries.

45. The Secretary-General should continue his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly.

46. The Department of Public Information should improve, within existing resources, its data-collection procedures with regard to the actual use made by redissemulators of materials distributed by the Department and its information centres and submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985 on progress made in this area.

47. Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

- (a) More adequate information on the output of the Department in respect of each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;
- (b) The costs of the activities undertaken in respect of each topic;
- (c) More adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products, and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;
- (d) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities;
- (e) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities.

48. The Secretary-General should be requested to strengthen the Planning, Programming and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Public Information through the redeployment of existing resources.

49. The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue to intensify its efforts to that end and the Secretary-General should be requested to take urgent steps to increase the representation of underrepresented developing countries, and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985.

50. Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information.

51. Quality, usefulness and coverage of the daily press release and the weekly news summary issued by the Department of Public Information in all working languages should be further enhanced and improved in view of the important public information tasks that they can perform. Services provided at the Press Section of the Department both for the media and

the delegations should be further improved. The Department should continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to the United Nations Correspondents Association.

52. The Department of Public Information should review, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1985, the present system of charging the Member States and the media for video tapes, audio tapes and news photographs of important United Nations events such as General Assembly and Security Council debates with a view to reducing the present prohibitive costs of those materials so as to enable the media in the Member States, particularly in the developing countries, to give wider publicity to such events.

53. The interim report of the Secretary-General entitled "The Department of Public Information as the Focal Point for the Formulation and Implementation of Information Activities of the United Nations"⁴⁷ should be noted and the Secretary-General should be requested to submit his final report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

54. The operations of the Non-Governmental Liaison Services (Geneva and New York) as inter-agency projects on international development issues reaching specific target audiences in the industrialized countries should be continued on a stable financial basis through the United Nations participation in those services. The Secretary-General should be requested once again to urge all the specialized agencies to make long-term contributions to the financing of those services, thereby stressing their inter-agency character.

55. The Joint United Nations Information Committee, as the essential instrument for inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of public information, should be further strengthened and given more responsibility for the public information activities of the entire United Nations system.

56. Since *Development Forum* is the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues, the Secretary-General should, while continuing his efforts to secure a sound and independent financial basis for the periodical, make such arrangements through the regular budget as necessary to ensure its continued publication. All the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should be urged to contribute to the financing of this system-wide publication, thereby recognizing its inter-agency character.

57. The Secretary-General should continue to ensure that *Development Forum* retains its editorial policy of intellectual independence, thus enabling this publication to continue to serve as a world-wide forum in which diverse opinions on issues related to economic and social development can be freely expressed.

58. The Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue and intensify his efforts to explore all possibilities outside the regular budget of the United Nations of securing the adequate resources for the continuation of the *World Newspaper Supplement* project.

59. The World Disarmament Campaign should give full consideration to the role of mass media as the most effective way to promote in world public opinion a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation conducive to peace and disarmament, the enhancement of human rights and development. Within the World Disarmament Campaign and Disarmament Week, the Department of Public Information should fulfil the role assigned to it by the General Assembly by utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982 and 38/82 A of 15 December 1983,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,²⁶ in which the importance of the establishment of a new world information and communication order was stressed anew, as well as the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,²⁷ and particularly the final documents of the Conference of

⁴⁵ A/AC.198/75.

⁴⁶ A/AC.198/74.

⁴⁷ A/AC.198/82.

the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984.⁴⁸

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,⁴⁸

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁴ which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling also resolutions 4/19 and 4/21 adopted on 27 October 1980 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session,⁴⁰ as well as resolution 2/03 adopted on 3 December 1982 by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session,⁴⁹

Recalling in particular part VI of resolution 4/19 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and, in this context, expressing anew the wish that that organization demonstrate its willingness to contribute to the clarification, elaboration and application of the concept of a new world information and communication order,

Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,²⁹ adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,³⁰

Considering that international co-operation in the field of communication development should take place on the basis of equality, justice, mutual advantage and the principles of international law,

Conscious that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructures, networks and resources in the communication field and thus encourage a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

Conscious also that diverse solutions to information and communication problems are required because social, political, cultural and economic problems differ from one country to another,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of the infrastructures of communica-

tion in the developing countries and the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by that organization in that field,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization³⁷ 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;

2. *Appeals* to the mass media all over the world to explore all possible avenues for more equitable international co-operation in the field of information and communication and to respond in a positive way to the exceptional opportunities now available to them in the field of international relations, in order to open new vistas of progress for the world community;

3. *Underlines* the importance of efforts made to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War;

4. *Reiterates its appeal* to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional organizations in the field of communication to exert every effort to make better known through all means at their disposal the issues underlying the demand for the development of communication capacities in developing countries as a step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

5. *Considers* that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its fifth session, held in Paris from 3 to 9 May 1984;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the co-operation existing between the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and all other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the International Telecommunication Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union, whose projects have been approved by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

8. *Reiterates 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 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

⁴⁸ See A/36/534, annex II.

⁴⁹ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fourth Extraordinary Session*, vol. I and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, sect. II.

Organization to make an increased contribution to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making greater financial resources available, as well as more staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made under the Global Satellite Project for Dissemination and Exchange of Information, executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in co-operation with the regional radio broadcasting unions in Africa, Asia and the Arab States and supported by the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

10. *Takes note* of the final report submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization relating to the symposium on the Cultural, Social and Economic Impact of New Communication Technologies, held at Rome from 12 to 16 December 1983,⁵⁰ as well as the final report of the Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order organized jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held at Igls, Austria, from 14 to 19 September 1983;⁵¹

11. *Notes* that very few countries have so far responded positively to resolution 4/22 concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted on 27 October 1980 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session,⁴⁰ and calls once again upon Member States to respond positively and effectively and to take the necessary steps in order to implement that resolution;

12. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution, the ideals reflected in it, its activities and for its efforts to further enhance its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

13. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare a study on the progress made by that organization 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;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and intensify its studies, programmes and activities with a view to identifying new technological trends in information, communication, telematics and informatics and assess their socio-economic and cultural impact on the development of peoples, and in this context requests it to provide periodic studies relevant to these topics;

15. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General Assembly, at its 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.

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/99. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/83 A of 15 December 1983 and all previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵²

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III),⁵³ and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1985;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and

⁵⁰ See A/39/497, annex, paras. 48-54.

⁵¹ See A/AC.198/70.

⁵² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/39/13).

⁵³ See A. 39/455, annex.

contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

B

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982 and 38/83 B of 15 December 1983,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East⁵⁴ and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,⁵⁵

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵²

Gravely concerned at the critical financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which has already reduced the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees and which threatens even greater reductions in the future,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

⁵⁴ A/36/866; see also A/37/591.
⁵⁵ A/39/575.

C

ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE JUNE 1967 AND SUBSEQUENT HOSTILITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/83 C of 15 December 1983 and all previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵²

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 38/83 C and all previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in a serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

D

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982 and 38/83 D of 15 December 1983,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁶ on offers of grants and scholarships for higher education for Palestine refugees and on the scope of the implementation of resolution 38/83 D,

Having also examined the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵² dealing with this subject,

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education and vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the spe-

⁵⁶ A/39/375.

cial allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 38/83 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

E

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE GAZA STRIP

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982 and 38/83 E of 15 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵⁷ and the report of the Secretary-General of 4 September 1984,⁵⁷

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its fortieth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

F

RESUMPTION OF THE RATION DISTRIBUTION TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983 and all previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵²

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that resolutions 37/120 F and 38/83 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

G

POPULATION AND REFUGEES DISPLACED SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

⁵⁷ A/39/457; reissued for technical reasons on 13 September 1984.

2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982 and 38/83 G of 15 December 1983.

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵² and the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1984,⁵⁸

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly before the opening of its fortieth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

H

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEE PROPERTIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 6 September and 12 October 1984,⁵⁹

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 October 1983 to 30 September 1984,⁶⁰

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁶¹ and the principles of international law uphold the

principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property.

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived from their property, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestinian Arab refugees.

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,⁶² of 11 May 1964, and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all other Governments of Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984

I

PROTECTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982 and 38/83 I of 15 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 October 1984,⁶³

⁵⁸ A/39/411.

⁵⁹ A/39/464 and Add.1.

⁶⁰ A/39/455, annex.

⁶¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁶² Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

⁶³ A/39/538.

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵²

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶⁴ and to the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,⁶⁵

Deeply concerned at the lack of security for the Palestine refugees in occupied southern Lebanon resulting in scores of violent deaths, woundings, kidnappings, disappearances, evictions in the face of threats, explosions and arsons,

Deeply distressed at the sufferings of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon,

Reaffirming its support for Lebanese sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

2. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in occupied southern Lebanon, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

3. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

4. *Also calls upon* Israel to desist forthwith from preventing those Palestinians registered as refugees in Lebanon from returning to their camps in Lebanon;

5. *Further calls upon* Israel to allow the resumption of health, medical, educational and social services rendered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to the Palestinians in the refugee camps in southern Lebanon;

6. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to co-ordinate his activities in rendering these services with the Government of Lebanon, the host country;

7. *Urges* the Commissioner-General to provide housing, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces;

8. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its fortieth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

J

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE WEST BANK

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 38/83 J of 15 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 August 1984,⁶⁶

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵²

Alarmed by Israel's plans to remove and resettle the Palestine refugees of the West Bank and to destroy their camps,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the West Bank away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to abandon its plans and to refrain from the removal, and from any action that may lead to the removal and resettlement, of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its fortieth session, on any developments regarding this matter.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

K

UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM "AL-QUDS" FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982 and 38/83 K of 15 December 1983,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of a university at Jerusalem,⁶⁷

Having also examined the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,⁵²

1. *Commends* the constructive efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Council of the United Nations University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which worked diligently towards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/83 D and other relevant resolutions;

⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁶⁵ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

⁶⁶ A/39/372

⁶⁷ A/39/528

2. *Further commends* the close co-operation of the competent educational authorities concerned;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem, "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances which it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/100. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/148 of 16 December 1981, 37/121 of 16 December 1982 and 38/84 of 15 December 1983 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees,

Having examined the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,⁶⁸

Considering the urgency, magnitude and complexity of the task before the Group of Governmental Experts,

Welcoming the fact that experts coming from least developed countries were enabled to participate in the 1984 sessions of the Group,

Recognizing the necessity of having all the experts participate in the future sessions of the Group,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including its recommendations, as a further constructive step in the fulfilment of its mandate;

2. *Reaffirms and extends* the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts as defined in General Assembly resolutions 36/148 and 37/121;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the rule contained in resolution 36/148, to continue to assist, as far as possible and by way of exception, the experts coming from least developed countries, appointed by the Secretary-General, to participate fully in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts, in order to fulfil its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the comments and suggestions he may receive from Member States on this item;

5. *Calls upon* the Group of Governmental Experts to work expeditiously on the fulfilment of its mandate in two sessions of two weeks' duration each during 1985 and to make every effort to conclude its comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Group of Governmental Experts to submit a report on its work in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees".

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/101. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/150 of 16 December 1981, 37/122 of 16 December 1982 and 38/85 of 15 December 1983,

Recalling the rules and principles of international law relative to the fundamental rights and duties of States,

Bearing in mind the principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation of land, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶⁹ and reaffirming their applicability to all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁷⁰

Recognizing that the proposed canal, to be constructed partly through the Gaza Strip, a Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, would violate the principles of international law and affect the interests of the Palestinian people,

Confident that the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea, if constructed by Israel, will cause direct, serious and irreparable damage to Jordan's rights and legitimate and vital interests in the economic, agricultural, demographic and ecological fields,

Deeply concerned at the digging activities in the Dead Sea area at the envisaged site of that end of the canal,

Noting with regret the non-compliance by Israel with General Assembly resolution 36/150,

1. *Deplores* Israel's non-compliance with General Assembly resolutions 37/122 and 38/85 and its refusal to receive the team of experts;

2. *Emphasizes* that the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea, if constructed, is a violation of the rules and principles of international law, especially those relating to the fundamental rights and duties of States and to belligerent occupation of land;

3. *Demands 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;

4. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations not to assist, directly or indirectly, in the preparation and execution of this project, and strongly urges national, international and multinational corporations to do likewise;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor and assess, on a continuing basis and through a competent expert organ, all aspects — juridical, political, economic, ecological and demographic — of the adverse effects on Jordan and on the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, arising from the implementation of the Israeli decision to construct this canal and to forward the findings of that organ on a regular basis to the General Assembly;

⁶⁸ A/39/327 and Corr.1.

⁶⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁷⁰ A/39/142.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its

fortieth session the item entitled "Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea".

*100th plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/162	Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (A/39/790/Add.1)	80 (a)	17 December 1984	125
39/163	Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/39/790/Add.2)	80 (b)	17 December 1984	125
39/164	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/39/790/Add.5)	80 (c)	17 December 1984	126
39/165	Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa (A/39/790/Add.6)	80 (f)	17 December 1984	126
39/166	Food and agricultural problems (A/39/790/Add.6)	80 (f)	17 December 1984	127
39/167	Remnants of war (A/39/790/Add.9)	80 (i)	17 December 1984	128
39/168	Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/39/790/Add.9)			
	A. Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	80 (i)	17 December 1984	129
	B. Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	80 (i)	17 December 1984	130
39/169	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/39/790/Add.10)	80 (j)	17 December 1984	130
39/170	Human settlements (A/39/790/Add.10)			
	A. Report of the Commission on Human Settlements	80 (j)	17 December 1984	131
	B. Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system	80 (j)	17 December 1984	131
39/171	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (A/39/790/Add.10)	80 (j)	17 December 1984	132
39/172	World survey on the role of women in development (A/39/790/Add.11)	80 (k)	17 December 1984	132
39/173	Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/39/790/Add.13)	80 (m)	17 December 1984	133
39/174	Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/39/790/Add.14)	80 (n)	17 December 1984	133
39/175	Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries (A/39/790/Add.15)	80 (o)	17 December 1984	135
39/176	Development of the energy resources of developing countries (A/39/790/Add.16)	80 (p)	17 December 1984	135
39/177	Long-term financing and the future role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/39/792)	82 (a)	17 December 1984	136
39/178	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/39/792)	82 (a)	17 December 1984	136
39/179	United Nations University (A/39/792)	82 (b)	17 December 1984	137
39/180	Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	137
39/181	Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	139
39/182	Special economic assistance to Liberia (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	140
39/183	Assistance to Lesotho (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	140
39/184	Assistance to Democratic Yemen (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	141
39/185	Special economic assistance to Benin (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	142
39/186	Special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	143
39/187	Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	144
39/188	Assistance to Uganda (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	144
39/189	Assistance to Cape Verde (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	145

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. X.B.4.

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/190	Assistance to Yemen (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	146
39/191	Assistance to Madagascar (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	146
39/192	Assistance to Sierra Leone (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	147
39/193	Assistance to the Comoros (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	148
39/194	Special economic assistance for Swaziland (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	148
39/195	Special economic assistance to Chad (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	149
39/196	Economic assistance to Haiti (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	150
39/197	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	150
39/198	Economic assistance to Vanuatu (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	151
39/199	Assistance to Mozambique (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	151
39/200	Assistance to Djibouti (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	152
39/201	Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	153
39/202	Economic and financial assistance to Guinea (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	153
39/203	Assistance to the Gambia (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	154
39/204	Assistance to Nicaragua (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	155
39/205	Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (A/39/793)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	155
39/206	Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (A/39/793)	83 (c)	17 December 1984	156
39/207	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/39/793/Add.1)	83 (a)	17 December 1984	157
39/208	Countries stricken by desertification and drought (A/39/652)	141	17 December 1984	158
39/209	Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/39/790/Add.3)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	159
39/210	Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/39/790/Add.3)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	160
39/211	Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology (A/39/790/Add.3)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	161
39/212	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries (A/39/790/Add.3)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	161
39/213	United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships Resolution A (A/39/790/Add.3) Resolution B (A/39/L.46)	80 (c) 80 (c)	18 December 1984 12 April 1985	162 162
39/214	Report of the Trade and Development Board (A/39/790/Add.3)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	162
39/215	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (A/39/790/Add.7)	80 (g)	18 December 1984	163
39/216	Activities of the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries (A/39/790/Add.7)	80 (g)	18 December 1984	163
39/217	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee (A/39/790/Add.8)	80 (h)	18 December 1984	164
39/218	Development and international economic co-operation (A/39/790/Add.17)	80	18 December 1984	167
39/219	Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (A/39/791)	81	18 December 1984	167
39/220	Financing of operational activities for development (A/39/791)	81 (a)	18 December 1984	168
39/221	United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (A/39/791)	81 (f)	18 December 1984	169
39/222	United Nations Children's Fund (A/39/791)	81 (g)	18 December 1984	169
39/223	Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/39/789)	12	18 December 1984	170
39/224	Assistance to the Palestinian people (A/39/789)	12	18 December 1984	170
39/225	World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development (A/39/789)	12	18 December 1984	171
39/226	Confidence-building in international economic relations (A/39/789)	12	18 December 1984	171
39/227	Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (A/39/789)	12	18 December 1984	171
39/228	International Conference on Population (A/39/789)	12	18 December 1984	172
39/229	Protection against products harmful to health and the environment (A/39/789/Add.1)	12	18 December 1984	173
39/230	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/39/789/Add.1)	12	18 December 1984	174
39/231	Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency (A/39/790/Add.4)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	174
39/232	Industrial development co-operation (A/39/790/Add.4)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	175

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
39/233	Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/39/790/Add.4)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	176
39/234	Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board (A/39/790/Add.4)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	177
39/235	World industrial restructuring and redeployment (A/39/790/Add.4)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	178
39/248	Consumer protection (A/39/789/Add.2)	12	9 April 1985	179

39/162. Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

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

Bearing in mind its resolution 37/202 of 20 December 1982, in which it established a committee of universal membership to undertake the first review and appraisal exercise called for in paragraphs 169 to 180 of the International Development Strategy,

Recalling its resolution 38/152 of 19 December 1983, in which it reaffirmed that 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,

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,² as well as of the report of the Secretary-General,³

Deeply concerned that the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy has not been successfully carried out,

1. Expresses grave disappointment that the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade was unable to carry out successfully its mandate, in accordance with resolutions 37/202 and 38/152;

2. Reaffirms for the Third United Nations Development Decade the validity of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy and the need to achieve them;

3. Reaffirms also the urgent need to carry out the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures set out in the Strategy, as may be necessary in the light of evolving needs and developments, in order for the instrument to contribute effectively to the develop-

ment of developing countries, with a view to the establishment of the new international economic order;

4. Requests 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.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/163. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

Bearing in mind article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and General Assembly resolution 3486 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, relating to the review of the implementation of the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 37/204 of 20 December 1982, in which it decided to conduct at its thirty-ninth session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, a comprehensive review of its implementation, as provided for in article 34 thereof,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,⁴ submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/204,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the world economic situation and its impact on the developing countries,

1. Decides to undertake a thorough and systematic review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, taking into account the evolution of all the economic, social, legal and other factors related to the principles upon which the Charter is based and to its purpose, 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 Nations;

2. Decides also to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/39/48 and Corr.1).

³ A/39/115-E/1984/49 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁴ A/39/332-E/1984/105 and Add.1.

Economic Rights and Duties of States, to be convened for three weeks in 1985, to carry out the review mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and requests the Committee to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Requests* 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.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/164. Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development⁵ and General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

Noting the forthcoming mid-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action to be considered by the Intergovernmental Committee at its seventh session in the context of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its sixth session⁷ and of Economic and Social Council decisions 1984/168 and 1984/169 of 25 July 1984;

2. *Supports* 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 will enable it, at each of its sessions, to conduct deliberations of greater depth by selecting in advance themes for consideration;⁸

3. *Notes*, in this context, that information systems for science and technology for development have 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 are mobilization of resources for science and technology for development for developing countries and technology applied to agricultural development and related development areas.⁹

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/165. Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Gravely concerned at the dramatic deterioration in food and agricultural production in Africa, as a result of which there has been an alarming increase in the number of

people exposed to hunger, malnutrition and even starvation,

Recognizing the special emphasis placed upon food and agriculture and the undertaking and resolve of Africa to devote its scarce resources on a priority basis to the rehabilitation of food and agricultural production as reflected in and in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,¹⁰

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa,¹¹

Noting the exacerbation of Africa's food and agricultural crisis by the adverse impact of prolonged drought and accelerating desertification and, moreover, that the African countries have been hit by adverse external forces, including falling trade earnings resulting from the global economic recession, the worsening terms of trade and the debt crisis,

Convinced that the food and agricultural crisis in Africa has a long genesis and has been rendered more acute by natural factors, such as poor rainfall, widespread bush fires, unusually severe crop infestation, and epidemics of plant and animal diseases,

Welcoming the adoption, on 25 July 1984, by the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, of the Harare Declaration on the food crisis in Africa, prepared by the African Ministers for Agriculture and Rural Development,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 38/159 of 19 December 1983, as well as all other relevant resolutions on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its tenth ministerial session, held at Addis Ababa from 11 to 15 June 1984,¹² in particular those relating to the African region;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the encouraging response by the international community to the various appeals made for the alleviation of the present critical food supply situation in Africa;

4. *Welcomes* 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,¹³ and calls for its full and prompt implementation;

5. *Urges* 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;

6. *Urges* the international community also to respond generously to the urgent need for agricultural inputs for the rehabilitation of agriculture and animal husbandry;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production through, *inter alia*, the provision, on a priority and long-term basis, of additional financial and technical assistance to Africa by organizations of the United Nations system, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations involved in the

⁵ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

⁶ Resolution 35/56, annex.

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/39/37).

⁸ *Ibid.*, annex, resolution 6 (VI), sect. I, para. 1.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹⁰ A/S-11/14, annex I.

¹¹ A/39/270-E/1984/97.

¹² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/39/19), part one.

¹³ WFP/CFA: 18/18 Add.1, para. 34.

financing of agricultural development, and through an increase in lending by the World Bank to the agricultural sector in Africa;

8. *Takes note* of the efforts already undertaken by African countries in the field of food and the formulation of agricultural policies, and encourages them to pursue and strengthen these efforts, especially in the definition and implementation of national food strategies, plans and programmes;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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 present 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.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/166. Food and agricultural problems

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

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

Having considered the grave situation of food and agriculture in many developing countries, especially the critical and deteriorating situation in Africa, further exacerbated by prolonged drought and accelerating desertification, and the persistent problem of food shortages in food-deficit developing countries, particularly the least developed countries,

Recognizing that, although the overall aggregate world food supply situation has steadily improved over the past decade, the numbers of hungry and malnourished are increasing and the risks of food insecurity are now greater for many developing countries, and that the situation thus demands additional efforts,

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions, as well as in their immediate short-term and long-term perspectives,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted ten years ago by the World Food Conference,¹⁴ and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,¹⁵

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 38/158 of 19 December 1983 on food problems and 38/159 of 19 December 1983 on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, as well as all other relevant resolutions concerning food

and agriculture, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its tenth ministerial session, held at Addis Ababa from 11 to 15 June 1984;¹²

3. *Welcomes* the ninth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes;¹⁶

4. *Urges* the international community, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the World Food Conference, to rededicate itself to the objective of that Conference and intensify concerted efforts for the fulfilment of its commitment to eliminate hunger and malnutrition as soon as possible, and definitely by the end of the present century, and in this regard, calls upon Governments and international organizations to give particular attention to the measures agreed to by the World Food Council at its tenth ministerial session as the major tasks for achieving the objectives of that Conference;

5. *Reaffirms* that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation in food and agriculture are important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security;

6. *Reaffirms* that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people, and, in that context, believes in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure;

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

8. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of the developing countries facing constraints in the development of their food and agricultural production to enable them to achieve self-reliance;

9. *Stresses* that measures taken by developed countries to reduce future food and agricultural production should not adversely affect the food problems faced by developing countries;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to accord greater support towards realization of the enlarged and integrated concept of world food security, focusing on the adequacy of food supplies and production, stability of food supplies and markets, and security of access to supplies, as defined by the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its eighth session;¹⁷

11. *Stresses* that significant advances in food and agricultural research and technology and their application in developing countries need to be sustained, improved and made more widespread to encompass all of those countries; in this context, the needs of the African countries and the least developed countries should be given special attention;

12. *Emphasizes* the need to reverse any declining trends in aid commitments to food and agriculture and

¹⁴ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

¹⁵ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP), part one.

¹⁶ WFP/CFA, 17/19; transmitted to the Economic and Social Council as document E/1984/117.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/38/19), part one, para. 44.

calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries, to increase the flow of resources to adequate levels, through all channels, in support of programmes and policies for increasing food and agricultural production and raising nutritional standards in the developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, keeping in view the proposal made by the Executive Director of the World Food Council at its tenth session for increases of at least \$5 billion in external resources over five years, starting in 1986, in roughly equal proportions for both capital and programme assistance, to be channelled through existing agencies and programmes;¹⁸

13. *Stresses* the need for the successful completion of the first replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and urges 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;

14. *Further urges* 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;

15. *Further stresses* the need to ensure achievement of the agreed target for regular resources of the World Food Programme of \$1.35 billion for the biennium 1985-1986;¹⁹

16. *Emphasizes* the need for effective implementation of the 1980 Food Aid Convention,²⁰ which has been extended until 30 June 1986;

17. *Expresses deep concern* that the food-financing facility of the International Monetary Fund has been used only on limited occasions since its establishment and, in this regard, looks forward to the upcoming review of the facility by the Fund;

18. *Considers* that improvement of the conditions of farmer groups particularly affected by the small size of holdings or other constraints is critical;

19. *Emphasizes* the role of women as part of the rural family, calls for more policy attention to the role of women in relation to food systems, and stresses the need to involve women in the formulation, implementation and follow-up of national food strategies, plans and projects;

20. *Urges* the international community to respond immediately, adequately and in a concerted manner to the initiative of the Secretary-General and the appeal of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in favour of the African countries threatened by severe food shortages by continuing and increasing emergency food and technical assistance to those countries, as well as by augmenting all forms of assistance towards rehabilitation of their food and agricultural sectors;

21. *Notes* that the proliferation of import restrictions and increasing export subsidization are seen to have contributed to international market instability and to growing resource allocation distortions in developed and developing countries, that all countries should demonstrate the

requisite political will by refraining from creating tariff obstacles to agricultural imports, especially those from developing countries, and that exporting countries should endeavour to limit export subsidies and analogous practices which might hinder trade, especially that of developing countries;

22. *Stresses, inter alia*, that in order to attain an overall solution of food and agricultural problems, efforts should be made to resolve the serious financial problems in general, and liquidity problems in particular, confronting the developing countries, which are caused to a large degree by the impact of the increases in interest rates;

23. *Reaffirms* the commitment to sustained and increased development assistance in the food sector, with a strengthened role for multilateral co-operation and improved international assistance co-ordination;

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

25. *Welcomes* the comprehensive and systematic review of the progress in agrarian reform and rural development carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and looks forward to a similar review in four years.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/167. Remnants of war

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3435 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 35/71 of 5 December 1980, 36/188 of 17 December 1981, 37/215 of 20 December 1982 and 38/162 of 19 December 1983 concerning the problem of remnants of war,

Recalling also decisions 80 (IV) of 9 April 1976,²¹ 101 (V) of 25 May 1977,²² 9/5 of 25 May 1981²³ and 10/8 of 28 May 1982²⁴ of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling further resolution 32 adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,²⁵ and resolution 26/11-P adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980,²⁶

Convinced that the responsibility for the removal of the remnants of war should be borne by the countries that planted them,

Recognizing that the presence of the material remnants of war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes their development efforts and causes loss of life and property,

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/39/19), part one, para. 57.

¹⁹ See WFP/CFA/15/19, para. 42.

²⁰ For the text of the Convention, see TD/WHEAT 6/13.

²¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/31/25)*, annex I.

²² *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/32/25), annex I.

²³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/36/25 and Corr.1), annex I.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/37/25), part two, annex.

²⁵ See A/31/197, annex IV, sect. B.

²⁶ See A/35/419-S/14129, annex I.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the problem of remnants of war;²⁷

2. *Regrets* that no concrete measures have been taken to solve the problem of remnants of war despite the various resolutions and decisions adopted thereon by the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Reiterates its support* of the just demands of the developing countries affected by the implantation of mines and the presence of other remnants of war in their territories for compensation and for complete removal of those obstacles by the States that implanted them;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme and other organizations of the United Nations system, within their mandates, 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;

5. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in carrying out the task assigned to them in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Also calls upon* those developed countries directly responsible for the presence of remnants of war to intensify bilateral consultations with the aim of concluding, without undue delay, agreements for the solution of those problems;

7. *Requests* all States to inform the Secretary-General of actions they have taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a detailed and comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/168. Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

A

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,²⁸

Recalling also paragraph 8 of its resolution 38/165 of 19 December 1983, by which it welcomed section VIII of decision 11/1 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,²⁹ in which the Council decided to devote two days, during its twelfth session, to a detailed assessment of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/65 of 26 July 1984 on the Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Having considered the views of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the general assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification during the period 1978-1984,³⁰

Having also considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/72 of 27 July 1984 on environment and development in Africa,

Bearing in mind the current serious problem of prolonged drought and desertification that has contributed to the widespread economic catastrophe in a large number of African countries south of the Sahara,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the views of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the general assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification during the period 1978-1984;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;³¹

3. *Takes note with interest* of Governing Council decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 on desertification;³²

4. *Notes with great concern* that, during the seven years since the United Nations Conference on Desertification in 1977, desertification has continued to spread and intensify in developing countries, particularly in Africa;

5. *Welcomes* the reconfirmation by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme of the validity of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the reaffirmation of the central role of the Programme in catalysing, co-ordinating and assessing the implementation of the Plan of Action at the international level, and the approval by the Governing Council of concrete, time-bound activities to combat desertification over the next fifteen years;

6. *Decides* to expand the role of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control, which is financed from voluntary contributions, to include explicitly responsibility for advising the Executive Director on:

(a) The progress and effectiveness of activities implemented under the Plan of Action, identifying constraints and possible solutions to problems, taking account of relevant evaluations and case studies;

(b) Programme priorities of the United Nations Environment Programme related to problems of desertification;

(c) Measures required to improve implementation of the Plan of Action on a regional and world-wide basis;

7. *Calls upon* the Consultative Group for Desertification Control to intensify further its efforts to assist the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action;

8. *Urges* Governments of countries prone to or suffering from desertification to give priority to the establishment of national programmes to combat desertification and to consider setting up appropriate national machinery or assigning responsibility to existing national machinery, where appropriate, to that end;

9. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to examine, at its thirteenth session, the possibility of:

²⁷ A/39/580.

²⁸ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

²⁹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/38/25), annex.

³⁰ UNEP/GC.12/9 and Corr.1.

³¹ A.39/433, annex I.

³² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25), annex.

(a) The inclusion of reference to the United Republic of Tanzania in the terms of reference of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to enable that country to receive assistance in the implementation of programmes for combating desertification;

(b) The expansion of the scope of the work of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office so as to enable it to assist the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Environment Programme on combating desertification and drought, in the same way as the Office is currently assisting the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

10. *Urges* all Governments to increase their assistance, *inter alia*, by financing regional and subregional programmes, through appropriate channels, including the Special Account created under General Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, to countries suffering from desertification;

11. *Endorses* the decision of the Governing Council in paragraph 28 of its decision 12/10³² that a further overall assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification should be carried out in 1992.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

B

IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982 and 38/164 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note of decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme³² on desertification,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/65 of 26 July 1984 on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and 1984/72 of 27 July 1984 on the environment and development in Africa,

Taking note also of the inclusion of Ghana and Togo in the list of countries to be covered by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office under the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,²⁸

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,³³

Bearing in mind the special review undertaken by the Governing Council of the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action, based, *inter alia*, on the general assessment by the Executive Director of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action during the period 1978-1984,³⁰ and on the document on the assessment of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region,³⁴

Aware that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of drought rests upon

the countries concerned, and noting the efforts of those countries to combat desertification and drought,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. *Notes with concern:*

(a) That the persistent drought in the Sahel has intensified and spread into other parts of Africa, assuming the catastrophic proportions of a generalized drought;

(b) That the inadequacy of financial resources continues to place a serious constraint on the fight against desertification;

(c) That struggle against desertification requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the progress made towards overcoming these obstacles by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, as part of a joint action by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme to assist the Governments of the region in combating desertification;

4. *Expresses its appreciation also* for the efficient and co-ordinated manner in which the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme have continued to develop this joint action through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

5. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide and increase their support to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to enable it to respond fully to the urgent needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and other organizations which have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to redouble the efforts in order to implement in the Sudano-Sahelian region the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and urges all Governments to respond favourably to the requests submitted by the Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for assistance in combating desertification;

8. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to make the necessary arrangements at each session for submitting a report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/169. Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories

The General Assembly.

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,³⁵ and the relevant recommendations for

³³ A/39/433, annex II.

³⁴ UNEP/GC.12/INF.3 and Corr.1.

³⁵ Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

national action³⁶ adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

Recalling also its resolution 38/166 of 19 December 1983,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

Recognizing the need to investigate ways and means of arresting the deterioration in the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;³⁷

2. *Takes note also* of the statement made on 29 October 1984 by the Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization;³⁸

3. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements, and other plans and actions creating conditions leading to the displacement and exodus of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

5. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To organize, in 1985, a seminar on remedies for the deterioration of the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

(b) To make the necessary preparations for the seminar providing for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

(c) To invite experts to present papers to the seminar;

(d) To invite also relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the seminar.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/170. Human settlements

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and 34/116 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

Seriously concerned at the continued low level of voluntary contributions being made available to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in support of the human settlements activities of the United Nations.

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/57 A of 26 July 1984 on international co-operation in the field of human settlements,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventh session,³⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventh session and the resolutions contained therein;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and others which have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in support of the work of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and commends in particular those which have done so on a regular basis;

3. *Renews 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 have not already done so, and, if they have, to consider increasing the amount of their contributions.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

B

CO-ORDINATION OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 35/77 C of 5 December 1980, in which it invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to participate in all aspects of the work of that Committee and its subsidiary machinery,

Recalling its resolution 37/223 C of 20 December 1982, in which it requested the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts in arranging for such participation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session,

Recalling also its resolution 38/167 B of 19 December 1983 in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁰ summarizing decision 1983/18 of 27 October 1983 of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which decision it noted did not completely meet the requirement of its earlier resolutions 35/77 C and 37/223 C, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of its resolutions on the question,

³⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

³⁷ A/39/233-E/1984/79.

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 26th meeting, paras. 51-55.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/39/8).*

⁴⁰ A/38/548.

Noting the views of the Economic and Social Council, contained in its resolution 1984/57 A of 26 July 1984, particularly paragraph 6 thereof,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system,⁴¹ prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 38/167 B,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Takes note, in particular, of resolution 7/5 of 9 May 1984 of the Commission on Human Settlements,⁴² on the question of a biennial cycle of sessions for the Commission, and again requests the Commission, pursuant to General Assembly decision 38/429 of 19 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council decision 1984/104 of 10 February 1984, to consider adopting a biennial cycle of sessions;
3. Welcomes, in particular, the intention of the Secretary-General to review in the near future the existing arrangements regarding the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the light of the Centre's mandate and responsibilities and the relevant General Assembly resolutions;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of its resolutions on this question, taking into account the pertinent comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fourth session.⁴³

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/171. International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/221 of 20 December 1982 and 38/168 of 19 December 1983 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

Noting with appreciation that over one hundred countries have established national focal points for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and that national programmes and projects for the Year are already under way in many countries,

Noting also that most of the voluntary contributions pledged to date have been pledged by developing countries and that further voluntary contributions are needed in order to carry out effectively the overall plans endorsed by the General Assembly for the activities before and during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,⁴⁴

Bearing in mind the need for Governments to integrate the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless into their current and future national development plans,

Having considered the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission on Human Settlements contained in its resolution 7/1 of 10 May 1984,⁴⁵ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/57 B of 26 July 1984 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

1. Urges all Governments to intensify their activities related to the International Year of Shelter for the Home-

less and in particular to undertake or designate as soon as possible suitable human settlements projects that can serve as demonstration projects in accordance with the guidelines established under the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. Further urges 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;
3. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments that have already made voluntary contributions and pledges to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;
4. Appeals to all Governments that have 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 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;
5. Invites 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 serve the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless".

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/172. World survey on the role of women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/78 of 5 December 1980 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, in which it, *inter alia*, called for the preparation of a comprehensive and detailed outline for an interdisciplinary and multisectoral world survey on the role of women in overall development,

Recalling also its resolution 36/74 of 4 December 1981, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare the survey in close collaboration with the appropriate United Nations organs, organizations and bodies, as well as the relevant national institutions, and to submit the survey in its final form to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the preparation of the survey submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,⁴⁶

Noting that the survey in its final form will be one of the basic documents at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade

⁴¹ A/39/547.

⁴² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/39/8)*, annex I, sect. A.2.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 38 (A/39/38), chap. V, sect. A.

⁴⁴ See A/38/233-E/1983/74 and Corr.1.

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/39/8)*, annex I, sect. A.1.

⁴⁶ A/37/381.

for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁷ concerning the preliminary results of the survey, including the emerging awareness of the important actual and potential contribution of women to economic development around the world,

Recognizing that further efforts will be required to collect adequate data on the participation of women in economic sectors and that further research is needed to determine the steps to be taken to ensure the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, especially in relation to the formulation and implementation of economic policies and to economic production and the use of resources,

Recommends that the survey in its final form should be considered by the General Assembly at its fortieth session under the item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development", together with any comments on the survey and related decisions taken at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/173. Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Reaffirming the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy⁴⁸ as the basic framework of reference for action by the international community in this field,

Emphasizing the need for development of new and renewable sources of energy in order to improve the welfare of the people,

Bearing in mind the need for financial and technical support by the international community and the vital role to be played in this respect by the United Nations system and emphasizing in this context that special attention should be paid to the development of new and renewable sources of energy of developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982 and 38/169 of 19 December 1983 on the immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its second session,⁴⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its second session;

2. *Notes with concern* that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy had been slow and falls far short of the urgent needs of developing countries, and, in this regard, stresses the need for continuous commitment and action by the international community at the national, regional and global levels, in particular with respect to the mobilization of financial resources, to which the General Assembly has attached high priority;

3. *Calls* 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;⁵⁰

4. *Expresses its concern* at the results of the few regional consultative meetings thus far convened and reiterates that thorough preparation, as well as financial and technical support, is necessary for ensuring the convening and success of such meetings at the national, regional and global levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/174. Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Reaffirming the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade relating to the least developed countries,⁵¹

Reaffirming the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁵² adopted unanimously by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981,

Expressing serious concern at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries in spite of their national efforts at development, as well as efforts made by the international community, including donor countries, even three years after the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and stressing the immediate need for greatly expanded support measures, including a major increase in the transfer of additional resources for the realization of the objectives of the Programme,

⁴⁷ A/39/566.

⁴⁸ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.1.24), chap. I, sect. A.

⁴⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/39/44).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, sect. V.

⁵¹ See resolution 35/56, annex, sect. III.K.

⁵² Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

Deeply concerned at the very slow pace at which the Substantial New Programme of Action is being implemented,

Recalling resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁵³ on progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling also its resolution 38/195 of 20 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁵⁴

Recognizing that the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action will provide an opportunity for the international community to consider ways and means of enhancing the implementation of the Programme during the rest of the 1980s and adjusting it, as appropriate, in the second half of the decade of the 1980s,

1. *Emphasizes* that, in view of their deteriorating socio-economic situation, the least developed countries need the urgent and special attention of the international community and its large-scale support on a continuous basis to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country;

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the international community to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and urges all countries, international institutions and others concerned to implement fully and effectively their commitments under the Programme;

3. *Decides* 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 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 General Assembly resolution 36/194 and paragraph 119 of the Substantial New Programme of Action;⁵²

4. *Urges* 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;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the timely preparation of all necessary documentation, as requested in the Programme, including specific recommendations for the full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other competent organizations;

6. *Welcomes* decision 284 (XXVIII) of 6 April 1984 of the Trade and Development Board,⁵⁵ 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 of the progress made towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, a meeting of governmental experts of donor countries and multilateral and

bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries to consider the following:

(a) Areas for possible improvement of aid practices and management with respect to the least developed countries, taking into account the experience to be drawn from the national review meetings, and in particular:

(i) Measures to improve the co-ordination of assistance programmes;

(ii) Measures that the least developed countries are already taking with the support of the international community, as well as possible additional measures that could be undertaken for accelerated progress of the least developed countries and full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, taking into account the economic situation of the least developed countries;

(iii) Ways of better adapting the implementation of development assistance programmes to the specific needs of the least developed countries, taking into account the agreed conclusions of the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, held at Geneva from 11 to 20 October 1982;⁵⁶

(b) Organizational issues related to the 1985 mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, including the state of preparation of documentation for that review, especially documents concerning the economic situation of the least developed countries;

7. *Takes note* of decision 289 (XXVIII) of 6 April 1984 of the Trade and Development Board,⁵⁵ 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 1978,⁵⁷ called for in paragraph 1 of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 161 (VI) of 2 July 1983,⁵³ and of the implementation of resolution 165 (S-IX) as stated in the Substantial New Programme of Action and in Conference resolution 142 (VI), are to be taken into account during the preparatory process for the mid-term global review;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for the conclusion of the first round of remaining country review meetings for the least developed countries as soon as possible and, at the latest, before the mid-term global review;

9. *Requests* 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;

10. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action,⁵² to continue, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid consultative groups, to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for

⁵³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

⁵⁴ A/39/578.

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15)*, vol. I, part one, sect. II.B.

⁵⁶ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/933, part two.

⁵⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15)*, vol. I, part two, annex I.

the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action, taking into account, in particular, the mid-term global review;

11. *Requests* 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 of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and one representative from each least developed country to attend the meeting referred to in paragraph 6 above;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the high-level Meeting on the mid-term global review and on the implementation of the present resolution.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/175. Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Reaffirming its resolution 38/200 of 20 December 1983,

Gravely concerned that the immediate measures referred to in resolution 38/200 are far from being implemented fully and that the critical problems facing developing countries in areas identified in that resolution still exist and in many cases have worsened further, particularly in Africa,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to adopt and intensify measures aimed at the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/200 and to fulfil, as a matter of urgency, the existing international commitments in the areas identified in that resolution;

2. *Requests* 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 resolution 38/200;

3. *Requests* 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 present resolution to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/176. Development of the energy resources of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic

Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling its resolutions 37/251 of 21 December 1982 and 38/151 of 19 December 1983,

Considering that the principal impediments to the realization of the indigenous energy potential of the developing countries are, in addition to inadequate exploration, the scarcity of financial resources, insufficient exploration data, inadequate access to technology and a shortage of skills,

Reaffirming the principle of the full and permanent sovereignty of each State over its natural resources,

Reaffirming also that effective and urgent measures need to be taken by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, for developing their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities, as called for in the International Development Strategy,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 38/151 and calls for the immediate and effective implementation of all its provisions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve further and update the contents of his report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries⁵⁸ and, in so doing, to consider all sources of energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, in a balanced and integrated manner and to submit a consolidated and comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Urges*, in this connection, early 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 calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures to this end in the relevant forums;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report the results of symposia and similar undertakings in support of efforts by developing countries for the exploration and development of their energy resources.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

⁵⁸ See E/1983/91 and Corr.1, A/38/512 and A/39/420 and Corr.1.

39/177. Long-term financing and the future role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/142 of 17 December 1982 and 38/177 of 19 December 1983, in which it called upon the Secretary-General to submit a report on long-term financing arrangements for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research which would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁹ and the statements made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on 9 and 14 November 1984 on the financial difficulties of the Institute,⁶⁰

Taking note of the priorities and work programme for the biennium 1984-1985 approved by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Noting with concern that the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held on 7 and 8 November 1984,⁶¹ was unable to provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research during 1985 with the level of resources considered by the Board of Trustees of the Institute as the minimum required to maintain the Institute as a viable entity,

Acknowledging with regret that the system of voluntary contributions, instituted to provide resources for the operation of the Institute, has thus far failed fully to guarantee the minimum level of resources needed by the Institute for its General Fund,

Noting 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, have not been found acceptable by the major contributors,⁶²

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report;

2. Endorses the view of the Secretary-General about the continuing importance of the role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 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;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research thereon, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. Decides to grant the United Nations Institute for Training and Research up to \$1.5 million, on an exceptional basis, to supplement the funds raised through voluntary contributions for the General Fund of the Institute, in order to enable the Institute to carry out a minimum

training and research programme in 1985 at a level to be decided by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at its forthcoming special session, but not exceeding \$3 million;

6. Requests that the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and, if it agrees, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, examine urgently the programme and budget proposals of the Institute for 1985, with a view to obtaining savings in its budget;

7. Decides 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 United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/178. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/177 of 19 December 1983 on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,⁶³ covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984, and his introductory statement of 9 November 1984,⁶⁴

Recalling the important role assigned to the Institute for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving its major objectives, in particular in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development,

Recalling also the need for the Institute to continue to evolve clear, long-term priorities in the training and research programmes of the Institute that would emphasize its role in the promotion and strengthening of the development process,

Noting with satisfaction the emphasis being placed by the Institute on the revitalization of its programme, the dissemination of the results of its research and the improvement of its management, and on the mobilization of adequate resources to enable it to perform its functions satisfactorily,

Sharing the concern of the Executive Director that only a small number of States are contributing to the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as his concern over the inadequacy of the resources available to the Institute for its work,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and of the measures taken in 1984 to improve the management and the budgeting process of the Institute;

2. Also takes note of the priorities and work programme for the biennium 1984-1985 approved by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

3. Welcomes the continuing emphasis of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems that exist in the areas identi-

⁵⁹ A/39/148.

⁶⁰ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 38th meeting, paras. 11-20; and 41st meeting, paras. 1-8.

⁶¹ See A/CONF.126/SR.1-3.

⁶² A/39/148, para. 8.

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/39/14).

⁶⁴ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 38th meeting, paras. 11-20.

fied by the General Assembly at its sixth⁶⁵ and seventh⁶⁶ special sessions, in the relevant decisions adopted at its twenty-ninth and subsequent sessions, and in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁶⁷ taking into consideration the statements on the programme of work of the Institute made at the current session;

4. *Takes note* of the clarification provided by the Executive Director on the mandate and the future role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research as they relate to the mandates and roles of other institutions active in the Institute's field of competence, and notes with satisfaction the efforts being made to strengthen co-operation with those institutions;⁶⁸

5. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet contributed to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to do so, and urges once again all donor countries, especially those that are not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase their voluntary contributions in order to meet the urgent financial needs of the Institute during the biennium 1984-1985;

6. *Again requests* all States to continue to announce their contributions to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research early and, if possible, not later than the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, and to speed up the payment of their voluntary contributions to the Institute.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/179. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976, 32/54 of 8 December 1977, 33/108 of 18 December 1978, 34/112 of 14 December 1979, 35/54 of 5 December 1980, 36/45 of 19 November 1981, 37/143 of 17 December 1982 and 38/178 of 19 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University,⁶⁹

Noting with appreciation the continuing interest of the Government of Japan in, and its support for, the University in regard to the construction of a permanent headquarters building,

Noting decision 5.2.1 adopted on 18 October 1984 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twentieth session,

1. *Notes with satisfaction*, as the United Nations University reaches the middle of its medium-term perspective (1982-1987), the progress achieved by the University in realizing the main objectives set forth in the perspective,⁷⁰ namely, developing and implementing the University programme focused on five themes relevant to the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are also the concerns of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and embarking on a new phase of institutional development, with emphasis on establishing

the University's own research and training centres as called for in its Charter;

2. *Welcomes* the reports of external evaluation teams indicating the positive results of the United Nations University's research, institutional relations and post-graduate training, particularly the advanced training of University Fellows who have returned to their home institutions, in collaboration with the University's associated and co-operating institutions in both developing and industrialized countries;

3. *Welcomes also* the progress made in setting up the World Institute for Development Economics Research,⁷¹ the United Nations University's first research and training institution, at Helsinki, and expresses its appreciation for the leading role and invaluable support of the Government of Finland in establishing the Institute by providing financial and other forms of support;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the advance made towards establishing the proposed Institute for Natural Resources in Africa⁷² and an international programme in biotechnology in Venezuela;⁷³

5. *Emphasizes* the continuing need of the United Nations University to strengthen the capacity of existing scholarly and scientific institutions in developing countries;

6. *Notes* the need to further continue, expand and intensify co-operative activities of the United Nations University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community in regard to global issues and problems;

7. *Recognizes* that the United Nations University needs to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and Operating Fund and to ensure the development of its activities in a well-co-ordinated manner in accordance with its Charter;

8. *Earnestly appeals* to all Member States to take cognizance of the progress made by the United Nations University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations and to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/180. Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/87 of 5 December 1980, in which it affirmed the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of the Central African Republic in its efforts for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country and invited the international commu-

⁶⁵ See resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

⁶⁶ See resolution 3362 (S-VII).

⁶⁷ Resolution 35/56, annex.

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/39/14)*, paras. 3-22.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 31 (A/39/31).

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/37/31), sect. III.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/39/31), para. 106.

⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 108.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 109.

nity to provide sufficient resources to carry out the programme of assistance to the Central African Republic.

Recalling also its resolutions 36/206 of 17 December 1981, 37/145 of 17 December 1982 and 38/211 of 20 December 1983, in which it noted with concern that the assistance provided had not been adequate to meet the urgent needs of the country.

Recalling further its resolution 38/195 of 20 December 1983 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁷⁴

Considering that the Central African Republic is landlocked and is classified as one of the least developed countries,

Taking note of the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the Central African Republic on 11 October 1984,⁷⁵ in which he described the economic problems of concern to the Central African Republic and stated that, because of the lack of financial means, external aid continued to be essential to the country,

Also taking note of the statement made by the representative of the Central African Republic on 6 November 1984,⁷⁶ according to which, despite an incipient economic recovery, his country continued to be faced by enormous difficulties in implementing its socio-economic development programmes,

Particularly concerned that the Government of the Central African Republic is unable to provide the population with adequate health, educational and other essential social and public services because of an acute shortage of financial and material resources,

Taking account of the losses suffered by the Central African economy following the great drought of 1982-1983,

Noting with satisfaction the considerable efforts exerted by the Government and people of the Central African Republic for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development, despite the limitations confronting them,

Also noting the intention of the Central African Government to organize, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, a round-table conference of donors in 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁷ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/211, to which was annexed the report of the review mission sent to the Central African Republic in June 1984,

Also taking note of table 7 of the annex to the report of the Secretary-General,⁷⁷ according to which substantial additional assistance for the special programme of economic assistance is needed to finance projects which have only been implemented in part and others for which finance has not yet been obtained, including new high-priority projects specified therein,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts he has made to mobilize resources for carrying out the programme of assistance to the Central African Republic;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* to States, international, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations for their contribution to the programme of assistance to the Central African Republic;

3. *Notes with concern*, however, that the assistance provided under this heading continues to fall far short of the country's urgent needs;

4. *Urgently draws the attention* of the international community to table 7 of the annex to the Secretary-General's report, which indicates the projects still in need of financing;

5. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic;

6. *Urges* 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;

7. *Requests* the appropriate programmes and organizations of the United Nations system — in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization — to maintain their programmes of assistance to the Central African Republic, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in his efforts to organize an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

8. *Invites* regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a programme of assistance to the Central African Republic or, where one is already in existence, to the expansion and considerable strengthening of that programme with a view to its implementation as soon as possible;

9. *Urges* all States and relevant United Nations bodies — in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization — 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;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of the Central African Republic and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1985;

11. *Again draws the attention* of the international community to the special account opened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters, in accordance

⁷⁴ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

⁷⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 31st meeting, paras. 104-138.

⁷⁶ Ibid., Second Committee, 37th meeting, paras. 43-45.

⁷⁷ A/39/384.

with General Assembly resolution 35/87, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the Central African Republic:

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to organize a special emergency assistance programme with regard to food and health, especially medicaments, vaccines, hospital equipment, generating sets for field hospitals, water pumps and food products in order to help the vulnerable populations;

(b) To continue also his efforts to mobilize necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Central African Republic;

(c) To ensure that the necessary financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to the Central African Republic and the mobilization of that assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in the Central African Republic under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and the international financial institutions concerned 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;

(e) To report on the progress made in the economic situation of the Central African Republic and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/181. Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/105 of 5 December 1980, 36/204 of 17 December 1981 and 37/133 of 17 December 1982,

Recalling also its resolution 38/224 of 20 December 1983, in which it appealed 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 for the Economic Reactivation and Development of Equatorial Guinea, and called upon regional and inter-regional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial and development institutions, to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a programme of assistance to Equatorial Guinea or, where one was already in existence, to its expansion in accordance with the programme established by the International Conference of Donors,

Recalling further that Equatorial Guinea is one of the least developed countries,

Having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General,⁷⁸ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/224,

Noting with concern that Equatorial Guinea continues to be beset by serious economic and financial difficulties, and continues to suffer from a food situation made precarious by the absence of large-scale food-crop production projects,

Recognizing once again the essential role of both short-term and long-term international assistance in support of the efforts of the Government of Equatorial Guinea in the difficult task of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country,

Bearing in mind the statement made by the Minister of State in charge of External Affairs and Co-operation of Equatorial Guinea, on 11 October 1984,⁷⁹ on the progress achieved in the sphere of regional co-operation,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea towards the internal economic recovery and the social development of the country,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 38/224 and other relevant resolutions and calls for their implementation;

2. *Takes note* of the summary report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to organize and mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of assistance to Equatorial Guinea;

4. *Reiterates its appeal* to all Member States to continue to respond generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, so as to meet, in full, the needs indicated in the 1982-1984 three-year programme presented in 1982 at the International Conference of Donors for the Economic Reactivation and Development of Equatorial Guinea;

5. *Notes* the entry of Equatorial Guinea into the Central African Customs and Economic Union and the Bank of Central African States;

6. *Expresses its thanks* to States and international, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations for their assistance to Equatorial Guinea;

7. *Earnestly calls upon* all Member States and international and regional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as international financial and development institutions and appropriate programmes of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, to establish, maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Equatorial Guinea, particularly in the areas of public administration and public finance in which a general transformation is required as a result of Equatorial Guinea's entry into the Central African Customs and Economic Union and the Bank of Central African States;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To intensify his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Equatorial Guinea;

(b) To keep the situation in Equatorial Guinea under review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and competent international financial institutions and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the status of assistance to Equatorial Guinea;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the economic situation of Equatorial Guinea and the progress made in implementing the present resolution;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report, in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, information on

⁷⁸ A/39/392, sect. VI.

⁷⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 31st meeting, paras. 1-34.

the response of the international community to the 1982-1984 three-year programme presented at the International Conference of Donors for the Economic Reactivation and Development of Equatorial Guinea.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/182. Special economic assistance to Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/207 of 17 December 1981 and 37/149 of 17 December 1982, in which it appealed to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international development and financial institutions to provide all possible assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Liberia,

Recalling also the summary report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁰

Noting from the report that, despite a variety of adverse factors, Liberia continues to make some progress in its development efforts as a result of the measures adopted by the Government,

Having noted the efforts of the Government of Liberia to mobilize international support for the country's development plan through the organization of a round-table conference of donors, held at Berne in October 1983 with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme,

Deeply concerned that Liberia continues to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a severe balance-of-payments problem, heavy burden of external debt and shortfall in export earnings, which have contributed to the lack of resources to implement its planned economic and social development programmes,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize and mobilize support for the international economic assistance programme for Liberia;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the interest in the development plan of Liberia expressed by participants in the round-table conference of donors;

3. *Appeals* 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 forth in that country's development plan, taking into account its current critical economic situation;

4. *Takes note* of the measures being taken by the Government of Liberia to strengthen the economy of the country through institutional and economic policy reforms;

5. *Reiterates once again its appeal* to all States, international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide substantial and appropriate assistance, through bilateral and multilateral channels, preferably in the form of grants-in-aid or loans granted on concessionary terms, in order to enable Liberia to carry out fully the recommended economic assistance programme;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Liberia;

(b) To keep the situation regarding assistance to Liberia under constant review, to maintain close contact with

Member States, specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and the international financial institutions concerned 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 Liberia;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation in Liberia and the status of the special programme of economic assistance and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/183. Assistance to Lesotho

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976) of 22 December 1976, in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain border posts between South Africa and Lesotho aimed at coercing Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan of the Transkei,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983, in which the Council endorsed the report of the mission dispatched to Lesotho in response to resolution 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982,⁸¹

Commending the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei, in compliance with United Nations decisions, particularly General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976,

Also commending the Government of Lesotho for its steadfast opposition to *apartheid* and its generosity to the South African refugees,

Fully aware that the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei and its acceptance of refugees from South Africa have imposed special economic burdens upon its people,

Strongly endorsing the appeals for assistance to Lesotho made in Security Council resolutions 402 (1976) of 22 December 1976, 407 (1977) of 25 May 1977 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983, in General Assembly resolutions 32/98 of 13 December 1977, 33/128 of 19 December 1978, 34/130 of 14 December 1979, 35/96 of 5 December 1980, 36/219 of 17 December 1981, 37/160 of 17 December 1982 and 38/215 of 20 December 1983,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,⁸² submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 38/215, which contains a review of the economic situation and of the progress made in the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for Lesotho,

Noting the priority which the Government of Lesotho accords to raising levels of food production through increased productivity, thus lessening the country's dependency on South Africa for food imports,

Aware that the high prices paid by Lesotho for its imports of petroleum products as a result of the oil embargo on South Africa have become a serious impediment to the development of the country,

Recognizing, in connection with such embargoes, the obligation of the international community to help countries such as Lesotho that act in support of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with General Assembly resolutions,

⁸⁰ A/38/216, sect. XII.

⁸¹ S/15600.

⁸² A/39/385.

Recalling its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977 and 33/197 of 29 January 1979 concerning the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and, in this regard, noting Lesotho's geopolitical situation, which necessitates the urgent development of air and telecommunication links with neighbouring countries of Africa and the rest of the world,

Taking account of Lesotho's need for a national network of roads, both for its planned social and economic development and to lessen its dependence on the South African network, to reach various regions of the country affected by the imposition of travel restrictions by South Africa,

Taking note of Lesotho's special problems associated with the employment of large numbers of its able-bodied men in South Africa,

Taking note also of the priority which the Government of Lesotho has accorded to the problem of absorbing into the economy the young generation, as well as migrant workers returning from South Africa,

Welcoming the action taken by the Government of Lesotho to make more effective use of women in the development process by promoting their participation in the economic, social and cultural life of the country,

Taking account also of Lesotho's position as a least developed, most seriously affected and land-locked country,

Recalling its resolution 32/98, in which it, *inter alia*, recognized that the continuing influx of refugees from South Africa imposed an additional burden on Lesotho,

1. *Expresses its concern* at the difficulties that confront the Government of Lesotho as a result of its decision not to recognize the so-called independent Transkei, and of its rejection of *apartheid* and acceptance of refugees from *apartheid* oppression;

2. *Endorses fully* the assessment of the situation contained in the report of the mission to Lesotho annexed to the report of the Secretary-General;⁸²

3. *Takes 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;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international programme of economic assistance for Lesotho;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the response made thus far by the international community to the special programme of economic assistance for Lesotho, which has enabled it to proceed with the implementation of parts of the recommended programme;

6. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Lesotho for the implementation of the projects identified in the report of the mission to Lesotho;

7. *Calls 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;

8. *Also calls upon* Member States to give all possible assistance to Lesotho to ensure an adequate and regular supply of oil to meet its national requirements;

9. *Further calls upon* Member States to assist Lesotho in developing its internal road and air systems and its air communication with the rest of the world;

10. *Commends* the efforts of the Government of Lesotho to integrate women more fully into development

efforts and requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Government on the type and amount of assistance it will require to achieve this objective;

11. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the round-table conference of donors held in Lesotho from 14 to 17 May 1984 and urges Member States and the appropriate agencies and organizations to provide assistance to Lesotho in accordance with the outcome of that meeting;

12. *Also draws the attention* of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 407 (1977), for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Lesotho;

13. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring further to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Lesotho and to report to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1985 on the steps they have taken;

14. *Requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to Lesotho and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho;

(b) 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 requires in order to establish labour-intensive projects to deal with their absorption into the economy;

(c) To keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions concerned 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 Lesotho;

(d) 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/184. Assistance to Democratic Yemen

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 38/206 of 20 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/6 of 28 April 1982 and 1982/59 of 30 July 1982 concerning the extensive devastation caused by the heavy floods in Democratic Yemen,

Recalling also resolution 107 (IX) of 11 May 1982 of the

Economic Commission for Western Asia,⁸³ in which the Commission called for the urgent establishment of a programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the flood-stricken areas of Democratic Yemen.

Having considered the report prepared by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on the extent and nature of the damage caused by the floods,⁸⁴

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Democratic Yemen,⁸⁵

Recognizing that Democratic Yemen, as one of the least developed countries, is unable to bear the mounting burden of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected areas,

Recognizing also the efforts made by Democratic Yemen to alleviate the suffering of the victims of the floods,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken regarding assistance to Democratic Yemen;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to those States and international, regional and intergovernmental organizations that have provided assistance to Democratic Yemen;

3. *Requests* 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 mitigate the damage inflicted on it and implement its rehabilitation and reconstruction plans;

4. *Appeals* to Member States to contribute generously through bilateral or multilateral channels to the reconstruction and development process in Democratic Yemen;

5. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system — in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization — to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Democratic Yemen and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective programme of assistance to that country;

6. *Calls upon* regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their assistance to the development requirements of Democratic Yemen;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Democratic Yemen under review and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/185. Special economic assistance to Benin

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 35/88 of 5 December 1980, 36/208 of 17 December 1981, 37/151 of 17 December 1982 and 38/210 of 20 December 1983, in which it appealed to the international community to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Ben-

in so as to help that country overcome its financial and economic difficulties,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, in which the Council appealed to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to assist Benin,

Having heard the statement made by the representative of Benin on 5 November 1984,⁸⁶ in which he described the serious economic and financial situation of his country and the action taken by his Government to tackle these difficulties,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Benin,⁸⁷

Noting from the report that, in spite of various unfavourable factors, Benin continues to achieve some positive results in its development efforts thanks to the action taken by the Government and the assistance provided by the international community,

Deeply concerned, nevertheless, by the fact that Benin continues 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,

Noting also that the persisting unfavourable climatic conditions in the coastal and northern regions of Benin have led to losses in agricultural and livestock production,

Noting that a round-table conference of partners in the economic and social development of Benin was held at Cotonou in March 1983 and that the Government took steps to organize the follow-up of its results,

Taking into consideration the objectives of Benin's national development plan for 1983-1987,⁸⁸

Having noted the efforts made by the Government of Benin to mobilize international support for the country's development plan by organizing the round-table conference held at Cotonou in March 1983 with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme,

Considering that Benin is one of the least developed countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to organize and mobilize support for the international programme of economic assistance to Benin;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the review mission sent to Benin in June 1984;⁸⁹

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the interest and support which the participants in the round-table conference have shown for Benin's development plan;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance already provided or pledged to Benin by Member States, United Nations bodies and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

5. *Appeals* 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 that country's development plan for 1983-1987;

6. *Requests* the appropriate programmes and organizations of the United Nations system — in particular the

⁸³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 12 (E/1982/22)*, chap. I.

⁸⁴ See E/ECWA/156.

⁸⁵ A/39/381.

⁸⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 35th meeting*, paras. 13-16.

⁸⁷ A/39/383.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, annex, sect. V.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, annex.

United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children's Fund — to maintain and expand their 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 measures they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Benin and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1985;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the projects of the special programme of economic assistance to Benin;

(b) To render appropriate assistance to the Government of Benin for mobilizing the resources necessary for implementing its national development plan;

(c) To keep the situation in Benin under constant review and, in consultation with the Government of Benin, to report to the General Assembly as soon as necessary.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/186. Special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/95 of 5 December 1980, in which it renewed its appeal to the international community to continue to provide effective financial, material and technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes recommended by the Secretary-General in his report submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/121 of 14 December 1979,⁹⁰

Recalling also its resolution 36/217 of 17 December 1981,

Recalling further its resolution 3339 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it invited Member States to provide economic assistance to the then newly-independent State of Guinea-Bissau, and its resolutions 32/100 of 13 December 1977 and 33/124 of 19 December 1978, in which it, *inter alia*, expressed deep concern at the gravity of the economic situation in Guinea-Bissau and appealed to the international community to provide financial and economic assistance to that country.

Recalling that Guinea-Bissau is one of the least developed countries,

Noting with concern that Guinea-Bissau continues to experience serious economic and financial difficulties,

Noting also with concern that the gross national product of Guinea-Bissau has decreased in real terms, that the balance-of-payments deficit continues to rise, that the external debt is imposing a heavy burden on the country's

fragile economy and that the budget deficit has also grown substantially,

Noting that Guinea-Bissau is one of the drought-stricken countries,

Noting also that Guinea-Bissau continues to have problems in supplying staple foodstuffs to satisfy the needs of its population,

Noting with satisfaction the main features of the first four-year development plan (1983-1986) of Guinea-Bissau and the implementation of the 1983-1984 stabilization programme,

Also noting with satisfaction the results of the round-table conference of donors for Guinea-Bissau, held at Lisbon in May 1984,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Guinea-Bissau;

2. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the assistance required for implementing the projects and programmes submitted at the round-table conference;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and international organizations concerned for the food aid generously provided to Guinea-Bissau;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and organizations that have responded to the appeal of Guinea-Bissau and to the appeals of the Secretary-General by providing assistance to Guinea-Bissau;

5. *Renews its urgent appeal* to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to continue to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its economic and financial difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes specified in its first four-year development plan;

6. *Urges* 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;

7. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute to the special account opened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/100, in order to facilitate the payment of contributions for Guinea-Bissau;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special and pressing needs of Guinea-Bissau and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General before 15 July 1985;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other appropriate United Nations bodies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Guinea-Bissau;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Guinea-Bissau;

⁹⁰ A/35/343.

(b) To keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and the international financial institutions concerned, 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;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to carry out, in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/187. Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/96 of 13 December 1977, 33/125 of 19 December 1978, 34/131 of 14 December 1979, 35/93 of 5 December 1980, 36/209 of 17 December 1981 and 37/146 of 17 December 1982, in which it reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Sao Tome and Principe to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructure for development,

Aware that the economic and social development of Sao Tome and Principe has been seriously hindered by fragile infrastructure, inadequate health, educational and housing facilities and by insufficient external assistance, and that urgent improvement in these sectors is a prerequisite for the country's future progress,

Aware also that, at independence, the country inherited a plantation economy that made it dependent on imports to meet its national food requirements,

Noting with appreciation the concerted efforts undertaken by the Government of Sao Tome and Principe to increase national food production and to decrease dependence on food imports,

Concerned that the severe drought in 1982-1983 followed by abnormally heavy rains and floods in 1984 have seriously affected agricultural production, increased the national food deficit and reduced the ability of the country to pay for food imports,

Taking into account the decision of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe to convene, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, a round-table conference of donors in September-October 1985 at Sao Tome, preparatory to the launching of a national development plan for 1986-1990,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,⁹¹ to which is annexed the report of the review mission sent to Sao Tome and Principe,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Sao Tome and Principe;

2. *Endorses fully* the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, international organizations, and other intergovernmental

and non-governmental organizations which have provided assistance to Sao Tome and Principe;

4. *Renews 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, to enable it to strengthen its social and economic infrastructure and to implement the special programme of economic assistance;

5. *Urges* 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;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its food assistance programmes for Sao Tome and Principe in order to help it cope with the critical food situation in the country and to provide all possible assistance to enable the country to produce more food and reduce its dependence on food imports;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe 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;

(b) 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/188. Assistance to Uganda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/103 of 5 December 1980, 36/218 of 17 December 1981, 37/162 of 17 December 1982 and 38/207 of 20 December 1983 on assistance to Uganda,

Bearing in mind the enormous economic and social setbacks suffered by Uganda and the resultant precipitous decline in the well-being of its people,

Taking into account the revised recovery programme (1982-1984) presented by the Government of Uganda to the meeting of the Consultative Group on Uganda, held in Paris in January 1984 under the auspices of the World Bank,

Recognizing that Uganda is not only land-locked but also one of the least developed and most seriously affected countries,

Noting the appeals of the Secretary-General for assistance to Uganda,

Taking note of the summary report of the Secretary-General,⁹² in which it is stated that substantial additional assistance is required to finance the remaining projects in

⁹¹ A/39/394.

⁹² A/39/392, sect. IX.

the revised recovery programme which have not yet attracted the support of the international community.

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Uganda in its continuing efforts for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development,

Encouraged that the economic policies of the Government of Uganda and the support assistance provided by the donor countries and international organizations have produced positive signs of economic recovery,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Uganda;

2. *Further expresses its appreciation* to those States and organizations that have provided assistance to that country;

3. *Reiterates its endorsement* of the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;⁹³

4. *Invites* 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;

5. *Urgently renews 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 and multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda and to its emergency requirements;

6. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Uganda and to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Uganda and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1985;

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Uganda;

(b) To keep the situation in Uganda under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental

organizations and the international financial institutions concerned, 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;

(c) To report on the progress made in the economic situation in Uganda and in organizing international assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/189. Assistance to Cape Verde

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions on assistance to Cape Verde, in particular its resolution 38/219 of 20 December 1983, in which the international community was requested to provide an appropriate level of resources for the implementation of the programme of assistance to Cape Verde as envisaged in the reports of the Secretary-General,⁹⁴

Recalling resolutions 142 (VI) and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁹⁵ on the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁹⁶ and on activities in the field of island developing countries,

Noting that Cape Verde is one of the least developed countries and a small archipelagic State, with a fragile and open economy, aggravated by endemic and severe drought,

Reiterating that increased substantial, continuous and predictable assistance from the international community is needed for the effective completion of the First National Development Plan (1982-1985),

Gravely concerned at the critical food situation in Cape Verde resulting from the failure of seasonal rains, the continuing recurrence of drought and the spreading desertification,

Recognizing the strenuous efforts deployed by the Government and people of Cape Verde in the process of the economic and social development of their country despite existing constraints,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹⁷ to which is annexed the report of the review mission sent to Cape Verde in response to General Assembly resolution 38/219;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts deployed in mobilizing resources for the implementation of the programme of assistance to Cape Verde;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to States and to international, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations for their contribution to the programme of assistance to Cape Verde;

4. *Reaffirms* 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 at Praia from 21 to 23 June 1982;

⁹³ A/37/121.

⁹⁴ A/33/167 and Corr.1, A/34/372 and Corr.1, A/35/332 and Corr.1, A/36/265, A/37/124 and A/38/216, sect. V.

⁹⁵ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. 1, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

⁹⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

⁹⁷ A/39/389.

5. *Urges* Governments and international, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to extend and intensify substantially their assistance for the early implementation of the programme of assistance to Cape Verde;

6. *Invites* 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;

7. *Requests* the organs, organizations, and bodies of the United Nations system to continue and increase their assistance to Cape Verde, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his efforts to mobilize resources for the implementation of the programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the measures they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to contribute generously to all appeals for food and fodder assistance made by the Government of Cape Verde, or on its behalf by the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system, to help it cope with the critical situation in the country;

9. *Once again draws the attention* of the international community to the special account established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/99, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Cape Verde;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to continue to consider, through their governing bodies, the special needs of Cape Verde and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1985;

11. *Requests* 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, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation in Cape Verde and, in consultation with the Government of Cape Verde, to make a substantive report on the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for Cape Verde to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/190. Assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/166 of 17 December 1982 and 38/204 of 20 December 1983 and resolution 150 (VI)

of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,⁹⁸

Fully aware of the grave devastation and substantial loss of life and property caused by the earthquake that struck large areas of Yemen on 12 December 1982,

Concerned about the damage caused to infrastructure, which has a far-reaching effect on the implementation of the national development plan in that country,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹⁸ which outlines the reconstruction programme of the Government of Yemen, the cost of which is estimated at \$620 million,

Taking into account that the various phases of reconstruction have placed a strain on the Government of Yemen, largely exhausted the resources available and hindered development plans,

Recognizing that Yemen, as one of the least developed countries, is unable to bear the mounting burden of the relief efforts and the reconstruction of the affected areas,

1. *Appeals* to all countries, especially the developed 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;

2. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Yemen;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States, the international and regional organizations and the non-governmental organizations that have participated in the ongoing efforts undertaken for the reconstruction of the affected areas in Yemen;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, and the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/191. Assistance to Madagascar

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 these climatic phenomena have resulted in loss of life and the destruction of several towns and have inflicted serious damage on the economic and social infrastructures and on the agricultural, stock-farming, transport and industrial sectors,

Concerned by the fact that the damage caused by these natural disasters is hampering the development efforts of Madagascar,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Madagascar,⁹⁹ prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/3,

Having considered the special economic assistance programme prepared by the inter-agency mission which visited Madagascar from 24 May to 5 June 1984,¹⁰⁰

⁹⁸ A/39/380.

⁹⁹ A/39/404.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, annex.

Noting the efforts of the people and Government of Madagascar to deal with the emergency situation and to initiate a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Noting also the emergency assistance provided by several States, international and regional organizations, specialized agencies and voluntary agencies,

Affirming the need for prompt and concerted international action to assist the people and Government of Madagascar in carrying out the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the stricken regions and sectors,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system and inter-governmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations which provided assistance to Madagascar during the emergency;

2. *Urges* all States to participate generously through bilateral or multilateral channels in projects and programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Madagascar;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Requests* the programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and all other international and regional financial institutions concerned, to give sympathetic and urgent consideration to requests for assistance submitted by the Government of Madagascar under its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programmes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize the resources needed for implementing the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programmes of Madagascar;

(b) To keep the question of assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Madagascar under constant review;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/192. Assistance to Sierra Leone

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/158 of 17 December 1982 and 38/205 of 20 December 1983, in which it appealed to all States, the specialized agencies and international development and financial institutions to provide all possible assistance for the development of Sierra Leone,

Further recalling its resolution 37/133 of 17 December 1982, in which it decided to include Sierra Leone in the list of the least developed countries,

Having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰¹

Noting with concern that the economy of Sierra Leone is being undermined by severe scarcities of imported raw materials and spare parts for industry, a drying-up of trade and commercial credits, large commercial payment arrears and unmitigated strains on government finances,

Concerned that unusually low rainfall in 1984 has seriously affected the food production of the country and considerably worsened its balance-of-payments position,

Noting that the Government of Sierra Leone, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, has initiated preparatory activities for a round-table of partners in development of Sierra Leone, to be organized with the assistance of the Programme early in 1985,

Reiterating the need for effective mobilization of international assistance, in order to implement fully the programme of development outlined in the report of the multi-agency mission,¹⁰²

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Sierra Leone;

2. *Urgently reiterates 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;

3. *Urges* all States and relevant United Nations bodies — in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities — to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of Sierra Leone meet the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicines and essential equipment for hospitals and schools;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Sierra Leone and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1985;

5. *Appeals* 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 will be presented by the Government of Sierra Leone;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sierra Leone;

(b) To apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the assistance granted to Sierra Leone;

(c) To keep the situation regarding assistance to Sierra Leone under review and to report to the General Assembly

¹⁰¹ A/39/392, sect. VIII.

¹⁰² A/38/211, annex.

at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/193. Assistance to the Comoros

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/209 of 20 December 1983 and its previous resolutions on assistance to the Comoros, in which it appealed to the international community to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to the Comoros in order to help that country overcome its financial and economic difficulties,

Taking note of the special problems confronting the Comoros as an island developing country and as one of the least developed countries,

Noting that the Government of the Comoros has given priority to the questions of infrastructure, transport and telecommunications,

Noting also the economic difficulties arising from the country's scarcity of natural resources, compounded by the recent drought and cyclones,

Noting further the grave budgetary and balance-of-payments problems facing the Comoros,

Bearing in mind the holding at Moroni, from 2 to 4 July 1984, of the first international solidarity conference for the development of the Comoros,

Having examined the summary report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰³

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for the Comoros;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the response by various Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations to its appeals and those of the Secretary-General for assistance to the Comoros;

3. *Notes with concern*, however, that the assistance thus far provided continues to fall short of the country's urgent requirements and that assistance is still urgently required in order to implement the projects described in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Appeals* to those States and organizations which participated in the first international solidarity conference for the development of the Comoros, to put into effect as soon as possible their declaration of intent;

5. *Renews its appeal* to Member States, the appropriate organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, regional and international organizations and other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial institutions, to provide the Comoros with assistance to enable it to cope with its difficult economic situation and pursue its development goals;

6. *Requests* the appropriate programmes and organizations of the United Nations system to increase their current programmes of assistance to the Comoros, 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 have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Comoros;

(b) To keep the situation in the Comoros under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, the regional and other intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions concerned, 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 Comoros;

(c) 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/194. Special economic assistance for Swaziland

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,

Having heard the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Swaziland on 11 October 1984,¹⁰⁴ in which he expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered by Governments, the United Nations system and other organizations during the difficult period following the cyclone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁵ to which was annexed the report of the inter-agency mission which visited Swaziland from 30 April to 5 May 1984,

Noting from the report the serious damage to the economic infrastructure of Swaziland and the efforts made by the Government and people of Swaziland to cope with the problems of reconstruction,

Taking note of the recommended programme of assistance for Swaziland drawn up by the inter-agency mission, in consultation with the Government, concerning priority projects designed to permit the resumption of normal economic activity,

1. *Draws attention* to the urgent need for international action to assist the Government and people of Swaziland in their efforts for reconstruction and rehabilitation;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his prompt action and for the report of the inter-agency mission on the economic situation of Swaziland and the additional assistance required by that country to cope with the problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and organizations that have provided emergency assistance to Swaziland;

4. *Endorses* the assessment and recommendations of the inter-agency mission contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World

¹⁰³ A/39/392, sect. IV.

¹⁰⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 30th meeting, paras. 116-152.

¹⁰⁵ A/39/598.

Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Swaziland, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in his efforts to organize an effective international programme of assistance and to report to him by mid-1985 on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

6. *Calls 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 is already in existence, to the expansion of that programme;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of international assistance for Swaziland;

(b) To keep the situation regarding assistance to Swaziland under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and the international financial institutions concerned, 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;

(c) 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/195. Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/214 of 20 December 1983 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad and special economic assistance to that country,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad, relating, *inter alia*, to the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,¹⁰⁶

Gravely concerned by the unprecedented drought which is wreaking havoc in Chad at the present time, compounding the already precarious food and health situation and thus compromising all the country's efforts at reconstruction,

Considering that the drought has occasioned a massive displacement of population,

Taking note of the appeal of the Secretary-General dated 1 November 1984¹⁰⁷ and the numerous appeals launched

by the Government of Chad and governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the gravity of the food and health situation in Chad,

Considering that Chad is one of the least developed countries and therefore entitled to the benefits provided for in the various relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad,

Also recognizing the need for assistance in the reconstruction and development of Chad,

Taking note of the intention of the Government of Chad to organize in 1985, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, a conference of donors and contributors of funds, as agreed at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and governmental and non-governmental organizations which responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary emergency humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad who have suffered from the war and the drought;

4. *Renews 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;

5. *Again requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to give all the necessary assistance to Chad for the preparation and organization of the conference of donors and contributors of funds, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/214;

6. *Invites* States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to take part in the conference of donors and contributors of funds and to accord particular attention to the projects to be presented there with a view to financing them;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to organize the special programme of economic assistance for Chad;

(b) To monitor, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the people displaced by the war and the drought;

(c) To mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who have suffered as a result of the war and the drought and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

(d) To keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

¹⁰⁶ A/36/261, A/36/739, A/37/125 and Add.1, A/38/213 and A/39/392, sect. III.

¹⁰⁷ A/39/627; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 47th meeting, para. 1.

39/196. Economic Assistance to Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, in which it endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁰⁸

Recalling that Haiti is one of the least developed countries and is therefore entitled to the assistance provided for in the relevant General Assembly resolutions for the more intensive development of those countries,

Noting with concern that Haiti continues 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,

Deeply concerned at 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,

Gravely concerned at the impoverishment of the rural population resulting from the total elimination of the pig population as a result of swine fever,

Bearing in mind the damage caused by cyclone "Allen" in 1981 to a substantial area of Haiti's coffee plantations,

Taking into account that the Government of Haiti, in view of the serious economic situation, has implemented, with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, an intensive economic and financial stabilization programme,

1. Expresses its gratitude to Member States and to international, regional and interregional organizations for their assistance to Haiti;

2. Renews its urgent appeal to all Governments and international organizations which, at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, assumed commitments under the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries to honour their pledges generously;

3. Urges 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;

4. Invites all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to take account of Haiti's specific needs and to apprise the Secretary-General of their decisions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) 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;

¹⁰⁸ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

(b) To apprise the Economic and Social Council of the mission at its second regular session of 1985 and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/197. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978, 34/135 of 14 December 1979, 35/85 of 5 December 1980, 36/205 of 17 December 1981, 37/163 of 17 December 1982, 38/220 of 20 December 1983 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/15 of 29 April 1980 and decisions 1983/112 of 17 May 1983 and 1984/174 of 26 July 1984,

Noting with deep concern the continuing heavy loss of life and the additional destruction of property, which have caused further extensive damage to the economic and social structures of Lebanon,

Also noting with concern the serious economic situation in Lebanon,

Welcoming the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁰⁹ and of the statement made on 6 November 1984 by the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon,¹¹⁰

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. Commends 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;

3. Expresses 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 has taken to remedy the economic situation;

4. Requests 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;

5. Requests 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;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 and to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

¹⁰⁹ A/39/390.

¹¹⁰ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 37th meeting, paras. 15-24.

39/198. Economic assistance to Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/218 of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular the developed countries and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to meeting the development needs of Vanuatu,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980 and 37/206 of 20 December 1982, in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, for the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of island developing countries, and in which it also called upon all organizations of the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific actions in favour of island developing countries,

Noting the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, owing mainly to their smallness, remoteness, constraints in transport, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Taking into account the fact that Vanuatu is an island developing country, that it is a geographically remote archipelago with a small population, that it has demographic disadvantages, that its dependence on imports is overwhelming and that it has a scarcity of adequate transportation and communications links, all of which pose special development problems, making the provision of services difficult and entailing very high overhead costs,

1. *Calls the attention* of the international community to the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Vanuatu;¹¹¹

2. *Endorses* the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Vanuatu;

4. *Also expresses its appreciation* to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to that country;

5. *Further calls 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;

6. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their current and future programmes of assistance to Vanuatu, 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 have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

7. *Invites* the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial

Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Vanuatu and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1985;

8. *Requests* 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;

9. *Calls 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;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu;

(b) To keep the situation in Vanuatu under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and the international financial institutions concerned, 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 Vanuatu;

(c) 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/199. Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976, in which the Council appealed to all States to provide, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize, with immediate effect, financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme.

Recalling further its resolution 38/208 of 20 December 1983 and its earlier resolutions, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously with assistance to Mozambique,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹¹² submitted in response to its resolution 38/208, to which is annexed the report of the mission to Mozambique,

¹¹¹ A/39/388.

¹¹² A/39/382.

Deeply concerned at the loss of life and the destruction of essential infrastructures such as roads, railways, bridges, petroleum facilities, electricity supply, schools and hospitals, as identified in the reports of the Secretary-General,¹¹³

Noting with deep concern that Mozambique has continued to suffer from a prolonged drought causing heavy losses in food production and livestock and resulting in dislocation of its people,

Also noting with deep concern the extensive damage caused by the cyclone "Demoina" at the end of January 1984,

Noting that Mozambique faces an emergency food situation of an exceptional scale and needs imports of 700,000 tonnes of cereals in 1984/1985 to meet its food requirements,

Recognizing that substantial international assistance is required for the implementation of a number of reconstruction and development projects,

1. *Strongly endorses* the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Mozambique;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided to Mozambique by various States and regional and international organizations and humanitarian institutions;

4. *Regrets*, however, that the total assistance provided to date falls far short of Mozambique's pressing needs;

5. *Appeals* to the international community to provide adequate food aid to Mozambique to prevent further starvation and malnutrition;

6. *Draws the attention* of the international community 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 are critical for the functioning of the economy;

7. *Also draws the attention* of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General as urgently required by Mozambique;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, regional and inter-regional organizations and other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, wherever possible in the form of grants, and urges them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Mozambique in their programmes of development assistance, if it is not already included;

9. *Urges* Member States and organizations that are already implementing or negotiating assistance programmes for Mozambique to strengthen them, wherever possible;

10. *Also appeals* to the international community to contribute to the special account for Mozambique established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Mozambique;

11. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system — in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations

Fund for Population Activities — to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Mozambique, 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 have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;

(b) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional, other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and other bodies concerned, 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;

(c) To prepare, on the basis of sustained consultations with the Government of Mozambique, a 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/200. Assistance to Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/213 of 20 December 1983 and its previous resolutions on assistance to Djibouti, in which it drew the attention of the international community to the critical economic situation confronting Djibouti and to the country's urgent need for assistance,

Deeply concerned at the adverse effects of the prolonged drought on the economic and social development of Djibouti,

Recalling also its resolution 37/176 of 17 December 1982, in which it called upon the international community to continue to support the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the needs of the refugee population,

Bearing in mind its resolution 37/133 of 17 December 1982, in which it decided to include Djibouti in the list of the least developed countries,

Having examined the summary report of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁴

Noting the critical economic situation of Djibouti and the list of urgent and priority projects formulated by the Government that require international assistance,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to organize an international programme of economic assistance for Djibouti;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance already provided or pledged to Djibouti by Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations;

3. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the difficult economic situation confronting Djibouti and to the severe structural constraints to its development;

4. *Renews its appeal* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United

¹¹³ A/38/201-E/1983/69 and Corr.1 and 2, annex I, sect. E; A/38/216 sect. XIII; and A/39/382.

¹¹⁴ A/39/392, sect. V.

Nations system, regional and international organizations and other intergovernmental bodies 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 was presented at the round-table of development partners convened by the Government of Djibouti in November 1983;

5. *Appeals* to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance, as a matter of urgency, to alleviate the sufferings of the population affected by drought and for the implementation of the drought-related projects and programmes;

6. *Requests* the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Djibouti, 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 have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

(b) To keep the situation in Djibouti under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and the international financial institutions concerned, 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;

(c) 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/201. Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/5 of 17 May 1984 on emergency assistance to the drought victims in Ethiopia,

Noting with appreciation the appeals made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General for emergency assistance to Ethiopia,

Having heard the statement made by the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia on 2 November 1984¹¹⁵ concerning the critical food situation and the sad state of affairs that prevails in the disaster-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

Alarmed by the catastrophic effects of the serious and persistent drought that poses imminent danger to the survival of millions of drought victims,

Deeply disturbed by the grave food situation and the widespread and deadly famine that prevails in the disaster-stricken areas,

Convinced that long-term solutions are imperative in order to avoid the recurrence of a tragic human drama such as the one which is currently unfolding in the disaster-stricken areas,

1. *Commends* the generous response of the international community to the tragic situation in Ethiopia;

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have provided emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia;

3. *Urges* all Member States, organs and organizations of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide for the emergency needs of the drought victims and to deal with the problem of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts:

(a) To mobilize resources for relief and rehabilitation, including assistance for the victims of drought who wish to resettle in areas less prone to drought;

(b) To apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1985, of the situation of the drought victims and the response of the international community to their plight.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/202. Economic and financial assistance to Guinea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Guinea,¹¹⁶

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,

Noting the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea on 4 October 1984,¹¹⁷ in which he described his country's serious socio-economic and financial problems,

Noting 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 constitutes a major obstacle to the country's economic development and to raising the living standard of its population,

Taking note, in this context, of the results of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in particular the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹¹⁸

Recalling that Guinea is one of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General:

¹¹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 32nd meeting, paras. 39-42.*

¹¹⁶ A/39/572.

¹¹⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 21st meeting, paras. 48-104.*

¹¹⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

2. *Expresses its gratitude* for the support which Member States, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and regional organizations have provided to assist the people of Guinea in their reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Appeals 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and 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;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for priority consideration, the special needs of Guinea, and to keep the Secretary-General informed of decisions taken in that regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, and the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, of the results achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/203. Assistance to the Gambia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/212 of 20 December 1983, in which it, *inter alia*, noted that the Gambia is a least developed country with acute economic and social problems arising from its weak economic infrastructure and that it also suffers from many of the serious problems common to countries of the Sahelian region, notably drought and desertification,

Having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁹ in which the recent economic situation in the Gambia is described,

Concerned that the Gambia continues to encounter serious balance-of-payments and budgetary problems and noting that the lack of domestic resources is the most important constraint on development, since the Government lacks the funds to meet the counterpart costs of donor-assisted projects,

Noting that external assistance is still required to enable the Government of the Gambia to implement the six projects recommended by the Secretary-General in his report,¹²⁰

Aware that a round-table conference of donors was held in the Gambia in November 1984, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, to discuss the country's development needs and to consider ways and means of helping the Government in its efforts to meet those needs,

1. *Takes note* of the summary report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for the Gambia;

3. *Expresses its appreciation also* to those States and organizations that have provided assistance to the Gambia;

4. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the need for assistance for the projects and programmes identified by the Secretary-General in his report;

5. *Renews 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 for the implementation of the projects and programmes recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

6. *Urges* donors, as appropriate, to provide financial assistance to the Gambia to help meet the local counterpart costs of externally-assisted projects, bearing in mind that the Gambia is classified as a least developed drought-stricken country;

7. *Urges* Member States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and interregional bodies, financial and development institutions, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to respond generously to the needs of the Gambia at the round-table conference of donors held in November 1984;

8. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system — in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development — to increase their current and future programmes of assistance to the Gambia, 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 have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of the Gambia and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by the end of June 1985;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Gambia;

(b) To keep the situation in the Gambia under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental

¹¹⁹ A/39/392, sect. VII

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 22.

organizations and the international financial institutions concerned, 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 Gambia;

(c) To report on the progress made in the economic situation of the Gambia and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/204. Assistance to Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/8 of 25 October 1979, 35/84 of 5 December 1980, 36/213 of 17 December 1981, 37/157 of 17 December 1982 and 38/223 of 20 December 1983 concerning assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1982/168 of 29 July 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Nicaragua,¹²¹

Noting with satisfaction the support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system have given to the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua for the reconstruction of the country,

Bearing in mind that, in the past few years, the Nicaraguan economy has been negatively affected by various events, among them natural disasters such as the floods and drought of 1982,

Considering that, despite the efforts of the Government and people of Nicaragua, the economic situation has not returned to normal and continues to worsen,

Deeply concerned that Nicaragua is experiencing serious economic difficulties directly affecting its development efforts,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to Nicaragua;
2. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the States and organizations that have provided assistance to Nicaragua;
3. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of Nicaragua;
4. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to continue and to increase their assistance in this endeavour;
5. *Recommends* that Nicaragua should continue to receive treatment appropriate to the special needs of the country until the economic situation returns to normal;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/205. Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/90 and 35/91 of 5 December 1980, 36/221 of 17 December 1981, 37/147 of 17 December 1982 and 38/216 of 20 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/46 of 28 July 1983 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of those countries,¹²²

Alarmed by the catastrophic effects of the prolonged and persistent drought that poses an imminent threat to human survival and the development prospects of the affected countries of the region,

Deeply disturbed by the grave food situation and the spectre of widespread famine in the drought-stricken areas of the region,

Taking into account the regional nature of the drought and the practical and regional arrangements for co-operation that already exist among the affected countries,

Bearing in mind the urgent need for the international community to render assistance to Member States in the event of natural disasters.

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 35/90, 35/91, 36/221, 37/147 and 38/216 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda;

2. *Takes note* of the note of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of those countries;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the decision taken by the Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda to establish an intergovernmental body to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters,¹²³ as recommended by the General 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;

4. *Notes 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;

5. *Urges* 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;

(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;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and within existing resources, to extend

¹²¹ A/39/391.

¹²² A/39/386.

¹²³ See A/C.2/39/5.

to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda the technical assistance needed to finalize the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the proposed intergovernmental body;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme 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;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme 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 present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/206. Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 3253 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3512 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/180 of 21 December 1976, 32/159 of 19 December 1977, 33/133 of 19 December 1978, 34/16 of 9 November 1979, 35/86 of 5 December 1980, 36/203 of 17 December 1981, 37/165 of 17 December 1982 and 38/225 of 20 December 1983,

Taking note of decision 84/28 of 29 June 1984 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme¹²⁴ concerning the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Deeply concerned by the tragic consequences of a disastrous and persistent drought involving a substantial decrease in food and agricultural production in the Sudano-Sahelian countries,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in helping to combat the effects of drought and to implement the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, as well as in mobilizing the necessary resources for financing priority projects,

Also noting with satisfaction the collaboration between the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Club du Sahel and urging that this collaboration be continued and strengthened,

Welcoming the inclusion in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session of the items entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought" and "Critical economic situation in Africa",

Bearing in mind the statements made by many delegations during the current session of the General Assembly

in which they emphasized the continuing and increasing seriousness of the drought and desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian countries and in other regions of Africa and their devastating impact on the economic and social situation,

Considering that, owing to the nature and magnitude of the needs of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the solidarity action taken by the international community to support the recovery and economic development efforts of those countries should be continued and intensified,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,¹²⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

3. *Requests* all Governments to increase the resources of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office by making voluntary contributions on the occasion of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, as well as through other, in particular bilateral, channels so as to enable it to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the Governments of States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

4. *Requests* the international community to support the implementation of the Second-Generation Programme of the States members of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, *inter alia*, by providing more assistance in all its forms for carrying out the following activities:

(a) Development projects already formulated and approved by the Governments;

(b) Regional projects to combat desertification;

(c) Surveys needed for establishing development potentials at national and regional levels;

(d) Strengthening and/or establishing national and sub-regional research and training institutes designed to find solutions to the problems confronting the Sahelian countries;

(e) Strengthening of national and subregional capacity for planning, management and evaluation of integrated development activities;

5. *Requests* all Governments and all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to give special attention to the increasingly critical food situation in the countries of the Sahel;

6. *Welcomes* the results achieved by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in assisting the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to implement their medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme;

7. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in co-ordinating United Nations efforts to help the countries of the Sahel to implement their recovery and rehabilitation programme;

¹²⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 10 (E/1984/20), annex I.*

¹²⁵ A/39/211-E/1984/58 and Add. 1

8. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to continue to strengthen its co-operation with the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and with the Committee itself, with a view to expediting implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region, and in particular to help those countries to formulate and implement national medium-term and long-term plans to combat desertification and drought, with a view to achieving food self-sufficiency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/207. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was established, 36/225 of 17 December 1981, by which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Office and strengthened its capacity, and 38/202 of 20 December 1983, in which it, *inter alia*, noted with interest the steps taken to strengthen the capacity of the Office, and of the United Nations system as a whole, to respond to disasters, and called for a further report on the matter to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/60 of 26 July 1984,

Noting with appreciation the effective response of the Office of the Co-ordinator and of the international community to recent major and continuing disaster situations,

Recognizing that shortage of resources continues to hamper the full achievement of the aim of rapid and effective response to the needs of countries affected by disasters and that, if this shortage is to be overcome, further efforts will be required by the international community to provide both funds and assistance in kind,

Considering that all possible new and innovative approaches should be examined with a view to improving further the rapid delivery of emergency relief,

Noting the wealth of expertise and training facilities that exists and that could be drawn upon by disaster-prone developing countries,

Recalling the importance attached in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries¹²⁶ to the reduction of losses caused by disasters of all kinds and the creation of infrastructures which would be beneficial in this regard,

Convinced of the absolute necessity of maintaining a sound financial basis, in accordance with repeated requests by the General Assembly, to ensure the continuation of the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator at its present level as a minimum,

Appreciating the contributions made by donors in supporting international relief operations, including those made to the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,¹²⁷ as well as his report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations,¹²⁸ called for in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 38/202, and of the statement made by the Co-ordinator on 5 November 1984;¹²⁹

2. *Recognizes* that information is one of the essential elements for the fulfilment of the mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator as the focal point of the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination, and emphasizes the importance of improving the flow and quality of information during disaster relief operations so that a more complete picture of relief channels and activities, assistance received and unmet requirements may be available to all concerned;

3. *Stresses*, in this regard, the primary importance of inter-agency assessment missions organized by the Office of the Co-ordinator with the participation of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and other relief bodies in order to ensure the effective co-ordination of disaster relief activities, assistance and requirements;

4. *Recognizes* the value of united appeals, launched after the joint development with the agencies concerned of concerted relief programmes based upon the findings of inter-agency assessment missions, to be sent at the invitation of the Government concerned, as a most effective tool for co-ordination and urges Governments to continue to respond to such appeals accordingly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to modify existing United Nations procurement procedures, as necessary, to permit, on the part of the Office of the Co-ordinator, a timely and more effective response to the special and immediate requirements of countries exposed to disasters or facing an emergency situation;

6. *Calls upon* those contributing assistance in kind to provide, when appropriate, special grants to cover the costs of transport and distribution of the assistance to and within the affected country;

7. *Requests* the Office of the Co-ordinator to study, in co-operation with the parties concerned, the most appropriate steps to ensure the ready availability of relief supplies and transport equipment;

8. *Urges* Governments to increase their efforts to reduce delays in the provision of food assistance in response to natural disasters and other disaster situations;

9. *Recommends* that as the Co-ordinator phases out his emergency co-ordination responsibility in a given country, he should contribute to ensuring the necessary transition to the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase by passing on relevant data to competent organs and agencies of the United Nations system;

10. *Calls upon* Governments and international relief organizations to put at the disposal of the Co-ordinator the names and specializations of qualified disaster personnel available, in case of need, for inter-agency assessment missions, the execution of relief programmes or other disaster mitigation activities, and to inform him of existing dis-

¹²⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

¹²⁷ A/39/267-E/1984/96 and Corr.1.

¹²⁸ A/39/267-E/1984/96/Add.1 and 2.

¹²⁹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 34th meeting, paras. 1-8.

aster management training capabilities and opportunities for such training which could be offered to officials from developing countries;

11. *Requests* the Co-ordinator to review and improve, if necessary with the assistance of specialists made available by appropriate international bodies, the internal evaluation system of the Office of the Co-ordinator in order to ensure that experience obtained from disaster relief operations is fully taken into account in the future work of the Office;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of disaster prevention and preparedness at the regional and national levels in mitigating the effects of disasters, appreciates the work which the Office of the Co-ordinator has performed in this area as far as the resources available in the Trust Fund of the Office have allowed, and encourages Governments to continue to draw upon the services available from the Office and other organizations concerned and to provide the necessary resources for this aspect of technical co-operation;

13. *Requests* the Office of the Co-ordinator to increase its fund-raising efforts through the means available to it;

14. *Emphasizes* the essential need for the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator to be placed and kept on a sound financial basis and requests the Secretary-General to assign a higher priority to this;

15. *Reiterates* in particular its appeals to the international community in resolutions 35/107 of 5 December 1980, 36/225 of 17 December 1981, 37/144 of 17 December 1982 and 38/202 of 20 December 1983 for urgent increased contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to its resolution 3243 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 for the purposes set out in the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/208. Countries stricken by desertification and drought

The General Assembly.

Deeply concerned about the tragic consequences of the acceleration of desertification, combined with a persistent drought — the most serious recorded this century — which have been reflected in a substantial drop in agricultural production in many developing countries and which, in particular, have contributed to the worsening of Africa's current economic crisis,

Noting with great anxiety that desertification continues to spread and intensify in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Deeply alarmed by recent trends indicating that far-reaching climatic changes have taken place in Africa and are making the current situation extremely critical, as demonstrated, in particular, by the disturbing outlook noted by the Scientific Round Table on the Climatic Situation and Drought in Africa held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 23 February 1984,¹³⁰

Recalling its resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 35/73 of 5 December 1980, 38/163 and 38/164 of 19 December 1983 and 38/225 of 20 December 1983,

Aware that desertification and drought problems are increasingly assuming a structural and endemic character

and that real and permanent solutions must be found in increased global efforts based on concerted action by the stricken countries and the international community,

Bearing in mind that the majority of the countries affected by desertification and drought are low-income countries and, for the most part, belong to the group of the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa,

Noting the efforts made by the affected countries themselves and by the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system, to combat desertification and drought, particularly in Africa,

Bearing in mind the results of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, held at Dakar from 18 to 27 July 1984,¹³¹

Aware that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of the drought rests with the countries concerned and that such action is an essential component of their development,

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

Noting the positive action taken by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office as part of a joint effort by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to help twenty-one African countries, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹³²

Welcoming the praiseworthy efforts of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel in fighting the drought in the Sahel region and its fruitful co-operation with Governments and with organizations and agencies of the United Nations system,

Taking note of the decision made by six East African countries — Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda — to set up an intergovernmental body in order to combat the effects of the drought in those countries,¹³³

Recognizing that, given the scope and intensity of desertification, the attainment of the objectives of programmes to fight it requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries,

1. *Welcomes* the results of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, convened at Dakar on the initiative of the President of Senegal, and notes with satisfaction the final resolution adopted by the Conference;¹³¹

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

3. *Recognizes* that particular attention should be given to countries stricken by desertification and drought and that special efforts should be made by the international community, particularly the developed countries, in sup-

¹³⁰ See E/1984/109, annex.

¹³¹ See A/39/530, annex.

¹³² Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August–9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

¹³³ See A/C.2/39/5, annex.

port of action taken individually or collectively by the affected countries;

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

5. *Recommends* 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;

6. *Takes note* of decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 on desertification, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,¹³⁴ calls for its full and speedy implementation, requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme 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 these programmes be submitted for the consideration and joint approval of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, and, lastly, emphasizes the urgent need for increased financial support by the international community for the activities of the Office and of the United Nations Environment Programme;

7. *Emphasizes* the fundamental importance of all forms of South-South co-operation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought;

8. *Appeals* 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;

9. *Welcomes* 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;¹³⁵

10. *Requests* 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;

11. *Requests* 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;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to place greater emphasis on the situation and prospects of the countries

stricken by desertification and drought in the *World Economic Survey*;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the implementation of the different activities mentioned above and to report to the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the evolution of the situation in these countries, and to formulate proposals for specific, co-ordinated action.

*103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/209. Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly.

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries stated in resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,¹³⁶ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,¹³⁷ 123 (V) of 3 June 1979¹³⁸ and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983¹³⁹ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980 and 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies, emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹⁴⁰

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁴¹ adopted on 10 December 1982,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and the prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs impose serious constraints on the socio-economic development of land-locked developing countries,

Noting with concern that the measures taken so far in favour of land-locked developing countries and the assistance given fall far short of their needs,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in resolution 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy

¹³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25)*, annex.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. II, sect. II.A, resolution 295 (XXIX), para. 6.

¹³⁶ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex 1.A.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, Sixth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹⁴⁰ See resolution 35/56, annex.

¹⁴¹ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries¹⁴² and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* all concerned countries as well as international organizations to provide land-locked developing countries with the appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;

4. *Urges also* the international community and multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to all land-locked developing countries to help offset the adverse effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation on their economic development efforts, in keeping with the overall development needs of each land-locked developing country;

5. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

6. *Further invites* the international community to give financial, technical and other support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in the construction of alternative routes to the sea;

7. *Commends* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies for their work and the assistance they have provided to the land-locked developing countries and invites them to continue to take appropriate and effective measures to respond to the specific needs of those countries;

8. *Recommends* continued and intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and specific measures for the land-locked developing countries, including those in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those that have been envisaged in the programme of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other programmes and activities at the regional and sub-regional levels;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-Locked Developing Countries;¹⁴³

10. *Requests* Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development their views and comments on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General 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.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

¹⁴² Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

¹⁴³ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document TD/B/1002.

39/210. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹³⁹ entitled "Rejection of coercive economic measures", and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their thirty-eighth session,¹⁴⁴

Reaffirming its resolution 38/197 of 20 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries,¹⁴⁵

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

2. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally or bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion which affects their economic, political and social development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the economic measures mentioned in paragraph 2 above, taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations, with a view to assisting in concrete inter-

¹⁴⁴ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Supplement No. 29* (Sales No. GATT 1983 1), document L/5424.

¹⁴⁵ A/39/415.

national actions against those measures, and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the comprehensive report, to request further comments from Governments and to use inputs from competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions;

5. *Appeals* to Governments to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, as requested in paragraph 4 above.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/211. Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and all relevant resolutions concerning the reverse transfer of technology.

Convinced that the search for durable solutions to the problem of the reverse transfer of technology requires the full participation of all parties concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology,¹⁴⁶ covering meetings held at Geneva on 22 March and 12 and 13 July 1984;

2. *Takes note also* of the outcome of the Second Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology,¹⁴⁷ held at Geneva from 27 August to 5 September 1984;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene the requisite meetings of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 38/154;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to undertake intensive consultations with all Governments with a view to obtaining their full participation in the meetings of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology;

5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, a section on the outcome of the Third Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene further meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology and to report on the results of those meetings to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/212. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980 and 37/206 of 20 December 1982, relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

Reiterating the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,¹³⁷ 111 (V) of 3 June 1979¹³⁸ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983¹³⁹ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in transport, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Mindful of the fact that timely additional efforts are needed to implement the specific measures required to assist island developing countries in offsetting the major handicaps which retard their development process,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 37/206 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on measures taken by the international community and recommendations for future action in favour of island developing countries;¹⁴⁸

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and organizations which have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of island developing countries;

4. *Notes with concern* that the specific measures envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including Conference resolution 138 (VI), have not yet been fully implemented and calls upon States and international organizations to respond positively in this regard;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-operation with Governments and regional and other competent institutions, to continue the programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and of the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development carried out by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with a view to proposing concrete specific actions, taking into account, *inter alia*, the geographical factors, traditional

¹⁴⁶ A/39/397, annex.

¹⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/L.15)*, vol. II, sect. III A.

¹⁴⁸ A/39/463.

island life and institutions, the physical environment, development priorities and the problems of island developing countries in the international economy;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to seek the views of the representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries on the implementation of the specific measures in favour of island developing countries, taking into account studies undertaken thus far and the studies envisaged in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations and financial institutions to intensify efforts to implement specific actions in favour of island developing countries in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

8. *Requests* the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue further its role, not only as a focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries but also, where necessary, as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and sub-regional organizations;

10. *Requests* the competent organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, to take adequate measures in order to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to explore the possibility of organizing a follow-up meeting to the interregional workshop held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in November 1983, with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the measures taken by the international community to respond to the specific needs of island developing countries, as called for in this and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in order to permit the Assembly to undertake at that session a comprehensive review of the problems and needs of the island developing countries.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/213. United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/209 of 20 December 1982, by which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships,

¹⁴⁹ A/39/558.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, annex I.

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships,¹⁴⁹

Noting that the Conference adopted on 3 August 1984 a resolution,¹⁵⁰ by which it took note of the significant progress achieved towards the preparation and adoption of an international agreement on conditions for registration of ships and recognized that there is a need for a resumed session of three weeks' duration in order to complete its work,

1. *Endorses* the resolution adopted on 3 August 1984 by the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships,¹⁵⁰ and decides to convene a resumed session of the Conference to be held at Geneva from 28 January to 15 February 1985;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/209 of 20 December 1982 and 39/213 A of 18 December 1984,

Recognizing that substantial progress has been achieved at the resumed session, from 28 January to 15 February 1985, of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships,

Recognizing that there is a need for a resumption of the Conference for a further period of two weeks in order to enable it to complete its work,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General of 21 March 1985;¹⁵¹

2. *Endorses* the resolution of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships adopted on 15 February 1985;¹⁵²

3. *Decides* to convene a resumed session of the Conference to be held at Geneva for a period of two weeks in July 1985;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*107th plenary meeting
12 April 1985*

39/214. Report of the Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and

¹⁵¹ A/39/867.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 3.

Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

Recalling further its resolution 38/155 of 19 December 1983,

Recognizing the need for reversing the negative trends in international co-operation for development and, in particular, their detrimental effects on developing countries,

Recognizing also the importance of achieving a sustained world economic recovery, in particular the reactivation of the economies of developing countries, and ensuring rapid expansion of international trade that is supportive of economic growth and development, in particular that of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-eighth, thirteenth special and twenty-ninth sessions;¹⁵³

2. *Notes* that the *Trade and Development Report, 1984*¹⁵⁴ was of great interest to Governments in the valuable debate on the interdependence of problems of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system, which took place at the twenty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board;

3. *Calls* 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;¹⁵⁵

4. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to address, in an adequate and appropriate manner, the debt problems of developing countries, taking into account the agreed conclusions of the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session on the review of the implementation of the agreed features contained in (Board) resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980¹⁵⁶ and in pursuance of resolution 161 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;¹⁵⁷

5. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 297 (XXIX) of 21 September 1984,¹⁵⁸ concerning further work in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom;

6. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 301 (XXIX) of 21 September 1984,¹⁵⁸ in which the Interim Committee was requested to report to the Board at its thirtieth session with a view to the taking of a decision to hold a ministerial session in the autumn of 1985 and, to this end, invites all Governments to exert efforts to ensure the successful outcome of the consultations;

7. *Expresses its concern* at the current state of commodity markets, and urges all Governments to expedite the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities through, *inter alia*, positive and constructive decisions at the sessions of the Committee on Commodities in 1985 and at the fourteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Common Fund for Commodities, and urges all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement establishing the Fund without any further delay so that the Common Fund would become operational;

9. *Calls upon* all countries to exert every effort to strengthen international economic co-operation by adopting and implementing the measures necessary for revitalization of the development process of the developing countries and for dealing with structural problems in the global economy, and reiterates the continuing important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the appropriate necessary action on the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference at its sixth session.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/215. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982 and 38/160 of 19 December 1983, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives envisaged in resolution 37/248,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference,¹⁵⁹

Noting that progress is being made by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in formulating co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁵⁹ concerning the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/248;

2. *Commends* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have already established concrete contacts with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/216. Activities of the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that economic co-operation among developing countries is an integral part of the efforts to establish

¹⁵³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15).

¹⁵⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.II.D.23.

¹⁵⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. I, sect. II.A, resolution 286 (XXVIII).

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

¹⁵⁷ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹⁵⁸ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. II, sect. II.B.

¹⁵⁹ A/39/408

the new international economic order, without being a substitute for or an alternative to co-operation between developed and developing countries, and that the Caracas Programme of Action¹⁶⁰ adopted by the High-level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981, provides their basic framework for specific activities and arrangements in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries,

Mindful of the various resolutions adopted within the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries and calling for appropriate action on them,

Looking forward to the cross-organizational programme analysis on economic co-operation among developing countries, to be considered by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fifth session, and to the cross-organizational programme review of the activities of the United Nations system on the same subject, to be held at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council in 1985,

1. *Urges* the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide and to intensify support and assistance, in accordance with their mandates, to economic co-operation among developing countries, giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General, giving due consideration to the conclusions emerging from the ongoing cross-organizational programme analysis, to pay careful attention to economic co-operation among developing countries in preparing his programme budget proposals for the biennium 1986-1987 and 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;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and of the specialized agencies, to keep the activities of the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries under periodic review in the existing inter-agency machinery;

4. *Recommends* 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;

5. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to continue 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;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in view of its key role in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, to continue to intensify activities in this area, in accordance with its mandate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/217. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee

The General Assembly.

Recalling its decision 38/429 of 19 December 1983, in which it decided to adopt, beginning at its fortieth session, a biennial programme of work for the Second Committee, apart from its general debate,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1984/182 of 27 July 1984, in which it recommended to the General Assembly for its consideration a number of suggestions relating to the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee, contained in the annex to that decision,

1. *Decides* that the Second Committee, in drawing up its biennial programmes of work, should:

(a) Endeavour to adopt a biennial cycle of consideration of reports submitted to it, with the exception of those reports which are specifically mandated to be considered annually, once every three years or more, or on an *ad hoc* basis;

(b) Consider all reports of standing intergovernmental bodies on a biennial basis, except the reports of the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;

(c) Consider, in principle, all recurrent Secretariat reports on a biennial basis, except the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development;

2. *Decides* to approve, in principle, annex I to the present resolution as the basis for the formulation of the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee and to review it periodically;

3. *Decides* that all requests for Secretariat reports to be submitted to the Second Committee should henceforth conform to the biennial programme of work, except where the urgency of the subject-matter requires otherwise;

4. *Requests* intergovernmental bodies reporting to the Second Committee to adjust their cycle of meetings to conform to the biennial programme of work;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Second Committee for consideration and approval each year a proposed biennial programme of work, taking into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly of that year;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, in discharging its responsibilities in preparing the work of the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields, to take fully into account the approved programme of work for the Second Committee of the General Assembly in formulating its own biennial programme of work and in this context:

(a) To concentrate, in its consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies submitted through it to the General Assembly, on the co-ordination aspect of the work of those bodies in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) To consider undertaking an in-depth review of the reports of intergovernmental bodies which the General Assembly does not consider directly in a given year and to submit substantive recommendations thereon to the Assembly for consideration and action;

(c) To consider reviewing those reports of intergovernmental bodies which the General Assembly considers

¹⁶⁰ A/36/333 and Corr. 1, annex.

directly in a given year but not to consider draft proposals on them, except specific recommendations contained in the reports which require action by the Council and proposals that concern matters relating to the co-ordination aspect of the work of those bodies;

(d) To transmit in some cases, as it deems appropriate, certain reports directly to the General Assembly without debate;

7. *Decides* to approve the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1985-1986 contained in annex II to the present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

ANNEX I

Programme of work for the Second Committee

A. Annual consideration

1. General debate
2. Development and international economic co-operation
3. Report of the Economic and Social Council
4. Report of the Trade and Development Board
5. Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development of the United Nations system
6. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

B. Biennial consideration in odd years

1. Environment
2. Human settlements
3. Science and technology for development
4. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries
5. Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries
6. Effective mobilization and integration of women in development
7. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General
8. United Nations Capital Development Fund
9. United Nations Volunteers programme
10. Special programmes of economic assistance¹⁶¹

C. Biennial consideration in even years

1. Industrialization
2. Food problems
3. New and renewable sources of energy
4. Development of the energy resources of developing countries
5. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
6. World Food Programme
7. United Nations Fund for Population Activities
8. United Nations Children's Fund
9. United Nations Institute for Training and Research
10. United Nations University
11. Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region
12. Special programmes of economic assistance¹⁶¹

¹⁶¹ Upon a request of the General Assembly that a special programme of economic assistance be organized for a specific country, the Secretary-General arranges for a mission to that country and submits an individual report to the Assembly at its following session. Thereafter, the periodicity of review missions and individual reports is at the discretion of the country concerned. As a general rule, individual reports would be submitted every two years on the basis of a review mission. In alternate years, reporting to the Assembly is based on information provided by the Government concerned, which is included in a report covering a number of countries.

¹⁶² The Second Committee should consider this item every three years, and the cycle of its consideration should correspond to that of the proposed medium-term plan by the General Assembly.

D. Consideration as required or at longer intervals

1. Review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade
2. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States
3. Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system¹⁶²
4. United Nations Special Fund
5. United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
6. United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries
7. Unified approach to development analysis and planning
8. Long-term trends in economic development
9. Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries
10. Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries

ANNEX II

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1985-1986¹⁶³

1985

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council¹⁶⁴

- (a) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories
 - (b) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people
Report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories
 - (c) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa
 - (d) *Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa
 - (e) *Industrial Development Decade for Africa*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa
 - (f) *Countries stricken by desertification and drought*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought
 - (g) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1987-1988*
 - (h) *Code of conduct on transnational corporations*
Documentation Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its reconvened special session
 - (i) *World Tourism Organization*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism
- Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*¹⁶⁵
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt

¹⁶³ The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

¹⁶⁴ The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year.

¹⁶⁵ Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the reports of the Industrial Development Board and the World Food Council. The Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on these reports, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of these bodies or in the report of the Economic and Social Council.

- and resource flows, including development assistance and trade, with special attention to the interests of developing countries
- (a) *International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade*
Documentation Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States
- (b) *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*
Documentation Report of the Trade and Development Board
Report of the Secretary-General on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology
Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
- (c) *Trade and development*
Documentation Report of the Trade and Development Board
Report of the Secretary-General on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology
Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
- (d) *Science and technology for development*
Documentation Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development
- (e) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*
Documentation Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries
- (f) *Environment*
Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region
Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment
Report of the Secretary-General on remnants of war
- (g) *Human settlements*
Documentation Report of the Commission on Human Settlements
Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories
Report of the Secretary-General on the co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system
- (h) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the world survey on the role of women in overall development
- (i) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action
- (j) *New international human order: moral aspects of development*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/170
- (k) *Long-term trends in economic development*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000
- (l) *Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on immediate measures in favour of developing countries
- (m) *New and renewable sources of energy*¹⁶⁶
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- (n) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*¹⁶⁶
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries
- Item 3. *Operational activities for development*
- (a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*
Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system
Report of the Secretary-General on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries
- (b) *United Nations Development Programme*
Documentation Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
- (c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*
Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
- (d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities
Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
- (e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*
Documentation Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
- (f) *Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance*
- Item 4. *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*¹⁶⁶
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the future programmes and needs of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- Item 5. *Special programmes of economic assistance*
Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries
Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

1986¹⁶⁷Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*¹⁶⁴

- (a) *Population and development*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on action taken on the recommendations of the International Conference on Population for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action
- (b) *Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994
- (c) *Confidence-building in international economic relations*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building in international economic relations

¹⁶⁶ Sub-items 2 (m) and (n) and item 4 are included, as an exception, for 1985 in the light of requests contained in resolutions 39/173, 39/176 and 39/177 for reports of the Secretary-General

¹⁶⁷ The programme of work and documentation list for 1986 will be updated in 1985, taking into account relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

- (d) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment
- Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*¹⁶⁸
- (a) *Trade and development*
Documentation Report of the Trade and Development Board
Report of the Secretary-General on special measures in favour of island developing countries
- (b) *Industrialization*
Documentation Report of the Industrial Development Board
Report of the Secretary-General on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa
- (c) *Food problems*
Documentation Report of the World Food Council
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa
- (d) *New and renewable sources of energy*
Documentation Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- (e) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries
- Item 3. *Operational activities for development*
- (a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*
Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on a comprehensive policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations system
- (b) *United Nations Development Programme*
Documentation Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
- (c) *United Nations Fund for Population Activities*
Documentation Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund
- (d) *United Nations Children's Fund*
Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council
- (e) *World Food Programme*
- Item 4. *Training and research*
- (a) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*
Documentation Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (b) *United Nations University*
Documentation Report of the Council of the United Nations University
- (c) *Unified approach to development analysis and planning*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning
- Item 5. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*
- (a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
- (b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

- Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries
Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year
- (c) *Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region*
Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region

39/218. Development and international economic co-operation

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 these issues,

Emphasizing also the need for consistency between the international trade, monetary and financing systems and policies,

1. *Requests* 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;

2. *Also requests* 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 International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on enhancing their effectiveness to support in every respect the actions taken by States to strengthen international co-operation in these areas.

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the outcome of the consultations in relation to the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to be circulated to Governments not later than the first quarter of 1985 and to be updated subsequently, as appropriate, for submission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/219. Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries¹⁶⁹

The General Assembly.

Referring to its resolutions 33/135 of 19 December 1978, 35/80 of 5 December 1980 and 37/228 of 20 December 1982 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Referring also to its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the

¹⁶⁸ Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Human Settlements. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on these

reports, except specific recommendations requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of these bodies or in the report of the Economic and Social Council.

¹⁶⁹ See also sect. X B.4, decision 39/439, para. (b).

Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Desiring to promote full implementation of the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade concerning the important role of qualified national personnel in the achievement of the development goals of the developing countries,¹⁷⁰

Noting with regret that the report on the implementation of resolution 37/228, including possible elements of general guidelines on principles, objectives and structures of education and training of personnel of developing countries, has not yet been prepared,¹⁷¹

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing the provisions of its resolution 37/228;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the implementation of that resolution, to consult as soon as possible with the Governments of Member States on their experience in establishing and developing their systems of training qualified national personnel, particularly on the principles, objectives and structures of those systems;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to compile and summarize the information provided by the Governments and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/220. Financing of operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system and 3405 (XXX) of 28 November 1975 on new dimensions in technical co-operation,

Reiterating its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/201 of 29 January 1979 and 35/81 of 5 December 1980 on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, 36/199 of 17 December 1981 and 37/226 of 20 December 1982 on operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country in formulating its national development plan, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Stressing the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development, including increased voluntary

contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

Having considered the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development of the United Nations system,¹⁷²

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 38/171 and 38/172 of 19 December 1983;

2. *Notes* the positive signs at the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,¹⁷³ which nevertheless follow a stagnation in resources for operational activities for development in 1983 compared to 1982, bearing in mind that the continuing needs of developing countries require 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;

3. *Stresses* the need for the successful completion of the first replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and urges 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,

4. *Urges* 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;

5. *Reaffirms* the unique and central role of the United Nations Development Programme in the field of technical co-operation for development;

6. *Recognizes* the contribution of Governments to the United Nations Development Programme, particularly those which have increased their contributions by 14 per cent, bearing in mind decision 80/30 of 26 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the Programme,¹⁷⁴ reaffirms the imperativeness of providing the Programme with adequate resources, and calls 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 1970,¹⁷⁵ the increased needs of the developing countries in the area of technical co-operation and the need for achieving real growth in resources;

7. *Reaffirms 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;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system is responsive to assisting developing countries, at their request, in strengthening their capabilities in exercising co-ordination;

9. *Requests* 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 General 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 requests the Director-General to include in his report information on the following:

¹⁷⁰ Resolution 35/56, annex, para. 47.

¹⁷¹ See A/39/308-E/1984/118.

¹⁷² A/39/417, annex.

¹⁷³ See A/CONF.126/SR.1-3.

¹⁷⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 12 (E/1980/42 Rev.1) chap. XI*.

¹⁷⁵ Resolution 2688 (XXV), annex.

(a) 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,¹⁷⁶ in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) The prevailing situation in various organizations and programmes of the United Nations system 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;

(c) Data on procurement undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities;

(d) Further data on and analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative and support costs of those organizations;

(e) Information on specific action taken in response to paragraph 8 of the present resolution.

104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

39/221. United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, and its subsequent resolutions on the Fund, including resolution 38/174 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note of resolution 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁷⁷ and decision 83/28 of 24 June 1983 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,¹⁷⁸

Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹⁷⁹

Also recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁷⁶

Convinced that access to world markets at the least possible cost is an integral part of the meaningful economic development of land-locked developing countries,

Expressing deep concern at the very low level of contributions that have been consistently pledged to the Fund since its establishment,

Noting that the demands for assistance from the Fund are additional to, and generally different from, the types of activities financed from other sources in the United Nations system,

1. Expresses concern at the lack of implementation of its resolutions on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;

2. Renews its appeal for adequate resources to be provided to the Fund;

¹⁷⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

¹⁷⁷ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹⁷⁸ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 9 (E/1983/20), annex I.

¹⁷⁹ Resolution 35/56, annex, paras. 152-155.

3. Urges the international community to give full consideration to the special constraints facing the land-locked developing countries in their economic and social development;

4. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to pursue action in favour of the land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements, bearing in mind that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance.

104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

39/222. United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/175 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1984/171 of 25 July 1984,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at Rome from 24 April to 4 May 1984,¹⁸⁰ and having noted in particular in this context the Board's discussions on achieving the child survival and child development revolution¹⁸¹ and on the present emergency situation in Africa,¹⁸²

Reaffirming the principles and guidelines for programme activities established by the Executive Board in its efforts to reach the most disadvantaged in order to bring about a major improvement in child survival and child development, taking special advantage of developments in primary health care techniques and communications,

Noting the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984 and the Mexico Declaration on Population and Development,¹⁸³ which stated, *inter alia*, that those developments have the potential to achieve a virtual revolution in child survival,¹⁸⁴

Acutely aware that the present global situation adversely affects vulnerable groups, such as children, and therefore makes the need for those efforts all the more critical,

1. Commends the policies and activities of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 1984 session;¹⁸⁰

3. Urges the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, within the context of the basic services and primary health care approach for children in the delivery of programmes, to continue and intensify his efforts on the basis of recent developments in the social and biological sciences that present a new opportunity to bring about a virtual revolution in child survival and child development, at a low cost and in a relatively short time, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Executive Board of the Fund and in co-operation with other relevant

¹⁸⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 9 (E/1984/19).

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, chap. III.

¹⁸³ See Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. B, para. 22, recommendation 19.

bodies and organizations, in particular the World Health Organization;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the important efforts made by the Executive Director of the Fund to respond to the present critical emergency situation of children and mothers in Africa and urges him to continue his efforts in this respect, as well as to continue to implement child survival and child development activities generally in Africa in accordance with the decisions of the Executive Board of the Fund;

5. *Reaffirms* the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade with reference to children, in particular the goals of ensuring children's immunization against major diseases by 1990 and of reducing the infant mortality rate to less than 50 per 1,000 live births in all countries by the year 2000,¹⁸⁵ and notes the crucial role of the child survival and child development revolution in meeting those goals;

6. *Reaffirms* the role of the Fund as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy;¹⁸⁶

7. *Commends* the Executive Director of the Fund for his continuing efforts to enlarge the resources of the Fund so that it can respond effectively to the needs of the developing countries, in continued pursuance of its mandate;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments that have responded to the needs of the Fund and expresses the hope that more States will come forward with positive responses;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments to increase their contributions so that, in the light of the current economic situation, the Fund may be able to strengthen its co-operation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children in those countries.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/223. Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁸⁵ Resolution 35/56, annex, para. 48.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 50.

¹⁸⁷ *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

5. *Requests* 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 present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/224. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/56 of 25 July 1984,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,¹⁸⁷

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;¹⁸⁸

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁸⁹ concerning the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people which was held at Geneva on 5 and 6 July 1984 in response to General Assembly resolution 38/145;

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

4. *Regards* such a meeting as a valuable opportunity to assess progress in economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to explore ways and means of enhancing such assistance;

5. *Draws the attention* of the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the need to disburse their aid to the occupied Palestinian territories only for the benefit of the Palestinian people and to ensure that it is not used in any manner to serve the interests of the Israeli occupation authorities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) 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 General Assembly resolution 38/145;

(b) 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;

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

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

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

¹⁸⁸ A/39/265-E/1984.77 and Add.1.

¹⁸⁹ A/39/474 and Corr.1.

9. *Requests* 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 present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/225. World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the recent developments in the law of the sea have created new opportunities and responsibilities for States and that national and international objectives and policies for fisheries management and development are being re-examined and adjusted,

Recognizing also the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁹⁰

Bearing in mind the importance of the need to promote improvements in the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, including those from fisheries, and to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development at Rome from 27 June to 6 July 1984, with a view to promoting the optimum utilization of world fishery resources from the economic, social and nutritional points of view, increasing the contribution of fisheries to national self-reliance in food production and towards food security, enhancing the capacity of developing countries in the management and development of fisheries and fostering international co-operation in fisheries between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves,

1. *Endorses* the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development and the associated programmes of action adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development;¹⁹¹

2. *Invites* States and international organizations concerned to take into account the principles and guidelines contained in the Strategy when planning the management and development of fisheries;

3. *Urges* all bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and financing institutions to provide the support required for the effective implementation of the programmes of action;

4. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with the organs, organizations and bodies concerned within the United Nations system, to continue to play its important role in assisting States in their efforts towards the improved management and development of fishery resources.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

¹⁹⁰ See *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

¹⁹¹ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June- 6 July 1984* (Rome, 1984), pp. 12-30 and 36-52; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/39/6).

39/226. Confidence-building in international economic relations

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁹² prepared in response to its resolution 38/196 of 20 December 1983 on confidence-building in international economic relations,

Recalling that the spirit of mutual confidence made possible the founding of the United Nations nearly forty years ago,

Convinced that the state of, and trends prevailing in, the world economy, as well as the deteriorating international climate, call for new efforts aimed at enhancing confidence in international economic relations,

Convinced also that there can be no sustained global development unless there is an improvement in the economic situation of the developing countries, which depends, *inter alia*, on structural adjustments in the international financial and trading system and on the reinforcement of confidence among all States in their economic relations,

Reiterating its concern over the impact of political tensions on international economic co-operation and over the increasing departure from the multilateral platform of economic exchanges and negotiations on key development issues,

1. *Invites* all States and the United Nations bodies and organizations concerned to continue the exchange of views on confidence-building in international economic relations and on ways and means of enhancing such confidence;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments and the United Nations bodies and organizations concerned on the scope of possible confidence-building measures in international economic relations and on the role of the United Nations in that endeavour, and to present his analysis and conclusions thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/227. Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/69 of 29 July 1983 and 1984/78 of 27 July 1984,

Taking note of resolution 236 (XL) of 27 April 1984 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,¹⁹³ concerning a transport and communications decade for Asia and the Pacific during the period 1985-1994,

Recalling the section of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries relevant to the improvement of transport and communications infrastructure,¹⁹⁴

¹⁹² A/39/312-E/1984/106 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

¹⁹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 14 (E/1984/24)*, chap. IV.

¹⁹⁴ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

Convinced of the critical role of transport and communications in economic development and the importance, therefore, of the improvement and growth of transport and communications infrastructure and services in a manner commensurate with the anticipated growth of all sectors of the economy generating the demand for transport and communications,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation made in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/78 and proclaims a Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific during the period 1985-1994, with a view to:

(a) Raising the transport and communications infrastructural facilities of States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific which are developing countries to a level commensurate with their development objectives and priorities, giving particular attention to the special needs of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries of the region;

(b) Identifying systematically and in a comprehensive manner the problems of transport and communications in the region and working out feasible solutions;

(c) Promoting a more effective and efficient transport and communications network comprising all modes and means in an integrated way, in particular for development of intraregional and interregional transport and communications linkages, as well as in the fields of maintenance and co-ordination of networks, tariff setting and physical planning;

(d) Encouraging effective co-ordination and co-operation in the field of transport and communications in the region;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities and support to the Executive Secretaries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Western Asia in their development of the regional action programme for the Decade in a practical and integrated manner and to mobilize the necessary international support for the successful implementation of the programmes for the Decade, bearing in mind the contents of the seventh preambular paragraph of resolution 236 (XL) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;

3. *Urges* all relevant international organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute to and provide assistance for the effective implementation of the regional action programme for the Decade;

4. *Invites* all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to contribute to and participate effectively in the implementation of the regional action programme for achieving the objectives of the Decade;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, and every two years thereafter until the end of the Decade.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

¹⁹⁵ Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

39/228. International Conference on Population

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/87 of 25 November 1981 on the convening of an international conference on population in 1984,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/7 of 30 April 1982, 1982/42 of 27 July 1982 and 1983/6 of 26 May 1983,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 38/148 of 19 December 1983,

1. *Endorses* the report of the International Conference on Population, containing the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;¹⁹⁵

2. *Welcomes and strongly supports* the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development,¹⁹⁶ adopted by the Conference on 14 August 1984;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government and people of Mexico for their generous hospitality, co-operation and support;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference for the successful organization of the Conference;

5. *Affirms* that the principal aim of social, economic and human development, of which population goals and policies are integral parts, is to improve the standards of living and quality of life of the people;

6. *Also affirms* that population growth, high mortality and morbidity and migration problems continue to be causes of great concern requiring immediate action;

7. *Emphasizes* the need, in implementing the recommendations of the Conference, to respect national sovereignty, to combat all forms of racial discrimination, including *apartheid*, and to promote social and economic development, human rights and individual freedom;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance attached by the Conference to the formulation and implementation of concrete policies which will enhance the status and role of women in the area of population policies and programmes, and the need to pay attention to specific problems of population structures;

9. *Invites* Governments to consider the recommendations for action at the national level and to implement appropriate population policies and programmes, in the context of their national plans, needs and requirements;

10. *Emphasizes* that international co-operation in the field of population is essential for the implementation of recommendations adopted at the Conference and, in that context, calls upon the international community to provide adequate and substantial international support and assistance for population activities, particularly through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in order to ensure more effective delivery of population assistance in the light of growing needs and the increasing efforts being made by developing countries;

11. *Invites* the Population Commission, at its twenty-third session, to review, within its area of competence, the recommendations of the Conference and their implications for the activities of the United Nations system, and to transmit its views to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985;

12. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to examine, at its first regular session of 1985, the recommen-

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. A.

dations of the Conference for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, in order to provide overall policy guidelines within the United Nations system on population questions, and to undertake or to continue, on an appropriate basis, the review, monitoring and appraisal of the Plan of Action, in accordance with the Plan and relevant recommendations of the Conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take, without delay, appropriate steps regarding the relevant recommendations, in particular recommendation 83,¹⁹⁷ for further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action concerning the role of international co-operation, taking note also of the suggestions offered by various delegations and benefiting, in the process, from the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, and to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on their implementation as soon as possible but not later than 1986.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/229. Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982 and 38/149 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment,¹⁹⁸

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products,¹⁹⁹ and welcoming the effort being made in various international forums with regard to the exchange of information on such products,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and commends him for the distribution of the first issue of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the co-operation extended by Governments in the preparation of the consolidated list, and urges all Governments that have not yet done so to provide the necessary information for inclusion in the updated versions of the list;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the co-operation provided by the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations in the issuance of the list and urges them, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, to continue to co-operate fully in the preparation of the updated versions of the list;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the co-operation provided by non-governmental organizations in this regard, and urges them to continue to extend co-operation to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the consolidated list, particularly in the identification of potential sources of information among national Governments and in obtain-

ing governmental information on relevant regulatory actions;

5. *Decides that:*

(a) An updated consolidated list should be issued annually and that the data should be made available to Governments and other users in such a form as to permit direct computer access to it;

(b) In order to keep costs to a minimum, the consolidated list should be published and made available in all the official languages of the United Nations in sets of alternating languages each year, with no more than three languages per year and with the same frequency for each language;

(c) The format of the consolidated list should be kept under continuing review with a view to its improvement, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/137, in co-operation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account the complementary nature of the list, the experiences obtained and the views expressed by Governments on this matter, and that the next review should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

(d) The review of the consolidated list should cover particularly the advantages and disadvantages of introducing to the list such information as the legal, public health and commercial context of the regulatory actions, as well as complementary information on safe uses of the products;

6. *Urges* importing countries, bearing in mind the extensive legal, public health and safety information already provided to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to avail themselves of the information provision facilities of those organizations, which include, in some cases, direct computer access;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the appropriate specialized agencies, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on a review of the various information exchange schemes now in operation within the United Nations system;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the competent organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to provide the necessary technical assistance to the developing countries, at their request, for the establishment or strengthening of national systems for managing hazardous chemicals and pharmaceutical products, as well as for an adequate monitoring of the importation, manufacture and use of those products;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, through the Economic and Social Council, to inform the General Assembly at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter about the implementation of resolutions 37/137 and 38/149 and of the present resolution;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, sect. B, para. 37.

¹⁹⁸ A/39/452.

¹⁹⁹ A/39/290-E/1984/120.

39/230. Transport and Communications Decade in Africa²⁰⁰

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/150 of 19 December 1983 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, by which it approved the organization of technical consultative meetings and studies on the harmonization and co-ordination of the various modes of transport and communications,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/68 of 27 July 1984,

Considering the priority attached to transport and communications in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa²⁰¹ and the Final Act of Lagos,²⁰² and the endorsement of the programme for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa in its resolution 487 (XIX) of 26 May 1984,²⁰³

Noting the approval of the programme for the second phase of the Decade by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fourth session, held at Conakry from 7 to 11 February 1984,²⁰⁴ and the efforts made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa in the preparation of the plan,

Bearing in mind that the programme for the Decade requires regular adjustment throughout the Decade,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General²⁰⁵ transmitting the progress report of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on the implementation of the programme for the first phase (1980-1983) of the Decade and the approved programme for the second phase (1984-1988),

1. Reaffirms its resolution 38/150 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and calls for its immediate and effective implementation;

2. Endorses the programme for the second phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa approved by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa in its resolution 487 (XIX);

3. Notes the financial support provided by the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to the Economic Commission for Africa for the preparation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade and for the continued operations of the Decade Co-ordination Unit;

4. Invites all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, and international financial institutions to increase substantially their financial support for the programme for the second phase of the Decade and to accord particular attention to the financing and implementation of transport and communications projects of the land-locked countries, to participate fully and positively in the scheduled technical consultative meetings and to provide financial and technical resources on liberal terms to African countries for the implementation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade;

5. Appeals to the international community and international financial institutions to provide the Economic

Commission for Africa with experts for short terms who would carry out specialized activities in the programme for the Decade, including the preparation of project documents;

6. Appeals also to the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with funds during the next programming cycle;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to enable it:

(a) To fully implement the activities previously mandated in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 38/150;

(b) To ensure the preparation of relevant financial and technical documents of selected projects for the programme for the second phase of the Decade;

(c) To ensure prompt follow-up on interest expressed by Governments and international financial institutions, during technical consultative meetings, in financing Decade projects;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Decade programme.

104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

39/231. Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/213 of 20 December 1982 and 38/193 of 20 December 1983,

Bearing in mind that the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization²⁰⁶ has been ratified, accepted or approved by more than the minimum number of States whose agreement is required for its entry in force,

1. Takes note with interest of the consensus reached at the consultations on the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency that were held at Vienna prior to and in April and May 1984;

2. Endorses the contents of the report of the Secretary-General on the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency²⁰⁷ and calls upon all countries to abide by the outcome of the consultations as set out in that report;

3. Expresses its confidence that the new organization will honour the contents of the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to ratify the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization without further delay;

5. Decides that adequate resources should be provided in the regular budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the biennium 1984-1985

²⁰⁰ See also sect. X.B.4, decision 39/445, paras. (b) and (c).

²⁰¹ A/S-11/14, annex I.

²⁰² *Ibid.*, annex II.

²⁰³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 11 (E/1984/21), chap. IV*

²⁰⁴ See the report of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the work of its fourth session (E/ECA/CM.10/22).

²⁰⁵ A/39/271-E/1984/98.

²⁰⁶ A/CONF.90/19.

²⁰⁷ A/39/376.

to ensure the provision of the necessary funds, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 34/96 of 13 December 1979, for the first General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to be held in two parts for a total duration of no more than thirteen days, and other costs associated with the conversion of the organization into a specialized agency;

6. *Decides further* that, in anticipation of the speedy conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency, the Secretary-General should adjust the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985²⁰⁸ so that only one session of the Industrial Development Board will be held in 1985;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/193, for the immediate conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency.

104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

39/232. Industrial development co-operation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, *inter alia*, the importance of industrialization in the development of developing countries is stressed,²⁰⁹

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,²¹⁰ in which were laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order, and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,²¹¹ in which a strategy was spelt out for the further industrialization of developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as all other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

Concerned about the continuing negative impact of the world economic crisis on the economic development and industrialization of the developing countries,

Urging developed countries to take fully into account the broad international implications of their policy decisions, including their impact on developing countries and industrial development,

Also urging developed countries to promote conditions conducive to the sustained world economic recovery so necessary for revitalizing the industrialization of developing countries by, *inter alia*, substantially increasing their financial and technical assistance,

Stressing the importance of economic co-operation among developing countries as an integral part of a global development effort and of an interdependent world economy and urging the enhancement of such co-operation in the field of industrialization,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having a primary responsibility for promoting the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries and for the promotion and acceleration of their industrial development,

Expressing its concern that contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund have remained far below the agreed desirable level of \$50 million and that the level of the Fund has gradually declined in real terms since its establishment,

Reaffirming the importance and effectiveness of the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers Programme in implementing the wide range of programmes and services rendered by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Expressing its concern that the availability of funds from the United Nations Development Programme, which is the main source of funding for the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, has been reduced substantially in the past few years,

Recognizing that the efforts of developing countries to develop their industrial technological capabilities should be supported by the international community and the importance of facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,²¹² held at Vienna from 2 to 19 August 1984, and the report of the Industrial Development Board on its eighteenth session,²¹³

I

REPORT OF THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. *Notes with concern* that the Conference was unable to yield results commensurate with the dimensions of the problems confronting the developing countries concerning their industrialization and confronting the world economy as a whole;

3. *Endorses* the resolutions adopted by the Conference²¹⁴ and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

4. *Notes with regret* that the Conference could not adopt two draft resolutions concerning world industrial restructuring and redeployment and the mobilization of financial resources for industrial development;²¹⁵

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference to accord high priority to industrial co-operation among developing

²⁰⁸ A/AC.172/92.

²⁰⁹ Resolution 35/56, annex, paras. 72-80.

²¹⁰ See A/10112, chap. IV.

²¹¹ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

²¹² ID/CONF.5/46 and Corr.1.

²¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16).*

²¹⁴ See ID/CONF.5/46 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. B.

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*, sect. C. See also sect. X.B.4, decisions 39/446 and 39/447.

countries in the activities and programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

6. *Welcomes also* the decision of the Conference to give priority to strengthening the technological capabilities of developing countries, which are an important element in the industrialization process;

7. *Decides* that adequate resources should be provided in the budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement fully all its mandates, particularly those in support of the activities established in priority areas, and authorizes the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to this end;

8. *Welcomes* the announcements to allocate new and additional voluntary contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, including contributions through trust funds, and calls upon all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute or to increase their contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund so as to reach, at the earliest date possible, the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million a year;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take appropriate action to implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference;

10. *Calls upon* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the relevant resolutions and recommendations addressed to them by the Conference;

II

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD ON ITS EIGHTEENTH SESSION

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its eighteenth session;

2. *Decides* that in 1985 the regular budget of the United Nations will provide for maintaining the total number of existing posts in the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers Programme, taking into account the allocation in the budget of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as voluntary funding through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to this end;

3. *Appeals* to developed countries to provide maximum voluntary contributions for the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers Programme;

4. *Reaffirms* its support for strengthening the system of consultations, in the light of experience gained, with the objective of increasing the industrial capacities of developing countries.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/233. Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and

Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, *inter alia*, the importance of industrialization in the development of developing countries is stressed,²⁰⁹

Recalling its resolutions 38/192 and 38/199 of 20 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/70 of 29 July 1983 emphasizing the Industrial Development Decade for Africa as one of the most important industrial development programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Considering that the provision of adequate levels of resources by donor countries will contribute immensely to promoting the accelerated industrial development of African countries and the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,²¹⁶

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/70 of 27 July 1984, in which the Council noted the appeal to the General Assembly to increase substantially the allocation to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization from the regular budget of the United Nations for assistance to African countries and to inter-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa to an annual minimum level of \$5 million and to place that allocation on a permanent basis,

Reaffirming resolution 8 adopted on 19 August 1984 by the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,²¹⁴ concerning the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Reaffirming also Industrial Development Board resolution 57 (XVIII) of 19 May 1984,²¹⁷ in which the Board, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its request to the United Nations Development Programme to allocate adequate financial resources to the programme for the Decade, taking into account the high priority attached to it by the General Assembly, the Industrial Development Board and the African countries.

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.941 (XL) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fortieth ordinary session,²¹⁸ concerning the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Mindful of the need for African countries to undertake the priority activities designated for the preparatory phase of the programme for the Decade,

Mindful also of the high level of investment expenditure required for promoting the objectives of the Decade,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 38/192 and 38/199 and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the third progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,²¹⁹ prepared jointly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization continually deploys in order to assist African countries and intergovernmental organizations in defining national and subregional programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for

²¹⁶ A/S-11/14, annex I.

²¹⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly: Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16)*, annex I.

²¹⁸ See A/39/207, annex.

²¹⁹ A/39/301-E/1984/108, annex.

Africa and in order to maintain permanent and harmonious co-ordination with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the other international organizations concerned;

4. *Endorses* resolution 8 of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and requests the General Conference, in co-ordination with other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as with technical and financial institutions in both Africa and the donor countries, to take appropriate measures for the implementation of that resolution, in particular paragraph 9 thereof;

5. *Endorses also* Industrial Development Board resolution 57 (XVIII) in which, *inter alia*, the Board requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to provide, to the extent possible, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations concerned in the implementation of the initial integrated industrial promotion programmes at the subregional level, including the convening of follow-up subregional meetings to review the progress made in their implementation;

6. *Endorses further* the appeal made by the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Addis Ababa from 26 to 28 March 1984,²²⁰ 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 the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist the African countries and the intergovernmental organizations concerned in the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

7. *Reiterates its appeal* to all countries, particularly the developed countries, and to multilateral financial institutions to increase their contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, taking into account the financial requirements of projects directed towards the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

8. *Urges* the international community, in particular the developed countries and international financial institutions, to intensify and increase their technical and financial assistance to African countries for the implementation of programmes and the execution of projects at the national, subregional and regional levels, in the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, to submit to the General 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 Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/234. Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly.

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include Brunei Darussalam in list A of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI).²²¹

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

As a result of the above resolution, the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board will be as follows:

A. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (a), OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XXI)

Afghanistan	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Algeria	Madagascar
Angola	Malawi
Bahrain	Malaysia
Bangladesh	Maldives
Benin	Mali
Bhutan	Mauritania
Botswana	Mauritius
Brunei Darussalam	Mongolia
Burkina Faso	Morocco
Burma	Mozambique
Burundi	Nepal
Cameroon	Niger
Cape Verde	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Oman
Chad	Pakistan
China	Papua New Guinea
Comoros	Philippines
Congo	Qatar
Democratic Kampuchea	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Rwanda
Democratic Yemen	Sao Tome and Principe
Djibouti	Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Seychelles
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Fiji	Singapore
Gabon	Solomon Islands
Gambia	Somalia
Ghana	South Africa
Guinea	Sri Lanka
Guinea-Bissau	Sudan
India	Swaziland
Indonesia	Syrian Arab Republic
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Thailand
Iraq	Togo
Israel	Tunisia
Ivory Coast	Uganda
Jordan	United Arab Emirates
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Kuwait	Vanuatu
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Viet Nam
Lebanon	Yemen
Lesotho	Yugoslavia
Liberia	Zaire
	Zambia
	Zimbabwe

B. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (b)

Australia	Belgium
Austria	Canada

²²⁰ See E/CA/CM.10/27.

²²¹ For the other changes in the lists since the adoption of resolution 2152 (XXI), see resolutions 2385 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, 2510 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, 2637 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, 2824 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2954 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3088 (XXVIII) of 6

December 1973, 3305 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3401 A (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 3401 B (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/160 of 21 December 1976, 32/108 of 15 December 1977, 33/79 of 15 December 1978, 34/97 of 13 December 1979, 35/65 of 5 December 1980, 36/181 of 17 December 1981 and 38/194 of 20 December 1983.

Cyprus	Monaco
Denmark	Netherlands
Finland	New Zealand
France	Norway
Germany, Federal Republic of	Portugal
Greece	Spain
Iceland	Sweden
Ireland	Switzerland
Italy	Turkey
Japan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Liechtenstein	Ireland
Luxembourg	United States of America
Malta	

C. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (c)

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana
Argentina	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Mexico
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Saint Christopher and Nevis
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Suriname
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Uruguay
Grenada	Venezuela
Guatemala	

D. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (d)

Albania	Poland
Bulgaria	Romania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
German Democratic Republic	
Hungary	

39/235. World industrial restructuring and redeployment*The General Assembly,*

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,²²² in which were laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order, and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,²²³ in which a strategy was spelt out for the further industrialization of developing countries,

Recalling that the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation elaborated a framework for global industrial restructuring and redeployment and established a target for the developing countries' share of world industrial production,

Reaffirming that the attainment of the targets contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,²²⁴ aimed at, *inter alia*, raising the share of the developing countries in world industrial production in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, calls for far-reaching changes in the structure of world production,

Further reaffirming that policies that maintain internationally less competitive industries through subsidies and other protective measures should be avoided, thus facilitating redeployment of such industries from developed to developing countries,

Bearing in mind that new technological advances and the current global economic situation require innovative approaches to world industrial restructuring,

Stressing the importance of redeployment of industry from industrialized to developing countries on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage, in conjunction with structural adjustment, and reaffirming that restructuring and redeployment should be carried out in accordance with the national policies and priorities of Member States, in particular of the developing countries,

Affirming that industrial restructuring as a long-term process should encompass not only the establishment of manufacturing capacities in the developing countries but also the capacity to manage, expand, adapt and direct industrial development as part of their national development process,

Recalling resolution 159 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,²²⁵ in which it stressed the importance of access to international markets for products of developing countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of economic and social effects of restructuring and redeployment,

Recalling that the System of Consultations, as an important and established activity of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, is, *inter alia*, a valuable framework for identifying problems associated with the industrialization of developing countries, for considering ways and means at the national, regional and international levels to accelerate their industrialization and for fostering closer industrial co-operation among member countries, in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as other relevant conclusions, decisions and resolutions agreed upon in the past by the United Nations,

Convinced that industrial financing is a key factor in this context in each case,

Stressing that the appraisal of the System of Consultations initiated by the Industrial Development Board at its eighteenth session²²⁶ should result in the improving of the System and in making it more result-oriented in order to achieve its fundamental objectives as laid down in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, and in the principles, objectives and characteristics of the System of Consultations,²²⁷

Affirming that the System of Consultations should provide avenues for the exchange of information and views and therefrom, *inter alia*, to the identification of specific areas and forms of co-operation, and would also permit negotiations among interested parties, at their request, at the same time as or after the Consultations,

Recognizing the increasing interdependence of all countries of the world as a base of international economic co-operation,

1. *Invites* developing countries to co-ordinate their efforts and policies in order to facilitate world industrial restructuring and redeployment;

²²² See A/10112, chap. IV.

²²³ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

²²⁴ Resolution 35/56, annex.

²²⁵ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

²²⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16)*, para. 84.

²²⁷ See P1/84, part I.

2. *Calls upon* developing countries to promote their own regional multinational enterprises for the implementation of industrial projects of common interest;

3. *Urges* developed countries to pursue appropriate positive adjustment policies and measures that facilitate world industrial restructuring with minimal disruptions, which policies should seek to avoid negative effects on the industrial development of developing countries;

4. *Invites* the developed countries to fulfil their commitments to halt protectionism by fully implementing and strictly adhering to the stand-still provisions they have accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries, and to work systematically towards reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effect and to support efforts by developing countries to attain full utilization of industrial capacity, with importance being attached by interested countries to the promotion of foreign and domestic investment through an adequate and mutually beneficial framework for investment;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) To strengthen its activities in the fields of technical assistance, feasibility studies, advisory services, analysis of opportunities, assistance in the formulation of national development programmes and investment promotion in sectors in which industrial restructuring is taking place, in order to facilitate industrial restructuring and redeployment;

(b) To improve its ability to respond adequately and promptly to requests from Member States for information relating to industrial restructuring and related policies and, for this purpose, to maintain close collaboration with the relevant United Nations bodies and organizations working in this field, as well as with relevant economic research institutes;

(c) To continue, in accordance with its mandate, to work in close co-operation and collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and relevant international organizations in industrial restructuring and redeployment;

(d) To continue to prepare case studies on social and economic implications of industrial restructuring and redeployment in developing countries;

6. *Recommends* that the System of Consultations should:

(a) Cover industrial sectors of particular interest to developing countries;

(b) Hold more regional consultation meetings, in particular in relation to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, within the agreed framework for the System;

(c) Seek to identify specific areas and forms of co-operation;

(d) Explore means and practical measures for the promotion of industrial co-operation at subregional, regional and international levels;

7. *Recommends* strengthening the Investment Promotion Services of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization by continuing, where appropriate, to build a network of national promotion centres in developed and developing countries; that these services should actively mobilize outside resources for identified investment projects, especially those related to the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, maintain close co-ordination with developing countries' industrial development programmes and promote projects

falling within the national objectives and priorities of developing countries.

*104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/248. Consumer protection

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations on consumer protection with a view to elaborating a set of general guidelines for consumer protection, taking particularly into account the needs of the developing countries,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 38/147 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/63 of 26 July 1984,

1. *Decides* to adopt the guidelines for consumer protection annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the guidelines to Governments and other interested parties;

3. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations system that elaborate guidelines and related documents on specific areas relevant to consumer protection to distribute them to the appropriate bodies of individual States.

*106th plenary meeting
9 April 1985*

ANNEX

Guidelines for consumer protection

I. OBJECTIVES

1. Taking into account the interests and needs of consumers in all countries, particularly those in developing countries; recognizing that consumers often face imbalances in economic terms, educational levels, and bargaining power; and bearing in mind that consumers should have the right of access to non-hazardous products, as well as the importance of promoting just, equitable and sustainable economic and social development, these guidelines for consumer protection have the following objectives:

(a) To assist countries in achieving or maintaining adequate protection for their population as consumers;

(b) To facilitate production and distribution patterns responsive to the needs and desires of consumers;

(c) To encourage high levels of ethical conduct for those engaged in the production and distribution of goods and services to consumers;

(d) To assist countries in curbing abusive business practices by all enterprises at the national and international levels which adversely affect consumers;

(e) To facilitate the development of independent consumer groups;

(f) To further international co-operation in the field of consumer protection;

(g) To encourage the development of market conditions which provide consumers with greater choice at lower prices.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2. Governments should develop, strengthen or maintain a strong consumer protection policy, taking into account the guidelines set out below. In so doing, each Government must set its own priorities for the protection of consumers in accordance with the economic and social circumstances of the country, and the needs of its population, and bearing in mind the costs and benefits of proposed measures.

3. The legitimate needs which the guidelines are intended to meet are the following:

(a) The protection of consumers from hazards to their health and safety;

(b) The promotion and protection of the economic interests of consumers;

(c) Access of consumers to adequate information to enable them to make informed choices according to individual wishes and needs;

- (d) Consumer education;
- (e) Availability of effective consumer redress;
- (f) Freedom to form consumer and other relevant groups or organizations and the opportunity of such organizations to present their views in decision-making processes affecting them.

4. Governments should provide or maintain adequate infrastructure to develop, implement and monitor consumer protection policies. Special care should be taken to ensure that measures for consumer protection are implemented for the benefit of all sectors of the population, particularly the rural population.

5. All enterprises should obey the relevant laws and regulations of the countries in which they do business. They should also conform to the appropriate provisions of international standards for consumer protection to which the competent authorities of the country in question have agreed. (Hereinafter references to international standards in the guidelines should be viewed in the context of this paragraph.)

6. The potential positive role of universities and public and private enterprises in research should be considered when developing consumer protection policies.

III. GUIDELINES

7. The following guidelines should apply both to home-produced goods and services and to imports.

8. In applying any procedures or regulations for consumer protection, due regard should be given to ensuring that they do not become barriers to international trade and that they are consistent with international trade obligations.

A. Physical Safety

9. Governments should adopt or encourage the adoption of appropriate measures, including legal systems, safety regulations, national or international standards, voluntary standards and the maintenance of safety records to ensure that products are safe for either intended or normally foreseeable use.

10. Appropriate policies should ensure that goods produced by manufacturers are safe for either intended or normally foreseeable use. Those responsible for bringing goods to the market, in particular suppliers, exporters, importers, retailers and the like (hereinafter referred to as "distributors"), should ensure that while in their care these goods are not rendered unsafe through improper handling or storage and that while in their care they do not become hazardous through improper handling or storage. Consumers should be instructed in the proper use of goods and should be informed of the risks involved in intended or normally foreseeable use. Vital safety information should be conveyed to consumers by internationally understandable symbols wherever possible.

11. Appropriate policies should ensure that if manufacturers or distributors become aware of unforeseen hazards after products are placed on the market, they should notify the relevant authorities and, as appropriate, the public without delay. Governments should also consider ways of ensuring that consumers are properly informed of such hazards.

12. Governments should, where appropriate, adopt policies under which, if a product is found to be seriously defective and/or to constitute a substantial and severe hazard even when properly used, manufacturers and/or distributors should recall it and replace or modify it, or substitute another product for it; if it is not possible to do this within a reasonable period of time, the consumer should be adequately compensated.

B. Promotion and protection of consumers' economic interests

13. Government policies should seek to enable consumers to obtain optimum benefit from their economic resources. They should also seek to achieve the goals of satisfactory production and performance standards, adequate distribution methods, fair business practices, informative marketing and effective protection against practices which could adversely affect the economic interests of consumers and the exercise of choice in the market-place.

14. Governments should intensify their efforts to prevent practices which are damaging to the economic interests of consumers through ensuring that manufacturers, distributors and others involved in the provision of goods and services adhere to established laws and mandatory standards. Consumer organizations should be encouraged to monitor adverse practices, such as the adulteration of foods, false or misleading claims in marketing and service frauds.

15. Governments should develop, strengthen or maintain, as the case may be, measures relating to the control of restrictive and other abusive business practices which may be harmful to consumers, including means for the enforcement of such measures. In this connection, Governments

should be guided by their commitment to the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980.

16. Governments should adopt or maintain policies that make clear the responsibility of the producer to ensure that goods meet reasonable demands of durability, utility and reliability, and are suited to the purpose for which they are intended, and that the seller should see that these requirements are met. Similar policies should apply to the provision of services.

17. Governments should encourage fair and effective competition in order to provide consumers with the greatest range of choice among products and services at the lowest cost.

18. Governments should, where appropriate, see to it that manufacturers and/or retailers ensure adequate availability of reliable after-sales service and spare parts.

19. Consumers should be protected from such contractual abuses as one-sided standard contracts, exclusion of essential rights in contracts, and unconscionable conditions of credit by sellers.

20. Promotional marketing and sales practices should be guided by the principle of fair treatment of consumers and should meet legal requirements. This requires the provision of the information necessary to enable consumers to take informed and independent decisions, as well as measures to ensure that the information provided is accurate.

21. Governments should encourage all concerned to participate in the free flow of accurate information on all aspects of consumer products.

22. Governments should, within their own national context, encourage the formulation and implementation by business, in co-operation with consumer organizations, of codes of marketing and other business practices to ensure adequate consumer protection. Voluntary agreements may also be established jointly by business, consumer organizations and other interested parties. These codes should receive adequate publicity.

23. Governments should regularly review legislation pertaining to weights and measures and assess the adequacy of the machinery for its enforcement.

C. Standards for the safety and quality of consumer goods and services

24. Governments should, as appropriate, formulate or promote the elaboration and implementation of standards, voluntary and other, at the national and international levels for the safety and quality of goods and services and give them appropriate publicity. National standards and regulations for product safety and quality should be reviewed from time to time, in order to ensure that they conform, where possible, to generally accepted international standards.

25. Where a standard lower than the generally accepted international standard is being applied because of local economic conditions, every effort should be made to raise that standard as soon as possible.

26. Governments should encourage and ensure the availability of facilities to test and certify the safety, quality and performance of essential consumer goods and services.

D. Distribution facilities for essential consumer goods and services

27. Governments should, where appropriate, consider:

(a) Adopting or maintaining policies to ensure the efficient distribution of goods and services to consumers; where appropriate, specific policies should be considered to ensure the distribution of essential goods and services where this distribution is endangered, as could be the case particularly in rural areas. Such policies could include assistance for the creation of adequate storage and retail facilities in rural centres, incentives for consumer self-help and better control of the conditions under which essential goods and services are provided in rural areas;

(b) Encouraging the establishment of consumer co-operatives and related trading activities, as well as information about them, especially in rural areas.

E. Measures enabling consumers to obtain redress

28. Governments should establish or maintain legal and/or administrative measures to enable consumers or, as appropriate, relevant organizations to obtain redress through formal or informal procedures that are expeditious, fair, inexpensive and accessible. Such procedures should take particular account of the needs of low-income consumers.

29. Governments should encourage all enterprises to resolve consumer disputes in a fair, expeditious and informal manner, and to establish voluntary mechanisms, including advisory services and informal complaints procedures, which can provide assistance to consumers.

30. Information on available redress and other dispute-resolving procedures should be made available to consumers.

F. Education and information programmes

31. Governments should develop or encourage the development of general consumer education and information programmes, bearing in mind the cultural traditions of the people concerned. The aim of such programmes should be to enable people to act as discriminating consumers, capable of making an informed choice of goods and services, and conscious of their rights and responsibilities. In developing such programmes, special attention should be given to the needs of disadvantaged consumers, in both rural and urban areas, including low-income consumers and those with low or non-existent literacy levels.

32. Consumer education should, where appropriate, become an integral part of the basic curriculum of the educational system, preferably as a component of existing subjects.

33. Consumer education and information programmes should cover such important aspects of consumer protection as the following:

- (a) Health, nutrition, prevention of food-borne diseases and food adulteration;
- (b) Product hazards;
- (c) Product labelling;
- (d) Relevant legislation, how to obtain redress, and agencies and organizations for consumer protection;
- (e) Information on weights and measures, prices, quality, credit conditions and availability of basic necessities; and
- (f) As appropriate, pollution and environment.

34. Governments should encourage consumer organizations and other interested groups, including the media, to undertake education and information programmes, particularly for the benefit of low-income consumer groups in rural and urban areas.

35. Business should, where appropriate, undertake or participate in factual and relevant consumer education and information programmes.

36. Bearing in mind the need to reach rural consumers and illiterate consumers, Governments should, as appropriate, develop or encourage the development of consumer information programmes in the mass media.

37. Governments should organize or encourage training programmes for educators, mass media professionals and consumer advisers, to enable them to participate in carrying out consumer information and education programmes.

G. Measures relating to specific areas

38. In advancing consumer interests, particularly in developing countries, Governments should, where appropriate, give priority to areas of essential concern for the health of the consumer, such as food, water and pharmaceuticals. Policies should be adopted or maintained for product quality control, adequate and secure distribution facilities, standardized international labelling and information, as well as education and research programmes in these areas. Government guidelines in regard to specific areas should be developed in the context of the provisions of this document.

39. *Food.* When formulating national policies and plans with regard to food, Governments should take into account the need of all consumers for food security and should support and, as far as possible, adopt standards from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization Codex Alimentarius or, in their absence, other generally accepted international food standards. Governments should maintain, develop or improve food safety measures, including, *inter alia*,

safety criteria, food standards and dietary requirements and effective monitoring, inspection and evaluation mechanisms.

40. *Water.* Governments should, within the goals and targets set for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, formulate, maintain or strengthen national policies to improve the supply, distribution and quality of water for drinking. Due regard should be paid to the choice of appropriate levels of service, quality and technology, the need for education programmes and the importance of community participation.

41. *Pharmaceuticals.* Governments should develop or maintain adequate standards, provisions and appropriate regulatory systems for ensuring the quality and appropriate use of pharmaceuticals through integrated national drug policies which could address, *inter alia*, procurement, distribution, production, licensing arrangements, registration systems and the availability of reliable information on pharmaceuticals. In so doing, Governments should take special account of the work and recommendations of the World Health Organization on pharmaceuticals. For relevant products, the use of that organization's Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products Moving in International Commerce and other international information systems on pharmaceuticals should be encouraged. Measures should also be taken, as appropriate, to promote the use of international non-proprietary names (INNs) for drugs, drawing on the work done by the World Health Organization.

42. In addition to the priority areas indicated above, Governments should adopt appropriate measures in other areas, such as pesticides and chemicals, in regard, where relevant, to their use, production and storage, taking into account such relevant health and environmental information as Governments may require producers to provide and include in the labelling of products.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

43. Governments should, especially in a regional or subregional context:

(a) Develop, review, maintain or strengthen, as appropriate, mechanisms for the exchange of information on national policies and measures in the field of consumer protection.

(b) Co-operate or encourage co-operation in the implementation of consumer protection policies to achieve greater results within existing resources. Examples of such co-operation could be collaboration in the setting up or joint use of testing facilities, common testing procedures, exchange of consumer information and education programmes, joint training programmes and joint elaboration of regulations;

(c) Co-operate to improve the conditions under which essential goods are offered to consumers, giving due regard to both price and quality. Such co-operation could include joint procurement of essential goods, exchange of information on different procurement possibilities and agreements on regional product specifications.

44. Governments should develop or strengthen information links regarding products which have been banned, withdrawn or severely restricted in order to enable other importing countries to protect themselves adequately against the harmful effects of such products.

45. Governments should work to ensure that the quality of products, and information relating to such products, does not vary from country to country in a way that would have detrimental effects on consumers.

46. Governments should work to ensure that policies and measures for consumer protection are implemented with due regard to their not becoming barriers to international trade, and that they are consistent with international trade obligations.

VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/15	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (A/39/654)	84	23 November 1984	184
39/16	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/39/656)	86	23 November 1984	186
39/17	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/39/657)	87	23 November 1984	187
39/18	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/39/657)	87	23 November 1984	190
39/19	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i> (A/39/658)	88 (c)	23 November 1984	190
39/20	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/39/658)	88 (b)	23 November 1984	191
39/21	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/39/658) ..	88 (a)	23 November 1984	191
39/22	International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (A/39/655)	85	23 November 1984	192
39/23	Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work (A/39/655)	85	23 November 1984	193
39/24	Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (A/39/659)	89	23 November 1984	194
39/25	Question of aging (A/39/660)	90	23 November 1984	194
39/26	United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/39/661)	91	23 November 1984	195
39/46	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/39/708)	99	10 December 1984	197
39/102	Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	201
39/103	Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	201
39/104	Assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	202
39/105	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	203
39/106	Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	203
39/107	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	203
39/108	Situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	204
39/109	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	205
39/110	Summary or arbitrary executions (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	205
39/111	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	206
39/112	Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	207
39/113	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	208
39/114	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/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	208
39/115	Regional arrangements for the protection of human rights (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	209
39/116	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	210
39/117	Human rights and mass exoduses (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	210
39/118	Human rights in the administration of justice (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	211

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/119	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador (A/39/700) . . .	12	14 December 1984	211
39/120	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala (A/39/700) . . .	12	14 December 1984	211
39/121	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (A/39/700)	12	14 December 1984	214
39/122	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/39/701)	92	14 December 1984	215
39/123	The role of women in society (A/39/702)	93	14 December 1984	215
39/124	Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation (A/39/702)	93	14 December 1984	216
39/125	Arrangements for the future management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (A/39/702)	93 (c)	14 December 1984	216
39/126	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/39/702)	93	14 December 1984	218
39/127	Senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions (A/39/702)	93	14 December 1984	219
39/128	Integration of women in all aspects of development (A/39/702)	93	14 December 1984	219
39/129	Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (A/39/702)	93 (b)	14 December 1984	220
39/130	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/39/703)	94	14 December 1984	221
39/131	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (A/39/704)	95	14 December 1984	222
39/132	Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights (A/39/705)	96	14 December 1984	222
39/133	Human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/39/705)	96	14 December 1984	223
39/134	Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments (A/39/705)	96	14 December 1984	223
39/135	Question of a convention on the rights of the child (A/39/706)	97	14 December 1984	224
39/136	International Covenants on Human Rights (A/39/707)	98	14 December 1984	225
39/137	Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (A/39/707)	98 (c)	14 December 1984	226
39/138	Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (A/39/707)	98	14 December 1984	226
39/139	Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/39/709)	100 (b)	14 December 1984	227
39/140	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/39/709)	100 (a)	14 December 1984	228
39/141	Draft Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Related Activities (A/39/710)	101	14 December 1984	229
39/142	Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse (A/39/710)	101	14 December 1984	231
39/143	International campaign against traffic in drugs (A/39/710)	101	14 December 1984	232
39/144	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (A/39/711)	102 (b)	14 December 1984	233
39/145	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/39/711)	102 (a)	14 December 1984	233

39/15. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/23 of 29 November 1978, 35/32 of 14 November 1980 and 37/39 of 3 December 1982,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12

December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the apartheid régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Govern-

ment of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,¹ and by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its fortieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 5 March 1984.²

Taking note of the updated report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonial régime in southern Africa,³

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration enables South Africa to acquire the means necessary to carry out acts of aggression and blackmail against independent African States,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with that racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of that racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid*,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Affirming that the highest priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of *apartheid* and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparation for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States, as well as the transnational corporations and other organizations which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that States and organizations which give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial dis-

crimination, colonialism and *apartheid* perpetrated by that régime, as well as in the acts of aggression against the liberation movements and neighbouring States;

5. *Requests* the Security Council urgently to consider complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular:

(a) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(b) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa;

6. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his updated report;³

8. *Reaffirms* that the updating of the report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the colonial and racist régime in southern Africa is of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting *apartheid* and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia;

9. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other relevant sources, in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To initiate direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance, including adequate travel funds, that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view in particular to establishing direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against *Apartheid*, to expanding his work on the annotation of certain selected cases as reflected in the list contained in his report and to continuing the computerization of future updated lists;

11. *Calls upon* the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other

¹ See A/38/312, annex.

² See A/39/207, annex.

³ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/8 and Add.1 and 2.

organizations named and listed in the updated report are based to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

12. *Urgently requests* all specialized agencies, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to refrain from granting loans or financial assistance of any type to the racist régime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organizations;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to give the updated report the widest dissemination, to issue it as a United Nations publication and to make it available to learned societies, research centres, universities, political and humanitarian organizations and other interested groups;

15. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations concerned to give wide publicity to the updated report;

16. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its forty-first session to the consideration of the updated report;

17. *Decides* to consider at its forty-first session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa", in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* may wish to submit to it.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/16. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming its objective contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁵ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*⁶ and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,⁷

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38

14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

Taking note once again of the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*,⁸

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action⁹ for the Second Decade to Combat Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination did not attain its principal objectives and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Emphasizing the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

1. *Resolves once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as *apartheid*, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Appeals* to the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, to continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and to intensify its own efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to review their laws and enact appropriate legislation with a view to ensuring that any victim of racism or racial discrimination has adequate protection, avenues of recourse and assistance;

5. *Invites* the concerned organs of the United Nations, in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as the relevant specialized agencies, to continue exercising vigilance in identifying actual or emergent situations of racism or racial discrimination, to draw attention to them where discovered and to suggest appropriate remedial measures;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to proceed immediately with the implementation of the activities outlined in

⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁶ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

his report on the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989.¹⁰

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the highest priority to actions to combat *apartheid* in the implementation of the plan of activities;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing the plan of activities, to take fully into account the following elements:

(a) Universal recognition and implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other related international instruments;

(b) Assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies to States in their efforts to embark on concrete programmes to eradicate racial discrimination;

(c) Study of the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular, those of migrant workers;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to maintain close contacts with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other relevant United Nations committees and international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, as to their respective roles in implementing the plan of activities;

10. *Requests* 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,¹¹ on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports shall be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration;

11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report to the General 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;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its fortieth session.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/17. 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

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980, 36/9 of 28 October 1981, 37/43 of 3 December 1982 and 38/17 of 22 November 1983, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Recalling also its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 33/44 of 13 December 1978, 35/119 of 11 December 1980, 36/68 of 1 December 1981, 37/35 of 23 November 1982 and 38/54 of 7 December 1983, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and 38/137 of 19 December 1983, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations condemned the recruiting and the use of mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, and Security Council resolutions 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983,

Recalling 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,¹²

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,¹³

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,¹⁴

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.934 (XL) on Namibia, CM/Res.935 (XL) on South Africa and CM/Res.936 (XL) on the situation in southern Africa adopted by the Council

¹⁰ A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2.

¹¹ Resolution 38/14, annex.

¹² See *Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence*, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

¹³ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

¹⁴ See A/39/450-S/16726.

of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fortieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 5 March 1984,¹⁵

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Expressing its profound indignation and its preoccupation at the brutal repression which followed the imposition of the so-called "new constitution" by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in defiance of world public opinion,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, which rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void,

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,¹⁶

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982, 37/86 of 10 December 1982 and 38/58 of 13 December 1983,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,¹⁷

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* 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;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

8. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can only be guaranteed by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

9. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the United Democratic Front and other mass organizations;

10. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

11. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

13. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

14. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their

¹⁵ See A/39/207, annex.

¹⁶ A/32/61, annex I.

¹⁷ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.1.21), chap. I.

nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

15. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, South Africa's attempts to dismember its Territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

16. *Further strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization, armed aggression and economic blockade against Lesotho and strongly urges the international community to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime to desist from its terrorist acts against Lesotho;

17. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;¹³

18. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

19. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related matériel;

20. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and the Special Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,¹⁸ held under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

21. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of its resolution ES-8/2 on Namibia;

22. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

23. *Reaffirms* the resolutions on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth and nineteenth ordinary sessions, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981¹⁹ and at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,²⁰ and calls for their immediate implementation;

24. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte in the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

25. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

26. *Demands* the immediate release of women and children detained in Namibia and South Africa;

27. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of the self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

28. *Further strongly condemns* the massacre of Palestinians and other civilians at Beirut and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which endangers stability, peace and security in the region;

29. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²¹ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

30. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

31. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

32. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities;

34. *Decides* to consider this 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 have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

¹⁸ Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8), sect. X.

¹⁹ A/36/534, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII).

²⁰ A/38/312, annex, resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX).

²¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

39/18. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²² as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²³ thirty-seventh,²⁴ thirty-eighth,²⁵ thirty-ninth²⁶ and fortieth sessions,²⁷

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982 and 38/16 of 22 November 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁸

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* 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 military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its fortieth session under the item entitled "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".

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/19. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Convinced that the implementation of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination proclaimed by its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983 and of the Programme of Action adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination²⁹ will contribute to the final eradication of *apartheid* and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of *apartheid* and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its repeated acts of aggression against sovereign African States, which constitute a manifest breach of international peace and security,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid*,

Underlining that the strengthening of the existing mandatory arms embargo and the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are vital in order to compel the racist régime of South Africa to abandon its policy of *apartheid*,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

Underlining that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its

²² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980. Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

²⁸ A/39/505 and Add.1.

²⁹ See *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 1-12 August 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum), chap. II.

effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards achieving the complete elimination of *apartheid*,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;³⁰

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* of the constructive role played by the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the Convention, in analysing the periodic reports of States and in publicizing the experience gained in the international struggle against the crime of *apartheid*;

5. *Calls 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;

6. *Further calls 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;

7. *Requests* 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 those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

8. *Requests* 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;

9. *Appeals* 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;

10. *Requests* 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;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

³⁰ A/39/460.

³¹ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

³² A/39/459.

³³ See resolution 38/14.

39/20. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977, 33/101 of 16 December 1978, 34/26 of 15 November 1979, 35/38 of 25 November 1980, 36/11 of 28 October 1981, 37/45 of 3 December 1982 and 38/18 of 22 November 1983,

Expressing its satisfaction at the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to accept and to examine communications from persons or groups of persons under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;³²

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increase in the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again its conviction* that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;³³

4. *Requests* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/21. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/21 of 22 November 1983 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 39/20 of 23 November 1984 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³⁴ as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,³⁵

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the work of its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions,³⁶ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Emphasizing that it is important for the success of the struggle against all instances of racial discrimination, including vestiges and manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist, that all Member States be guided in

³⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

³⁵ Resolution 38/14, annex.

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18)*.

their internal and foreign policies by the basic provisions of the Convention,

Bearing in mind the fact that the Convention is being implemented in different economic, social and cultural conditions prevailing in individual States parties,

Mindful of the obligation of all States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

Aware of the importance of the contribution of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking note of the decisions adopted and the recommendations made by the Committee at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions,

1. *Takes 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;

2. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia as a crime against humanity and urges all Member States to adopt effective political, economic and other measures in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies, in order to support the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia for their national liberation and human dignity, and to secure the elimination of the racist *apartheid* system;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report submitted to the Committee by the United Nations Council for Namibia³⁷ as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and encourages the Council in its determined endeavours towards the elimination of *apartheid* from the Territory and the attainment of independence of the people of Namibia;

4. *Commends* 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 exists;

5. *Takes 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;³⁸

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of issuing as United Nations publications the two studies prepared by the Committee on articles 4³⁹ and 7⁴⁰ of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

7. *Welcomes* 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 exists, and the attainment of the full enjoyment of their human rights through the implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention;

8. *Welcomes 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;

9. *Calls 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;

10. *Further calls 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 the rights of indigenous populations;

11. *Commends* States parties to the Convention on measures taken to ensure, within their jurisdiction, the availability of appropriate recourse procedures for the victims of racial discrimination;

12. *Reiterates 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;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations bodies concerned to ensure that the Committee is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies and urges again the administering Powers to co-operate with these bodies by providing all the necessary information in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention;

14. *Appeals* to the States parties to take fully into consideration their obligation under the Convention to submit their reports in due time;

15. *Takes note* of the decision of the Committee to hold its session in one of the African countries at the appropriate time⁴¹ and requests 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 General Assembly and the Committee on his findings;

16. *Requests* 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.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/22. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/151 of 17 December 1979, 35/126 of 11 December 1980, 36/28 of 13 November 1981, 37/48 of 3 December 1982 and 38/22 of 22 November 1983,

Recognizing the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of mankind and the valuable contribution that youth can make in the implementation of the new international economic order based on equity and justice,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and funda-

³⁷ CERD/C/101/Add.7.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18)*, para. 591.

³⁹ A/CONF.119/10.

⁴⁰ A/CONF.119/11.

⁴¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18)*, para. 593.

mental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development.

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation-building, the struggle for self-determination and national independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, against foreign domination and occupation, and for the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Bearing in mind that 1985 is the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Emphasizing again that the United Nations should pay more attention to the role of young people in the world of today and to their demands for the world of tomorrow,

Convinced that the preparation for and observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year with the motto "Participation, Development, Peace" will offer a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation and specific needs and aspirations of youth, for increasing co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, for undertaking concerted action programmes in favour of youth and for involving young people in the study and resolution of major national, regional and international problems,

Aware that, for the International Youth Year to be successful and to maximize its impact and practical efficiency, adequate preparation and the widespread support of Governments, all specialized agencies, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public will be required,

Recalling that the activities of the International Youth Year at the international level should be primarily supportive of activities undertaken relative to regional, national and local youth issues,

Recognizing the important role of United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions in promoting international co-operation in the field of youth and the necessity of strengthening their role in the effective implementation of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,⁴²

Aware of the contribution which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is making to the promotion of international co-operation in the field of youth,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year,

Also noting with satisfaction that many Governments have established national committees or other mechanisms to facilitate the planning, implementation and co-ordination of the activities related to the preparation for and observance of the International Youth Year.

1. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year contained in the report on its third session;⁴³

2. *Decides* to devote an appropriate number of plenary meetings at its fortieth session, in 1985, to policies and programmes relating to youth and to designate these meetings as the United Nations World Conference for the

International Youth Year which should take place in keeping with the procedures and practices of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all measures recommended by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year with a view to ensuring an appropriate observance of the International Youth Year within the United Nations system;

4. *Recommends* to all Member States that they should include youth representatives in their delegations to the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* that the fourth session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year shall be convened, within existing resources, at Vienna, from 25 March to 3 April 1985 with a view to working 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 will be transmitted for approval to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. *Stresses 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 International Youth Year;

7. *Invites* all international governmental and non-governmental organizations that have planned specific activities devoted to the International Youth Year, as well as the organizers of international youth conferences and festivals in 1985, to be inspired, in the process of preparing and implementing those activities, by the motto of the International Youth Year: "Participation, Development, Peace" and by the provisions of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year endorsed by the General Assembly;

8. *Also invites* the organizers of international youth conferences and festivals in 1985 to inform the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Secretary-General, of the results of those activities and the documents adopted;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" and to grant it high priority.

*71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984*

39/23. Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/29 of 13 November 1981, 37/49 of 3 December 1982 and 38/23 of 22 November 1983, in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Recalling also its resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declara-

⁴² A/36/215, annex, sect. IV, decision 1 (I).

⁴³ A/39/262, annex.

tion of Human Rights,⁴⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁴⁵ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴⁵ with special regard for the right to education and to work.

Aware of the fact that insufficient education and the unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate in the development process, and, in this regard, emphasizing the importance of secondary and higher education for young people, as well as access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Expressing its serious interest in the success of the forthcoming International Youth Year which should, *inter alia*, promote increasing participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their country,

1. *Calls 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 General Assembly resolutions 36/29, 37/49 and 38/23 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 unemployment among youth;

2. *Requests* the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to pay, in its activities, full attention to resolutions 36/29, 37/49 and 38/23 and to all relevant international human rights instruments, particularly in elaborating guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

3. *Invites* national co-ordinating committees or other organs of co-ordination for the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken during the Year to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pay adequate attention, in his report surveying the implementation of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year,⁴⁶ to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly to the right to education and to work.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/24. Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and also recalling its resolution 38/26 of 22 November 1983,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations for the proper information of young people and their effective participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General relating to youth,⁴⁷

Also taking note of the report of the Expert Group meeting on channels of communication, held at Vienna from 9 to 13 January 1984,

Further taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year on its third session,⁴⁸ specifically of the paragraphs dealing with the channels of communication,

Taking note of resolution 22 on youth adopted on 25 November 1983 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁴⁸

Convinced that effective and proper functioning of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations forms a basic prerequisite for active involvement of young people in the work of the United Nations,

Equally convinced that the effective participation of youth representatives from the Member States in international congresses dealing with youth issues will enhance and strengthen the current and future channels of communication and will help in understanding the problems facing youth in our contemporary world,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed, structured and evaluative report on the implementation of the guidelines and additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication, which would serve as a background paper at the fourth session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Calls 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;

4. *Stresses* the necessity of making use, within the framework of the channels of communication, of mechanisms which have been set up by youth and youth organizations themselves at the national, regional and international levels;

5. *Decides* 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.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/25. Question of aging

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 38/27 of 22 November 1983, in which it called upon Governments to make efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained

⁴⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴⁵ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴⁶ A/36/215, annex, sect. IV, decision 1 (I).

⁴⁷ E/1984/40 and Corr.1

⁴⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-second Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 100.

in the International Plan of Action on Aging⁴⁹ in accordance with their economic, social and cultural systems and social values and changes, taking into account the circumstances of each country,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging⁵⁰ so as to assist countries, in particular developing countries and least developed countries, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for aging in order to meet the rapidly increasing needs of older persons,

Recognizing the role played by the United Nations and the specialized agencies through their efforts in the field of aging and the need to strengthen this role, especially at the regional level, in order to ensure the implementation of the Plan of Action and the systematic and efficient functioning of the technical advisory and co-ordination services of the United Nations,

Recalling recommendation 58 of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action,⁵¹ adopted at the International Conference on Population, 1984, which urged Governments to make further efforts to analyse the issue of aging, particularly its implications for overall development, social services, medical care and other related fields,

Reconfirming that aging is a population issue which affects development and is affected by it,

Recognizing the increasing awareness in many countries of issues related to aging and of the need to provide national authorities, at their request, with technical and financial assistance in their efforts to implement policies and programmes,

Stressing the importance of the activities of the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging towards the realization of the goals and objectives of the Plan of Action,

Acknowledging that aging is an interdisciplinary issue and that the United Nations and the specialized agencies must ensure a well co-ordinated international response to this question,

Confident that the first review of the Plan of Action, to be undertaken by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session in 1985, will be of considerable value in view of further measures with regard to the question of aging,

Noting with satisfaction that the question of older women will be considered 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,

Noting that the Plan of Action recognizes the relationship between aging and youth, particularly as it relates to intergenerational matters,

Appreciating the role of non-governmental organizations in promoting international awareness of and action on the issues of aging,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging;⁵²

2. *Calls upon* Governments to consider the changing age structure of the population in their plans for economic and social development;

3. *Invites* 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 the recommendations contained in the International Plan of Action on Aging;

4. *Requests* 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 Aging so as to assist countries in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for aging;

5. *Invites* Governments to continue, and increase when possible, their contributions to the Trust Fund and calls upon Governments that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote the exchange of information and experience in order to stimulate progress in the field of aging, to encourage the adoption of measures to respond to the economic and social implications of aging and to meet the needs of older persons;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to include advisory services to developing countries that request them in technical co-operation programmes, to the extent feasible under the funding of those programmes;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote, in co-operation with the national committees concerned, joint activities in the field of aging and youth, particularly as they relate to intergenerational matters, especially during the International Youth Year, to be observed in 1985;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure a well co-ordinated system-wide response in implementing the provisions of the Plan of Action;

10. *Urges* the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in co-operation with all organizations responsible for international population assistance, to continue its assistance, within its mandate, in the field of aging, particularly in developing countries;

11. *Invites* the regional commissions and specialized agencies to continue contributing to the realization of the objectives of the Plan of Action;

12. *Invites* the non-governmental organizations concerned to join in the co-operative effort to implement the Plan of Action and accomplish its objectives;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the measures taken to implement the present resolution, taking into consideration the first review of the Plan of Action to be undertaken by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session in 1985;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of aging".

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/26. United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,⁵³ and 37/53 of 3 December 1982 by which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-

⁴⁹ See *Report on the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

⁵⁰ Previously known as the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging.

⁵¹ See *Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

⁵² A/39/147.

⁵³ A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action,

Recalling its resolution 38/28 of 22 November 1983, in which it recognized the desirability of the continuation of the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons throughout the Decade,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/19 of 26 May 1983, in which the Secretary-General was requested to monitor and support the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons by enlisting extrabudgetary resources,

Noting with satisfaction Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/31 of 12 March 1984⁵⁴ and the draft resolution of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁵⁵ concerning violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and disability, and the appointment of a special rapporteur to study this issue in collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat,

Noting with great appreciation the generous voluntary contributions and pledges made by Governments and other donors to the Trust Fund, as well as other voluntary contributions to support activities concerning disabled persons,

Noting also with appreciation the results achieved so far through funding from the Trust Fund during the International Year of Disabled Persons and its follow-up activities, as well as through other voluntary contributions,

Desirous of ensuring effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, and aware that, if this is to be achieved, Member States, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and organizations of disabled persons must be encouraged to continue the activities already undertaken and to initiate new programmes and activities,

Stressing that the primary responsibility for the realization of the objectives of the World Programme of Action rests with individual countries and that international action should be directed towards assisting and supporting national efforts in this regard,

Noting the emergence of organizations of disabled persons in all parts of the world and their importance to the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Convinced that high priority must continue to be assigned to the planning, management and financing of the activities and programmes relating to the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Convinced that the Decade will give a meaningful and forceful impetus to the implementation of the World Programme of Action and to a broader understanding of its importance,

Concerned that developing countries are experiencing increasing difficulties in mobilizing adequate resources for meeting pressing needs in the field of disability prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities for the millions of persons with disabilities, particularly in the face of pressing demands from other high-priority sectors concerned with basic needs,

Recalling that in paragraph 157 of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons⁵³ it is stated that the Trust Fund should be used to meet requests for assistance from developing countries and organizations of disabled persons and to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action and, in paragraph 158, it

is indicated that there is a need to increase the flow of resources to developing countries to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action, and that, therefore, the Secretary-General should explore new ways and means of raising funds and take the necessary follow-up measures for mobilizing resources, and that voluntary contributions from Governments and from private sources should be encouraged,

Stressing the importance of an effective system for collection and dissemination of technical information on disability,

Stressing further the importance of public information and education activities in the field of prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,⁵⁶

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States which elaborated national policies and programmes for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and urges those which have not yet formulated such programmes to do so;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the activities relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action undertaken by the United Nations system and by relevant non-governmental organizations;

3. *Urges* 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;

4. *Invites* 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, coordinate and encourage the execution of activities in support of the objectives of the Decade at the national and local levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to elaborate the guidelines for priority actions during the Decade based on his report to the current session⁵⁶ and on the replies received from Member States and organizations including those of disabled persons;

6. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General strengthen the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat through a reallocation of existing resources to enable the Centre to continue to serve as the focal point in the field of disability, particularly for purposes of paragraph 5 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to develop specific programmes to publicize the Decade and the goals of the World Programme of Action, and invites Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist in this undertaking;

8. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to make available resources in the form of funds and personnel for the purpose of planning, managing and financing the Decade at the national, regional and inter-regional levels;

9. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations system to take into consideration the interests of disabled per-

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁵⁵ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984 L.24.

⁵⁶ A/39/191 and Corr.1

sons as well as the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action in the pursuance of their overall objectives in their respective areas of competence;

10. *Decides* that, pending completion of the elaboration and the adoption of the guidelines referred to in paragraph 5 above, the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons should continue to support activities in accordance with paragraph 157 of the World Programme of Action⁵⁷ and paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 38/28;

11. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to continue to contribute generously to the Trust Fund;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the recruitment of more disabled persons within the United Nations system;

13. *Again requests* 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 him to help the General Assembly at its forty-second session to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action, as provided for in paragraph 3 of resolution 37/52;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution, including detailed information on the activities relating to the Trust Fund, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and decides 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".

*71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984*

39/46. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling also its resolution 32/62 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in the light of the principles embodied in the Declaration,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 38/119 of 16 December 1983, it requested the Commission on Human Rights to complete, at its fortieth session, as a matter of highest priority, the drafting of such a convention, with a view to submitting a draft, including provisions for the effective implementation of the future convention, to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Taking note with satisfaction of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/21 of 6 March 1984,⁵⁸ by which the Commission decided to transmit the text of a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, contained in the annex to the report of the Working Group,⁵⁹ to the General Assembly for its consideration,

Desirous of achieving a more effective implementation of the existing prohibition under international and

national law of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work achieved by the Commission on Human Rights in preparing the text of a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority.

*93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1984*

ANNEX

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter, in particular Article 55, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Having regard to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁵⁸ and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵⁹ both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Having regard also to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975,⁶⁰

Desiring to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the world,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.

2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.

3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

⁵⁷ E/CN.4/1984/72.

⁵⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁶⁰ Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

Article 3

1. No State Party shall expel, return ("*refouler*") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.

2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

Article 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 4 in the following cases:

- (a) When the offences are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;
- (b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State;
- (c) When the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.

Article 6

1. Upon being satisfied, after an examination of information available to it, that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in whose territory a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is present shall take him into custody or take other legal measures to ensure his presence. The custody and other legal measures shall be as provided in the law of that State but may be continued only for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.

2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.

3. Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national, or, if he is a stateless person, with the representative of the State where he usually resides.

4. When a State, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 7

1. The State Party in the territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is found shall in the cases contemplated in article 5, if it does not extradite him, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

2. These authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State. In the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 2, the standards of evidence required for prosecution and conviction shall in no way be less stringent than those which apply in the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.

3. Any person regarding whom proceedings are brought in connection with any of the offences referred to in article 4 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 8

1. The offences referred to in article 4 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention as the

legal basis for extradition in respect of such offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize such offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. Such offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of any of the offences referred to in article 4, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 of this article in conformity with any treaties on mutual judicial assistance that may exist between them.

Article 10

1. Each State Party shall ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition against torture are fully included in the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment.

2. Each State Party shall include this prohibition in the rules or instructions issued in regard to the duties and functions of any such persons.

Article 11

Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture.

Article 12

Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

Article 14

1. Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation.

2. Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law.

Article 15

Each State Party shall ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made.

Article 16

1. Each State Party shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in article 1, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular, the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture of references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2. The provisions of this Convention are without prejudice to the provisions of any other international instrument or national law which prohibits cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or which relates to extradition or expulsion.

PART II

Article 17

1. There shall be established a Committee against Torture (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field of human rights, who shall serve in their personal capacity. The experts shall be elected by the States Parties, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.

2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals. States Parties shall bear in mind the usefulness of nominating persons who are also members of the Human Rights Committee established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and who are willing to serve on the Committee against Torture.

3. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at biennial meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At those meetings, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

4. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within three months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. However, the term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the chairman of the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

6. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or for any other cause can no longer perform his Committee duties, the State Party which nominated him shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of his term, subject to the approval of the majority of the States Parties. The approval shall be considered given unless half or more of the States Parties respond negatively within six weeks after having been informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the proposed appointment.

7. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 18

1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected.

2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, *inter alia*, that:

(a) Six members shall constitute a quorum;

(b) Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under this Convention.

4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules of procedure.

5. The States Parties shall be responsible for expenses incurred in connection with the holding of meetings of the States Parties and of the Committee, including reimbursement to the United Nations for any expenses, such as the cost of staff and facilities, incurred by the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article.

Article 19

1. The States Parties shall submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have taken to give effect to their undertakings under this Convention, within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned. Thereafter the States Parties shall submit supplementary reports every four years on any new measures taken and such other reports as the Committee may request.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports to all States Parties.

3. Each report shall be considered by the Committee which may make such general comments on the report as it may consider appropriate and shall forward these to the State Party concerned. That State Party may respond with any observations it chooses to the Committee.

4. The Committee may, at its discretion, decide to include any comments made by it in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, together with the observations thereon received from the State Party concerned, in its annual report made in accordance with article 24. If so requested by the State Party concerned, the Committee may also include a copy of the report submitted under paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 20

1. If the Committee receives reliable information which appears to it to contain well-founded indications that torture is being systematically practised in the territory of a State Party, the Committee shall invite that State Party to co-operate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned.

2. Taking into account any observations which may have been submitted by the State Party concerned, as well as any other relevant information available to it, the Committee may, if it decides that this is warranted, designate one or more of its members to make a confidential inquiry and to report to the Committee urgently.

3. If an inquiry is made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Committee shall seek the co-operation of the State Party concerned. In agreement with that State Party, such an inquiry may include a visit to its territory.

4. After examining the findings of its member or members submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Committee shall transmit these findings to the State Party concerned together with any comments or suggestions which seem appropriate in view of the situation.

5. All the proceedings of the Committee referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this article shall be confidential, and at all stages of the proceedings the co-operation of the State Party shall be sought. After such proceedings have been completed with regard to an inquiry made in accordance with paragraph 2, the Committee may, after consultations with the State Party concerned, decide to include a summary account of the results of the proceedings in its annual report made in accordance with article 24.

Article 21

1. A State Party to this Convention may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. Such communications may be received and considered according to the procedures laid down in this article only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be dealt with by the Committee under this article if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter, which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending or available in the matter;

(b) If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State;

(c) The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it under this article only after it has ascertained that all domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention;

(d) The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article;

(e) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (c), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the obliga-

tions provided for in this Convention. For this purpose, the Committee may, when appropriate, set up an *ad hoc* conciliation commission;

(f) In any matter referred to it under this article, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), to supply any relevant information;

(g) The States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered by the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing;

(h) The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under subparagraph (b), submit a report:

- (i) If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;
- (ii) If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report. In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when five States Parties to this Convention have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received under this article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

Article 22

1. A State Party to this Convention may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.

2. The Committee shall consider inadmissible any communication under this article which is anonymous or which it considers to be an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or to be incompatible with the provisions of this Convention.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, the Committee shall bring any communications submitted to it under this article to the attention of the State Party to this Convention which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 and is alleged to be violating any provisions of the Convention. Within six months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

4. The Committee shall consider communications received under this article in the light of all information made available to it by or on behalf of the individual and by the State Party concerned.

5. The Committee shall not consider any communications from an individual under this article unless it has ascertained that:

(a) The same matter has not been, and is not being, examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;

(b) The individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies; this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention.

6. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article.

7. The Committee shall forward its views to the State Party concerned and to the individual.

8. The provisions of this article shall come into force when five States Parties to this Convention have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication

by or on behalf of an individual shall be received under this article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party has made a new declaration.

Article 23

The members of the Committee and of the *ad hoc* conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 21, paragraph 1 (e), shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.⁶¹

Article 24

The Committee shall submit an annual report on its activities under this Convention to the States Parties and to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

PART III

Article 25

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States.
2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

This Convention is open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 27

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28

1. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20.
2. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may, at any time, withdraw this reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 29

1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that within four months from the date of such communication at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to all the States Parties for acceptance.
2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force when two thirds of the States Parties to this Convention have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they have accepted it in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
3. When amendments enter into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 30

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
2. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound

⁶¹ Resolution 22 A (I).

by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party having made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw this reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 31

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under this Convention in regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective, nor shall denunciation prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective.

3. Following the date at which the denunciation of a State Party becomes effective, the Committee shall not commence consideration of any new matter regarding that State.

Article 32

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and all States which have signed this Convention or acceded to it of the following:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 25 and 26;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 27 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 29;
- (c) Denunciations under article 31.

Article 33

1. This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States.

39/102. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards embodied in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶² the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁶³ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁶⁴ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁶⁵

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international conven-

tion on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982 and 38/86 of 16 December 1983, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group during its fourth inter-session meeting,⁶⁶ held from 29 May to 8 June 1984, as well as the report of the Working Group during the current session of the General Assembly,⁶⁷ during which the Working Group concluded the first reading of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and commends it for concluding, in its first reading, the drafting of the preamble and articles, which will serve as the basis for the second reading of the draft convention;*

2. *Decides that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-session meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1985 of the Economic and Social Council;*

3. *Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to undertake the second reading of the preamble and the articles during the inter-session meeting to be held in the spring of 1985, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its fortieth session;*

4. *Also invites the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;*

5. *Decides that the Working Group shall meet during the fortieth session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.*

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/103. Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 8 (XXIX) of 21 March 1973,⁶⁸ 11 (XXX) of 6 March

⁶² Resolution 217 A (III).

⁶³ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁶⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁶⁵ Resolution 34/180, annex.

⁶⁶ See A/C.3/39/1.

⁶⁷ A/C.3/39/4 and Corr.1.

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5265)*, chap. XX, sect. A.

1974,⁶⁹ 16 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979⁷⁰ and 19 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980⁷¹ on the same subject,

Recalling also resolution 9 (XXXI) of 13 September 1978 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁷²

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1980/29 of 2 May 1980, decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and amended by the Sub-Commission,⁷³ together with the comments on the text received from Member States⁷⁴ in response to Council decision 1979/36 of 10 May 1979, and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration on the subject,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/199 of 15 December 1980, 36/165 of 16 December 1981, 37/169 of 17 December 1982 and 38/87 of 16 December 1983, by which it decided to establish an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live.

Having considered the comments submitted by Governments, specialized agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations and the competent organs of the United Nations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/169 on the reports of the open-ended working groups established at the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Assembly,⁷⁵

Having considered the report of the Working Group established for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live,⁷⁶

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

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

3. *Requests* 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session;

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

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464), chap. XIX, sect. A.

⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 6* (E/1979/36), chap. XXIV, sect. A.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁷² See E/CN.4/1296, chap. XVII, sect. A.

39/104. Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982 and 38/88 of 16 December 1983 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia,⁷⁷ in particular section IV of that report,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984,⁷⁸

Deeply concerned that the refugee problem in Somalia has not yet been resolved,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the new influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for further international assistance,

Aware of serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in critical ration restrictions and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

Recognizing from the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner that there remains an urgent need for increased assistance in the provision of food, water and medicine, the strengthening of health and educational facilities in the refugee camps and the expansion of the number of self-help schemes and small-scale farming and settlement projects necessary for the promotion of self-reliance among the refugees,

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the assistance rendered to refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees, and to fulfil the pledges undertaken at or after the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa to support the developmental and other essential projects which were submitted by the Government of Somalia, as a matter of urgency;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, 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;

6. *Also requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit to the General

⁷³ E/CN.4/1336.

⁷⁴ E/CN.4/1354 and Add.1-6.

⁷⁵ See A/38/147 and Add.1.

⁷⁶ A/C.3/39/9 and Corr.1.

⁷⁷ A/39/443.

⁷⁸ A/39/402 and Add.1 and 2.

Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/105. Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/91 of 5 December 1980, 36/161 of 16 December 1981, 37/175 of 17 December 1982 and 38/91 of 16 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/54 of 24 July 1980 and 1982/2 of 27 April 1982,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General, prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980,⁷⁹

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,⁸⁰

Having heard the statement made on 12 November 1984 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁸¹

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the plight of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia in caring for displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as for returnees and refugees,

1. Commends the efforts made so far by various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to assist the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia;

2. Appeals to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees, refugees and displaced persons in Ethiopia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/106. Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned by the unprecedented drought which is wreaking havoc in Chad at the present time, compounding the already precarious food and health situation in that country,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons as a result of the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

Considering that, in addition to being a land-locked country and one of the least developed countries, Chad is placed in a particularly difficult situation by reason of the war and the drought,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad, in particular that made on 9 October 1984 to the General Assembly,⁸² and by humanitarian organizations regarding the gravity of the food and health situation in Chad,

Recalling the urgent appeal of the Secretary-General dated 1 November 1984⁸³ for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad afflicted by natural disasters,

1. Endorses the appeals made by the Government of Chad and the Secretary-General concerning emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. Invites all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support by generous contributions the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons;

3. Takes note with approval of the action undertaken by the various bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. Requests 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;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/107. Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/182 of 15 December 1980, 36/156 of 16 December 1981, 37/176 of 17 December 1982 and 38/89 of 16 December 1983 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Having heard the statement made on 12 November 1984 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁸¹

Having considered with satisfaction the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,⁸⁴

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the pressing needs of the refugees,

⁷⁹ A/35/360 and Corr. 1-3.

⁸⁰ A/39/446.

⁸¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Third Committee, 36th meeting, paras. 1-12.*

⁸² *Ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings, 27th meeting, paras. 211-270.*

⁸³ A/39/627; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 47th meeting, para. 1.*

⁸⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/39/12); and A/39/444.*

Aware of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

Deeply concerned about the continuing plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Also noting with appreciation the concern and unremitting efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the voluntary agencies which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti in the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in that country,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates his efforts to keep their situation under constant review;

2. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. Requests the High Commissioner to mobilize the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

4. Urges the High Commissioner to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions are implemented to assist the refugees in Djibouti, in co-operation with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the voluntary agencies concerned, with a view to mobilizing the necessary assistance to enable the Government of Djibouti to cope effectively with the refugee problem, which has been particularly aggravated by the debilitating effects of the prolonged drought;

5. Appreciates the assistance provided thus far by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

6. Calls upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to continue to support the efforts constantly being made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the current needs of the refugees and the other victims of drought in that country;

7. Requests the High Commissioner, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/108. Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1980, 36/158 of 16 December 1981, 37/173 of 17 December 1982 and 38/90 of 16 December 1983 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,⁸⁵

Taking note of the ever-increasing number of refugees arriving in the Sudan,

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, food, education, and health and other humanitarian services to the growing number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices it is making in caring for the refugees and the need for more international assistance to enable it to continue its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Sudan by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions, as well as in the implementation of resolution 38/90;⁸⁶

2. Commends the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide shelter, food, education, and health and other humanitarian services to the refugees, in spite of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and voluntary agencies for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. Recognizes the need for development-oriented projects that would generate work opportunities and long-term livelihood for refugees and local people in affected areas, and, in this context, commends the efforts of the High Commissioner and the International Labour Office to create income-generating activities for refugees in the Sudan;⁸⁷

5. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of the recommendations of the various inter-agency missions and of the projects submitted by the Government of the Sudan to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,⁸⁸ held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

6. Appeals to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees, as envisaged in the reports of the various inter-agency missions, and to strengthen its social and economic infrastructure so that essential services and facilities for refugees can be strengthened and expanded;

⁸⁵ Ibid., Supplement No. 12 (A/39/12); and A/39/445.

⁸⁶ A/39.445

⁸⁷ See A/38/427 and Corr.1, sect. III.

⁸⁸ See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation and co-ordination with the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions and of the projects submitted by the Government of the Sudan to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, as well as on the implementation of the present resolution.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/109. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/95 of 16 December 1983, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the High Commissioner on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,⁸⁹

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa have been successfully completed,

Noting with concern the continued influx into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia of student refugees from South Africa, as well as from Namibia,

Convinced that the discriminatory policies and repressive measures being applied in South Africa and Namibia have led and continue to lead to a further exodus of student refugees from those countries,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Endorses* the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and commends him for his efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programme of assistance for student refugees in the host countries of southern Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure which the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-

operation which they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of these refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,⁸⁸ held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1985, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/110. Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹⁰ which states that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person and that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁹¹ which states that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this

⁸⁹ A/39/447.

⁹⁰ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹¹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling also its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982 and 38/96 of 16 December 1983,

Deeply alarmed at the occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁹² in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Taking note of the work done by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in the area of summary or arbitrary executions, including the elaboration of minimum legal guarantees and safeguards to prevent recourse to such extra-legal executions,⁹³ to be considered by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held from 26 August to 6 September 1985,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Strongly deplores* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, which continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions, and 1983/36 of 26 May 1983, in which it decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year;

3. *Also welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/35 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-first session;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in the preparation of his report;

5. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened;

6. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

8. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁹¹ appear not to be respected;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-first session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36 and 1984/35, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/111. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Disappeared persons", and its resolution 38/94 of 16 December 1983 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who should know the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the importance of implementing the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced and involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/23 of 6 March 1984,⁹⁴ in which the Commission decided to extend for one year the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and Economic and Social Council decision 1984/135 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council approved the Commission's decision,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for the humanitarian work it has done and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for one year the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as laid down in Commission resolution 1984/23;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1984/23 to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with even greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to provide the Working Group and the Commission on Human Rights with the full co-operation warranted by their strictly humanitarian objectives and their working methods based on discretion;

5. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of

⁹² See E/CN.4/1983/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/43 and Corr.1, chap. XXI, sect. A.

⁹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 6* (E/1984/16), chap. VII.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group at its forty-first session;

6. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary assistance.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/112. Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of the prevention of crime and criminal justice under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, in particular by convening the quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recalling its resolution 36/21 of 9 November 1981, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the fullest implementation of the Caracas Declaration⁹⁵ and for the appropriate preparation of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/29 of 4 May 1982, in which the Council approved the provisional agenda for the Seventh Congress, and 1984/45 of 25 May 1984 on the continuation of preparations for the Congress, as well as Council resolution 1984/51 of 25 May 1984 on technical co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1984/154 of 25 May 1984, in which it accepted the invitation of the Government of Italy to hold the Seventh Congress at Milan from 26 August to 6 September 1985,

Acknowledging that criminality, particularly violent and organized crime, constitutes a serious threat to the development and security of nations,

Recognizing that constraints of an economic and technical nature impede many countries in their fight against crime,

Reiterating the necessity for the international community to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen technical and scientific co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice and to formulate fair, humane and effective policies directed towards crime control in the context of different political and cultural systems, economic and social development and social values and changes,

Convinced of the important role played by the previous congresses in promoting understanding, awareness and co-operation and in achieving further progress in this field,

Stressing the need to improve further regional, inter-regional and international co-operation and co-ordination in order to intensify the struggle against crime,

1. *Expresses 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;

2. *Reaffirms its hope* that the Seventh Congress will make an important and useful contribution to the solution

of problems related to crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Welcomes* 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;

4. *Welcomes also* the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/51 on improved modalities of technical co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Takes 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 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;⁹⁶

6. *Calls upon* Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate in the Seventh Congress and to intensify and expand their technical and scientific preparations for it;

7. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985 to approve the provisional rules of procedure of the Seventh Congress;

8. *Requests* the Seventh Congress, under item 3 of its provisional agenda, 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;

9. *Invites* the Seventh Congress to pay particular attention to the question of illicit drug trafficking;

10. *Appeals* to Member States to consider contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, in order to enable the Fund to undertake activities of assistance to countries requesting it, and to allocate an appropriate portion of their resources to programmes for the reduction of crime and the improvement of criminal justice;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the substantive and organizational work of the Seventh Congress is fully adequate for its successful outcome;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, in accordance with past practice, a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Congress, to be prepared for the Seventh Congress in pursuance of paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/29;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh Congress;

14. *Decides* 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".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

⁹⁵ Resolution 35/171, annex.

⁹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 6 (E/1984/16)*, chap. III.

39/113. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹⁷ which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁹⁸

Recalling further its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and their family members,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,⁹⁹

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to those Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund, *inter alia* through the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/114. Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

Bearing in mind the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, nazism and fascism,

Recalling also the close relationship between all totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the fortieth anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism in the Second World War will occur in 1985 and should serve to mobilize efforts of the world community in its struggle against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Firmly convinced that the best bulwark against nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements and that a political system which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs, and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population, makes it impossible for fascism, nazism or other ideologies based on terror to succeed,

Emphasizing that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the fact that many States have established systems based on the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings, which are the basis of a democratic society and the best bulwark against totalitarian ideologies and practices,

Noting that, nevertheless, in the contemporary world there continue to exist various forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices which entail contempt for the individual or a denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings, of equality of opportunity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, and of social justice,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Mindful of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in General Assembly resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

Recalling also its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980, 36/162 of 16 December 1981, 37/179 of 17 December 1982 and 38/99 of 16 December 1983,

Recalling further the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,¹⁰⁰ the United Nations Declaration on the

⁹⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹⁸ Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

⁹⁹ A/39/662.

¹⁰⁰ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁰¹ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁰² and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,¹⁰³

Underlining the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰⁴ the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁰⁵ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁰⁶ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,¹⁰⁷ the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,¹⁰⁸ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*¹⁰⁹ and other relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming that totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the above-mentioned international instruments,

Conscious of the need to counter the spread of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, racial intolerance, hatred and terror,

Acknowledging the fact that a number of States have set up legal regulations which are suited to prevent the activities of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations,

Noting again with deep concern that the proponents of Fascist ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

Expressing its concern that Fascist and Nazi and other totalitarian ideologies and practices are inherited, *inter alia*, by repressive racist régimes practising gross and flagrant violations of human rights and systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Again condemns and expresses its determination* to resist all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity;

2. *Urges* all States to draw attention to the threat to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

3. *Invites* Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies;

4. *Calls upon* States to assist each other in detecting, arresting and bringing to trial persons suspected of having committed war crimes and crimes against humanity and, if they are found guilty, in punishing them;

5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede or to give serious consideration to acceding to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

6. *Calls upon* the appropriate specialized agencies, as well as intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, to initiate or intensify measures against the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

7. *Invites* all States, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War, to renew their efforts to counter the spread of ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above and to initiate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security;

8. *Gives expression* to the respect felt by today's generations for the victims of and the struggle of peoples against nazism and fascism in the Second World War and for establishing the United Nations in order to save mankind from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person;

9. *Declares* that 8 and 9 May 1985 will be the days of the fortieth anniversary of victory over nazism and fascism in the Second World War and of that struggle against them;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat pays due attention to the dissemination of information on this anniversary and the founding of the United Nations, exposing the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its forty-first session;

12. *Calls once again upon* all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on this question;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/115. Regional arrangements for the protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977, 33/167 of 20 December 1978, 34/171 of 17 December

¹⁰¹ Resolution 1904 (XVIII).

¹⁰² Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹⁰³ Resolution 36/55.

¹⁰⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰⁵ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

¹⁰⁸ Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

¹⁰⁹ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

1979, 35/197 of 15 December 1980, 36/154 of 16 December 1981, 37/171 and 37/172 of 17 December 1982 and 38/97 of 16 December 1983 concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,¹¹⁰

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Expresses its thanks* to the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental regional organizations which contributed to the preparation of that report;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of encouraging contacts between representatives of regional bodies and United Nations bodies entrusted with the promotion of human rights with a view to exchanging information and experience in this field;
4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, when considering the item on its agenda entitled "Advisory services in the field of human rights", to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, the countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;
5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;
6. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-first session.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/116. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/171 of 17 December 1979, 35/197 of 15 December 1980, 36/154 of 16 December 1981 and 37/171 of 17 December 1982,

Having considered the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982,¹¹¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights;¹¹²
2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the comments received from Member States in the Asian and Pacific region on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region;

3. *Invites* States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate their comments on the report of the Seminar to the Secretary-General as early as possible so that further consultations may be held;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the responses received;

5. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-first session.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/117. Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are among the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject,¹¹³

Considering the efforts which have been made to address this subject within the United Nations, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed upon the international community as a whole, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at the prevention of new massive flows of refugees along with the provision of adequate solutions to actual refugee situations,

Taking note again of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,¹¹⁴

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982 and 38/103 of 16 December 1983 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,¹¹⁵ 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,¹¹⁶ 1982/32 of 11 March 1982¹¹⁷ and 1983/35 of 8 March 1983,¹¹⁸

1. *Welcomes* the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes;

2. *Invites* Governments to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problem of mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Welcomes* the special interest which the Secretary-General has taken in this question and reiterates its request to him to follow closely developments in the field of human rights and mass exoduses;

¹¹⁰ A/39/570.

¹¹¹ A/37/422, annex.

¹¹² A/39/174-E/1984/38 and Add.1.

¹¹³ E/CN.4/1503.

¹¹⁴ A/38/538.

¹¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 1981, Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General in his efforts to enable the United Nations to anticipate and react more adequately and speedily to cases requiring humanitarian assistance, as mentioned in his report on the work of the Organization;¹¹⁹

5. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with the objective of making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in this field;

6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its fortieth session.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/118. Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Mindful of articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²⁰ as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹²¹ in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling its resolutions 2858 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 3144 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/47 and 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, in which, *inter alia*, the Council approved the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners¹²² and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,

Acknowledging the important work accomplished by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eighth session,¹²³

Aware that the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held from 26 August to 6 September 1985, will consider the issues related to the formulation and application of United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice under item 7 of its provisional agenda, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/29 of 4 May 1982,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for the principles embodied in the aforementioned articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

1. *Reaffirms* the existing prohibition under international law of every form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and strongly condemns the practice of arbitrary and summary executions;

2. *Endorses* 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, as well as the provisions of their annexes;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to spare no effort in providing for adequate mechanisms, procedures and resources so as to ensure the implementation of these recommendations, both in law and in practice;

4. *Requests* the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under item 7 of its provisional agenda, to give urgent attention to the matter of devising ways and means to ensure more effective application of existing standards and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to discharge fully his tasks in connection with the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, particularly with regard to procedures 7, 8, 9 and 10 contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, and to employ his best endeavours in cases where the safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty are violated;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, through the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to keep these matters under constant review;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in these endeavours by providing assistance, as may be appropriate, and by submitting proposals for relevant action to the Seventh Congress;

8. *Decides* to consider at its fortieth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/119. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²⁴ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹²⁵ and by the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹²⁶ and Additional Protocols I and II thereto,¹²⁷

Aware that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to carry out the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international human rights instruments,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982 and 38/101 of 16 December 1983, it expressed deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,¹²⁸ in which the Commission decided to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,¹²⁷ 1983/29 of 8 March 1983¹²⁸ and

¹¹⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1)*.

¹²⁰ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹²¹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹²² *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

¹²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 6 (E/1984/16)*.

¹²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

¹²⁵ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

¹²⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

1984/52 of 14 March 1984,¹²⁹ whereby the Commission extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report, *inter alia*, to the General Assembly,

Noting that the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights points out in his report¹³⁰ that, owing to the adoption of a new government policy, the number of human rights violations has markedly decreased, which is a welcome development, but that nevertheless a situation of war and generalized violence continues to exist in El Salvador, that there are still serious violations of human rights, that the number of attacks on life and the economic structure remains a cause for concern and that the capacity of the judicial system to investigate and punish human rights violations committed in the country continues to be patently unsatisfactory,

Considering that there is an armed conflict not of an international character in El Salvador in which the Government of that country and the opposition forces are obligated to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and of humane treatment set out in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, as well as Additional Protocol II thereto,

Aware that a delicate process aiming at a political solution has been initiated in El Salvador, which could be hindered if arms or military contributions of any other kind, making it possible to prolong or intensify the war, are provided from outside,

Taking into account that on 8 October 1984 the President of El Salvador stated before the General Assembly that the main task of the mandate he was given by the elections of 6 May 1984 is to achieve social harmony and internal peace in El Salvador,¹³¹ and that the Special Representative notes with satisfaction the obvious desire of the new Government to establish a democracy governed by the rule of law and guaranteeing full respect for human rights,

Recognizing that dialogue is the only way, in a spirit of generosity and openness, to achieve a negotiated comprehensive political solution that will promote genuine national reconciliation, put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people and stem the growing tide of refugees and internally displaced persons,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the fact that, as indicated in the report of the Special Representative, although the number of human rights violations has decreased, they are still serious and numerous, resulting in suffering for the Salvadorian people;

3. *Recalls* that the right to life and liberty is paramount and therefore notes with satisfaction the measures which, according to the report of the Special Representative, the Government of El Salvador has adopted to put an end to these serious violations of human rights;

4. *Deeply regrets* that the persistence of hostilities by the armed forces of the Government has resulted in many civilian victims and material damage, and also regrets that the hostilities of the guerrilla forces have on occasion caused civilian victims and material damage to the economic infrastructure of El Salvador;

5. *Reaffirms once again* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and

social future without interference from outside, through a genuine democratic process, in an atmosphere free from intimidation and terror;

6. *Requests* all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of supplying arms or helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, to encourage the continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved;

7. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the fact that, in accordance with the appeal made by the President of El Salvador before the General Assembly and the Assembly's own repeated appeals, talks were resumed between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario, which confirmed its willingness in that respect;

8. *Recognizes* that this dialogue is an important step in the process of pacification and democratization of the country and therefore calls upon the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario to intensify their talks until they achieve a negotiated comprehensive political solution which will put an end to the armed conflict and establish a lasting peace based on the full exercise both of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights by all Salvadorians;

9. *Welcomes* the fact that the Government of El Salvador and the insurgent forces have agreed through indirect talks to exchange prisoners of war and allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to evacuate wounded combatants of the opposition in exchange for the release of government officials captured in combat, appeals to all States to do what they can to support operations of that kind, and urges the Government of El Salvador and the insurgent forces to continue those practices, which humanize the conflict, and to agree as early as possible to respect the medical personnel and all military hospitals, as required by the Geneva Conventions;

10. *Again reiterates its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador and to the opposition forces to co-operate fully and not to interfere with the activities of humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in the country;

11. *Recommends* the continuation and broadening of the reforms necessary in El Salvador, including effective application of agrarian reform, for the solution of the economic and social problems which are the basic cause of the internal conflict in that country;

12. *Deeply deplores* the fact that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of human rights continues to be patently unsatisfactory and therefore urges the competent authorities to continue and strengthen the process of reform of the Salvadorian penal judicial system, in order to punish speedily and effectively those responsible for the serious human rights violations which have been committed and are still being committed in that country;

13. *Calls upon* the competent authorities in El Salvador to introduce changes in the laws and other measures that are incompatible with the provisions contained in the international instruments binding on the Government of El Salvador in respect of human rights;

14. *Renews its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador, as well as to other parties concerned, to continue to

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹³⁰ A/39/636, annex.

¹³¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 24th meeting, para. 55.

co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

15. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its fortieth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/120. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolutions 37/184 of 17 December 1982 and 38/100 of 16 December 1983,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/53 of 14 March 1984,¹³² in which the Commission expressed its profound concern at the continuing massive violations of human rights in Guatemala,

Mindful of resolution 1984/23 of 29 August 1984 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹³² in which the Sub-Commission recognized, *inter alia*, that in Guatemala there existed an armed conflict of a non-international character, which stemmed from economic, social and political factors of a structural nature,

Noting the elections to the Constituent Assembly held in July 1984, which fulfilled the first stage of the electoral process for the institution of a new constitutional Government according to the timetable proposed by the Government of Guatemala, and affirming the importance of creating conditions in which the electoral process can be pursued in a climate free from intimidation and terror,

Alarmed at the continuation of politically motivated violence in the form of killings and kidnappings,

Alarmed also at the large number of persons who have continued to disappear and the unclear fate of those reported to have been tried by the special tribunals, now abolished,

Welcoming the co-operation of the Government of Guatemala with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in the fulfilment of his mandate and noting with satisfaction that a list of cases dealt with by the special tribunals has now been handed over to the Special Rapporteur,

1. *Takes note* of the interim report by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Guatemala,¹³³ prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/53;

2. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continuing grave and widespread violations of human rights in Guatemala, particularly the violence against non-combatants, the disappearances and killings and the widespread repression, including the practice of torture, the displacement of rural and indigenous people, their confinement in development centres and their forced participation in civilian patrols, organized and controlled by the armed forces;

3. *Once again urges* the Government of Guatemala to take effective measures to ensure that all its authorities and agencies, including its security forces, fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Renews its call upon* the Government of Guatemala to refrain from the forceful displacement of people belonging to rural and indigenous populations and from the practice of coercing them into participation in civilian patrols, leading to human rights violations;

5. *Welcomes* the fact that many of the persons who were tried by the special tribunals have now been released and invites the Government of Guatemala to publish the list of cases dealt with by the special tribunals;

6. *Requests* the Government of Guatemala to investigate and clarify the fate of all persons who have been subjected to involuntary or forced disappearances and are still unaccounted for and to put an end to arbitrary detention and imprisonment in secret places;

7. *Urges* the Government of Guatemala to establish the necessary conditions to ensure the independence of the judicial system and to enable the judiciary to uphold the rule of law, including the right of *habeas corpus*, and to prosecute and punish speedily and effectively those found responsible for violations of human rights, including members of the military and security forces;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to allow an independent and impartial body to function in the country to monitor and investigate alleged human rights violations;

9. *Reiterates its appeal* to all parties concerned in Guatemala to ensure the application of the relevant norms of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts of a non-international character to protect the civilian population and to seek an end to all acts of violence;

10. *Appeals* to the Government of Guatemala to allow international humanitarian organizations to render their assistance in investigating the fate of persons who have disappeared, with a view to informing their relatives of their whereabouts, to visit detainees or prisoners and to bring assistance to the civilian population in areas of conflict;

11. *Calls upon* Governments to refrain from supplying arms and other military assistance to Guatemala as long as serious human rights violations in that country continue;

12. *Urges* the Government of Guatemala to ensure a climate free from intimidation and terror which would allow the free participation of all in the political process;

13. *Invites* the Government of Guatemala and other parties concerned to continue co-operating with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

14. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the report of its Special Rapporteur, as well as other information pertaining to the human rights situation in Guatemala, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country;

15. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its fortieth session.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

¹³² See E/CN.4/1985/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/43, chap. XVIII, sect. A.

¹³³ A/39/635, annex.

39/121. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

The General Assembly,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Stressing the obligation of Governments to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities they have undertaken by virtue of various international instruments,

Recalling its resolutions 3219 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3448 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/124 of 16 December 1976, 32/118 of 16 December 1977, 33/175 of 20 December 1978, 34/179 of 17 December 1979, 35/188 of 15 December 1980, 36/157 of 16 December 1981, 37/183 of 17 December 1982 and 38/102 of 16 December 1983, relating to the situation of human rights in Chile, as well as its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons,

Recalling also the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Chile, in particular resolution 1984/63 of 15 March 1984,¹³⁴ in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend for a year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Deploring once again the fact that the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs to re-establish human rights and fundamental freedoms have been ignored by the Chilean authorities, which continue to refuse to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur,

Once again expressing its grave concern at the persistence of the serious situation of human rights in Chile, which, as established by the Special Rapporteur, has continued to deteriorate, and at the fact that the Chilean authorities have not been responsive to the concerns of the international community, as expressed in resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Commission on Human Rights,

Observing that, according to the conclusions of the Special Rapporteur, the right to enter and leave one's country freely is seriously restricted for Chilean nationals and that this situation has been aggravated by the issuance of a list of the names of thousands of Chileans who are not allowed to enter their country without conditions.

Taking note with utmost concern of the re-establishment of the state of siege on 6 November 1984, which has aggravated the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, particularly by the increase in the number of arbitrary mass arrests, of persons sent into internal exile and the practice of torture and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment, as well as the additional restrictions on the freedom of expression and information, assembly and association,

1. Commends the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile for his report,¹³⁴ prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/63;

2. Expresses its indignation at the persistence of and increase in serious and systematic violations of human rights in Chile, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur, and, in particular, at the violent repression of popular protest in the face of the refusal to restore the

democratic order and human rights and fundamental freedoms on the part of the authorities, which have in fact committed further serious and flagrant violations of human rights, with mass arrests and numerous deaths;

3. Reiterates once again its dismay at the disruption in Chile of the traditional democratic legal order and its institutions, particularly through the maintenance of exceptional legislation, the institutionalization of states of emergency, the extension of military jurisdiction and the existence of a Constitution which does not reflect the will of the people freely expressed and the provisions of which not only fail to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms but suppress, suspend or restrict the enjoyment and exercise thereof;

4. Expresses its alarm at the fact that the repressive activities of the police and security agencies and, in particular, the National Information Agency continue to go unpunished, as pointed out in the report of the Special Rapporteur;

5. Once again views with concern the ineffectiveness of the remedies of *habeas corpus* or *amparo* and of protection, owing to the fact that the judiciary does not exercise fully its powers of investigation, monitoring and supervision in this respect and performs its functions under severe restrictions;

6. Once again requests the Chilean authorities to restore and respect human rights in accordance with the obligations they have assumed under various international instruments and, in particular, to put an end to the régime of exception and the practice of declaring states of emergency, under which serious and continuing violations of human rights are committed, with a view to restoring the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of civil and political rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. Urges the Chilean authorities to terminate the state of siege decreed on 6 November 1984 and the consequences of that state of siege;

8. Once more urges the Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of persons who have disappeared, including those arrested for political reasons, and to inform their families of the results of such investigation and to bring to trial and punish those responsible for their disappearance;

9. Once again emphasizes to the Chilean authorities the need to put an end to intimidation and persecution, as well as arbitrary or illegal arrests and imprisonment in secret places, and to respect the right of persons to life and physical integrity by halting the practice of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment which, in some cases, have resulted in unexplained deaths;

10. Again requests the Chilean authorities to respect, in accordance with article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹³⁵ the right of Chilean nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, without restrictions or conditions of any kind, in particular to annul the list of names of Chileans whose right to enter the country has been restricted and recent measures affecting other individuals, and to cease the practice of "relegation" (assignment of forced residence) and forced exile;

11. Renews its appeal to the Chilean authorities to re-establish the full enjoyment and exercise of trade union rights, in particular the right to organize trade unions, the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike, and to

¹³⁴ A/39/631, annex.

¹³⁵ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

put an end to the system of repressing the activities of trade union leaders and their organizations;

12. *Once more urges* the Chilean authorities to respect and, where necessary, restore economic, social and cultural rights and, in particular, the rights intended to preserve the cultural identity and improve the social situation of indigenous populations, recognizing especially their right to their land;

13. *Concludes*, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur, that it is necessary to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in Chile;

14. *Again requests* the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and to submit their comments on his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-first session;

15. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights 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 requests the Commission to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/122. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women¹³⁶

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/56 of 3 December 1982 and 38/104 of 16 December 1983 on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General¹³⁷ on recent developments regarding the activities and statute of the Institute,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1984/124 of 24 May 1984 on the statute of the Institute,

Bearing in mind that the entire operation of the Institute depends solely on voluntary contributions,

1. *Welcomes* the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women¹³⁸ as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1984/124;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the programme of activities of the Institute,¹³⁹ which constitutes a valuable contribution to an increased role of women in the development process at all levels and is carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system;

3. *Stresses* the relevance of programmes related to women and international economic relations;

4. *Requests* the Institute, in preparing its future activities, to take into consideration the trends in research and training relevant to women and development;

5. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in view of the increasing impor-

ance of research and training for the advancement of women;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to the Institute, particularly in its fund-raising activities, by encouraging voluntary contributions to the Institute;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session a separate item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/123. The role of women in society

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, as well as the importance of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975,¹⁴⁰ the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year¹⁴¹ and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women,¹⁴²

Noting that just and lasting peace and social progress as well as the establishment of a new international economic order, require the active participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation and in the process of development,

Bearing in mind that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, acts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms constitute an impediment to the achievement of real and genuine equality and to the integration of women in society,

Convinced of the necessity to secure for all women full realization of the rights embodied in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁴³ in the International Covenants on Human Rights¹⁴⁴ and in other relevant instruments in this field,

Recognizing that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity constitutes an inseparable part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

Aware that efforts to promote the status of women in all its aspects and their complete integration in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in present-day economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and dissemination of information, are required so as to create conditions for women to develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and to participate actively in the decision-making process in political, economic, social and cultural development,

Mindful of the necessity to enlarge the possibilities for both men and women to combine parental duties and

¹³⁶ See also sect. VIII, resolution 39/249.

¹³⁷ A/C.3/39/6.

¹³⁸ A/39/511, annex.

¹³⁹ See A/C.3/39/6, sect. II.

¹⁴⁰ *Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. I.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁴² *Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁴³ Resolution 34/180, annex.

¹⁴⁴ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

household work with paid employment and social activities,

Aware that child-bearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination against women, and that child-rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

Deeply appreciating the increasing participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and their contribution thereto,

1. *Appeals* to all Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to recognize in their activities the importance of all interrelated aspects of the role of women in society — as mothers, as participants in economic development and as participants in public life — without underestimating any one of them;

2. *Encourages* such social and economic development that would secure the participation of women in all spheres of work, equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and professional and vocational training, taking into consideration the necessity of combining all aspects of the role of women in society;

3. *Appeals* to Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to promote the creation of conditions that would enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

4. *Appeals* to Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of motherhood and to take, in the context of their special abilities and conditions, all necessary measures to promote the protection of motherhood, including maternity leave with pay, and to provide security for their jobs as long as necessary, so as to allow women, if they so wish, to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

5. *Also appeals* to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for child-care and education of children as a means of combining motherhood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities of women and thus to provide assistance to women in integrating fully into their societies;

6. *Recommends* to 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, that it take duly into account, in reviewing and appraising the achievements of the Decade and in formulating future policies in this field, all aspects of the role of women in society.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/124. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 38/105 of 16 December 1983, in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider what measures might be necessary in order to implement the Declaration,

Believing that further efforts are required to eliminate discrimination against women in all its forms and in every field of human endeavour,

Wishing to encourage the active participation of women in promoting international peace and security and co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/16 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council took into account the fact that millions of women were still experiencing untold sufferings and violations of human dignity resulting from different forms and manifestations of colonialism, foreign domination, *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Conscious of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

1. *Pledges its determination* to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. *Invites* all Governments to take the necessary measures to ensure wide publicity for the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and the implementation thereof;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

4. *Invites* 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 to consider adequate measures to implement the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to consider measures which may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000;

6. *Decides* 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 at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, under the item entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/125. Arrangements for the future management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976, containing the criteria and arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recalling also its resolution 36/129 of 14 December 1981, in which it decided that the Fund should continue its activities beyond the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Stressing the urgency of determining at its current session the most effective arrangements for continuing the activities of the Fund beyond the Decade in view of the need for ensuring the long-term stability of the Fund,

Recalling further its resolution 38/106 of 16 December 1983, in which, *inter alia*, it decided that, when considering the reports of the Secretary-General on the future of the Fund, all possible options would be reviewed in depth,

Reaffirming that the Fund has a unique contribution to make to the achievement of the goals of the Third United Nations Development Decade, and even beyond it.

Recognizing the important actual and potential contribution by women to development, as evidenced in the forward-looking assessment of the activities assisted by the Fund and the crucial role of the Fund as a specialized resource base for development co-operation, and the need for continued assistance to activities directly benefiting women,

Considering, accordingly, that it is of paramount importance to establish a future organizational framework that will secure the ability of the Fund to act as a catalytic agent on the main United Nations development co-operation system,

Considering also the innovative and experimental activities of the Fund directed to strengthening both governmental and non-governmental institutional capacities to ensure access for women to development co-operation resources and their full participation at all levels in the development process,

Stressing that general questions of development and access of women to development resources have, as a common objective, to create conditions which will improve the quality of life for all,

Welcoming the completion of the forward-looking assessment of the activities assisted by the Fund and the findings and conclusions with regard to women and development and their implications for technical co-operation agencies and organizations,¹⁴⁵

Conscious of the highly specialized professional competence of the Fund in the area of development activities for women and the need for strengthening that competence,

Aware of the broad range of linkages of the Fund with national Governments, national women's groups, non-governmental organizations and women's research institutes, besides its close co-operation with United Nations development agencies, including the regional commissions,

Taking into consideration the moderate size of the Fund and its continued need to draw on the operational capacity of other agencies and, in this regard, expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its continuing technical and resource assistance to the Fund,

Expressing appreciation to the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and its Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for their contribution to the work of the Fund during its initial operational years,

Taking note of the reports of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴⁶ prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/106,

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General on the Fund,¹⁴⁷

1. *Decides* that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women shall be continued through establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme, which will play an innovative and catalytic role in relation to the United Nations overall system of development co-operation;

2. *Endorses* the modalities for the arrangements between the Fund and the United Nations Development Programme for the future management of the Fund, as contained in the annex to the present resolution, and decides that these arrangements shall enter into force at the latest on 1 January 1986;

3. *Reaffirms* the criteria laid down in its resolution 31/133 on the use of the resources of the Fund and the guidelines established on the advice of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, emphasizing the use of these resources for technical co-operation benefiting women;

4. *Requests* the Consultative Committee at its seventeenth session, to be held from 25 to 29 March 1985, to propose an appropriate future title for the Fund;

5. *Stresses* 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 and its Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions to the Fund made by Governments and non-governmental organizations, which have a vital role to play in maintaining and increasing the financial viability of the Fund and the effectiveness of its work;

7. *Notes with concern* that contributions to the Fund have not been sufficient to enable it to respond to all the deserving requests for technical assistance that it has received;

8. *Urges*, accordingly, Governments to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund, and calls upon those Governments that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Consultative Committee at its seventeenth session, to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the arrangements he has made with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the future of the Fund;

10. *Requests* that the Consultative Committee monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund contained in the annex to the present resolution and that the Committee's views on this matter be reflected fully in the annual report on the Fund to the General Assembly, particularly in its initial years.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

ANNEX

Arrangements for the management of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

1. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), hereinafter referred to as "the Fund", is hereby established as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, hereinafter referred to as "the Administrator", shall be accountable for all aspects of the management and operations of the Fund. There shall be a Consultative Committee to advise the Administrator on all policy matters relating to the activities of the Fund in accordance with paragraph 13 below. The following arrangements for the management of the Fund shall apply:

¹⁴⁵ See A/39/569, sect. II.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. III.

¹⁴⁷ A/39/146 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/39/569 and Add.1 and A/39/571

I. TRANSFER OF EXISTING RESOURCES, SOLICITATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PLEDGES AND COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

2. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and its subsidiary Supplementary Trust Fund, which was established by a memorandum of understanding between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator on 25 June 1980, are hereby liquidated and their assets transferred to the Fund.

3. Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other donors may contribute to the Fund.

4. The Fund shall be included among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. The Administrator shall assist with the mobilization of financial resources for the Fund. The contributions to the Fund and the bank accounts into which they are deposited shall be in accordance with the applicable Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Development Programme.

II. OPERATIONS AND CONTROL

5. All operations of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women are hereby transferred to the Fund.

6. The Administrator, in consultation with the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, shall appoint a Director of the Fund, hereinafter referred to as "the Director", bearing in mind the relevant qualifications and experience with technical co-operation, including those benefiting women. The Administrator shall appoint the staff of the Fund in consultation with the Director, pursuant to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. The Administrator shall delegate the management of the Fund and its administration, including responsibility for the mobilization of resources, to the Director, who shall have the authority to conduct all matters related to its mandate and who shall be accountable directly to the Administrator.

8. The operations of the Fund shall be conducted taking into account the innovative and catalytic nature of its development co-operation activities for women and its existing criteria and operational procedures. The present procedures of the Fund, including those governing the identification, formulation, approval, appraisal, execution and evaluation of projects established in accordance with the requirements set out in the criteria adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/133 and on the advice of the Consultative Committee, shall remain in force. Subject to the arrangements for the management of the Fund, the regulations, rules and directives of the United Nations Development Programme shall be applied to the operations of the Fund.

9. The resources of the Fund shall be used mainly within two priority areas: first, to serve as a catalyst, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, as often as possible at the pre-investment stages; secondly, to support innovative and experimental activities benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities. Fund resources should be a supplement to and not a substitute for the mandated responsibilities of other United Nations development co-operation organizations and agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme.

10. All the administrative and programme support costs of the Fund shall be met from its own resources.

11. The regional bureaux, other organizational units and field offices of the United Nations Development Programme shall continue to assist the operations of the Fund, *inter alia*, by joint programming missions to ensure the involvement of women in technical co-operation activities financed by the United Nations Development Programme and by supporting the project cycle activities of projects financed by the Fund. For its part, the Fund shall participate in existing machineries for co-ordination of technical co-operation at headquarters and field levels.

12. The proposed biennial budget for the administrative costs of the Fund shall be reviewed initially by the Consultative Committee prior to its submission by the Administrator for approval by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

III. THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FUND TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

13. The President of the General Assembly shall 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. Each State member of the Consultative Committee shall designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development co-operation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee. The Committee shall advise the Administrator on all matters of policy affecting the activities of the Fund, including the application of the criteria set forth by the General Assembly in respect of the use of the Fund.

14. The Fund shall establish and maintain close and continuous working relationships with other United Nations organs, in particular the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and its Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the regional commissions, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, as well as through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with the specialized agencies and other United Nations entities concerned, in particular the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Co-operation shall also be established for the sharing of information with the Commission on the Status of Women and other relevant global and regional intergovernmental bodies concerned with development and with women. As appropriate, the activities of the Fund may be drawn to the attention of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

IV. REPORTING AND AUDITING

15. The Director shall prepare substantive and financial progress reports on the use of the Fund for the Administrator to submit to the Consultative Committee.

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

17. The Commission on the Status of Women shall also be provided with the annual reports referred to in paragraph 16 above.

18. The Administrator shall be responsible for reporting all the financial transactions of the Fund and shall issue annual financial statements in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Development Programme.

19. The Fund shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for under the financial regulations, rules and directives of the United Nations Development Programme.

39/126. Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling its resolution 35/136 of 11 December 1980, in which it endorsed the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women,¹⁴⁸

Recalling also its resolution 37/59 of 3 December 1982 on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas,

Reaffirming the importance attached in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁴⁹ as well as in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹⁵⁰ to the need to improve the status of women and ensure their full partici-

¹⁴⁸ Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 34/180, annex.

¹⁵⁰ Resolution 35/56, annex.

pation in the development process as agents and beneficiaries of development,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the organization of the Interregional Seminar on National Experience Relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, held at Vienna from 17 to 28 September 1984;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile the observations and comments made on the report of the above-mentioned Seminar 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;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session the report of the Seminar, together with the observations and comments compiled in accordance with paragraph 2 above.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/127. Senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/188 of 29 January 1979, 35/137 of 11 December 1980 and 37/62 of 3 December 1982 and, in particular, its view that the appointment of senior women's programme officers at the regional commissions represents a valuable contribution to the implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 38/106 of 16 December 1983, in particular the reference to the question of senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution,

Reaffirming that questions concerning women should be approached and dealt with as an integral part of overall policies and programmes in the field of social and economic development,

Convinced that further efforts are needed to ensure the maintenance and continuation, at the appropriate level, of posts assigned to women's programmes at the regional commissions,

Recognizing that these posts are integral to the successful outcome of national and regional programmes for women,

1. *Takes due note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions;¹⁵¹

2. *Takes note* of the decision of the Secretary-General to continue posts through temporary arrangements during 1985;¹⁵²

3. *Expresses deep concern* that there has been a lack of progress in regularizing senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions and that work with respect to women's programmes is thereby seriously impeded;

4. *Stresses* that the appointment of senior women's programme officers at the regional commissions represents a valuable contribution to the implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and beyond;

5. *Requests* 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 each Commission;

6. *Also requests* 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;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on measures taken in implementation of paragraph 5 above.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/128. Integration of women in all aspects of development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/57 of 3 December 1982, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/12 of 24 May 1984,

Recalling paragraphs 190 to 196 of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year,¹⁵³ in which the relevant agencies of the United Nations and intergovernmental, interregional and regional bodies were called upon to scrutinize all existing plans and projects with a view to extending their sphere of activities to include women and to develop new and innovative projects to include women,

Bearing in mind that development is one of the themes of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling paragraph 51 of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹⁵⁴ which stated that appropriate measures should be taken for profound social and economic changes and for the elimination of the structural imbalances which compound and perpetuate women's disadvantages,

Looking ahead to 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, and foreseeing the need to continue such achievements beyond the end of the Decade,

Convinced of the importance of integrating women fully into development in its political, economic, social, cultural and other dimensions, both as agents and as beneficiaries,

Reaffirming the central policy and advisory role of the Commission on the Status of Women within the United Nations in considering matters relating to women, including the achievement of the objectives of the Decade,

Recognizing the efforts made by the specialized agencies to integrate women into their ongoing programmes, especially into the establishment of cross-sectoral mechanisms,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council decision 1984/101 of 10 February 1984, in paragraph 7 of which the Council decided to select the question of women in

¹⁵¹ A/39/569/Add.1.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 13.

¹⁵³ *Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 35/56, annex.

development for review on a cross-organizational basis at its first regular session of 1985,

Aware that greater co-ordination and knowledge of activities in this area within the specialized agencies and the regional commissions and by Member States and non-governmental organizations would facilitate an exchange of experience and concepts and be beneficial to all,

Reaffirming that within the United Nations system the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat remains the focal point for co-ordination, consultation, promotion and advice on questions concerning women,

Deeply concerned that international efforts on behalf of women should keep pace with the increasing efforts towards establishing effective national machineries and mobilizing resources to ensure the integration of women into all stages of planning, monitoring and development activities,

Noting that the progress report of the Secretary-General¹⁵⁵ requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/57 was submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirtieth session,

1. *Urges* the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system which have not yet done so to develop and implement comprehensive policies regarding the concerns of women, both as agents and as beneficiaries, in technical co-operation and development activities and to establish effective review measures to ensure that women are an integral part of these policies and activities;

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to ensure continued co-operation and co-ordination with the Commission on the Status of Women beyond the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, in order fully to achieve the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

3. *Endorses* the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/12 that the Secretary-General should report to the Commission on the Status of Women at each session on all significant developments pertaining to the advancement of women within the United Nations system that have occurred since the preceding session;

4. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to give greater attention at its future sessions to the reports of the Secretary-General pertaining to the integration of women in development, by continuing to include in its agenda a specific item for that purpose, and to submit its comments on his reports to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, through the Council to the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* its resolution 36/127 of 14 December 1981, which provides for the consideration of issues relating to the integration of women in development in all the relevant organs of the General Assembly.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/129. Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace¹⁵⁶

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it endorsed, *inter alia*, the action proposals contained in the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year,¹⁵⁷

Recalling also its resolution 3490 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, in which it expressed its conviction that a comprehensive and thorough review and appraisal of progress made in meeting the goals of the World Plan of Action was of crucial importance for the success of the Plan and recognized that the results of the implementation of the Plan would contribute to the consideration of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade¹⁵⁷ and would consequently promote the role of women in the development process,

Recalling further that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade¹⁵⁸ stressed that the important set of measures to improve the status of women contained in the World Plan of Action adopted at Mexico City in 1975, and the important agreed measures relating to the International Development Strategy in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women,¹⁵⁸ should be implemented,

Recalling its resolution 35/136 of 11 December 1980, in which it decided to convene in 1985, at the conclusion of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, with the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education",

Recalling also its resolution 37/60 of 3 December 1982, in which it welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Commission on the Status of Women should act as the preparatory body for the Conference,

Recalling further its resolution 38/108 of 16 December 1983,

Having considered 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: Equality, Development and Peace on its second session,¹⁵⁹

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council decision 1984/125 of 24 May 1984,

Bearing in mind the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1983/28 of 26 May 1983 that the Secretary-General should invite interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to submit information to the preparatory body for the Conference, including their views on the progress made and the obstacles still to be overcome towards the attainment of the goals of the Decade, as well as their views on priorities and strategies looking to the year 2000,

¹⁵⁵ E/CN.6/1984/4.

¹⁵⁶ See also sect. X.B.1, decision 39/459.

¹⁵⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

¹⁵⁸ Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁵⁹ A/CONF.116/PC/19 and Corr.1.

Stressing the importance of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Bearing in mind the important role of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory body for the Conference, as well as the need for ensuring the high quality of the documents to be submitted to the Conference,

1. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Kenya for its offer to act as host to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985;

2. *Urges* all Member States to make all efforts to ensure the success of the Conference;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory body for the Conference on its second session and endorses the recommendations contained therein, as approved by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1984;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the preparatory body for the Conference at its third session a report containing information from interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Council resolution 1983/28;

6. *Requests* that the preparatory body for the Conference ensure the high quality of the documents to be submitted to the Conference, which should be distributed at least six weeks before the opening of the Conference;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/130. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/140 of 11 December 1980, 36/131 of 14 December 1981, 37/64 of 3 December 1982 and 38/109 of 16 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention,¹⁶⁰

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its second and third sessions,¹⁶¹

Noting that the Committee, in its rules of procedure,¹⁶² decided that it would have summary records and would include Arabic among its official languages and that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1984/8 of 22 May 1984, recommended that the General Assembly should take the necessary steps to ensure the provision and distribution in all official languages of such records,

Recognizing the importance of the summary records of bodies established to monitor the implementation of international human rights instruments,

Noting that the Committee decided to consider the achievements and obstacles experienced by States parties in the implementation of the Convention as a contribution to 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, and that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1984/8, requested the Secretary-General to assist the Committee therein,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing number of Member States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention by ratifying or acceding to it;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its second and third sessions and commends the Committee for its work;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

6. *Requests* States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention, bearing in mind the Committee's general guidelines regarding the form and contents of such reports;

7. *Requests* the Committee, in organizing its work, to ensure that the reports of States parties are adequately reviewed within the quadrennial cycle envisaged in the Convention;

8. *Takes note* of the discussion in the Committee concerning the inclusion in the agenda of a future session of an item on the discussion of article 21 of the Convention, specifically the provision that the Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports;¹⁶³

9. *Authorizes* the provision and distribution in all official languages of the United Nations of summary records of the meetings of the Committee and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to that end;

10. *Invites* the Committee to consider, in the light of this authorization of the provision and distribution of summary records of its meetings on a regular basis, the format and content of its future reports, bearing in mind

¹⁶⁰ A/39/486.

¹⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/39/45), vols. I and II.*

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/38/45), annex III.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/39/45), vol. II, para. 360.

the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/131. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, in which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolutions 37/187 of 18 December 1982 and 38/110 of 16 December 1983, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/39 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust its Special Rapporteur with the preparation of a study, in accordance with the terms of Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31 of 6 September 1983,¹⁶⁴ on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Taking note of the proposed outline for the study¹⁶⁵ presented by the Special Rapporteur to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-seventh session,

Welcoming the fact that the Secretary-General organized at Geneva, from 3 to 14 December 1984, within the framework of the advisory services programme, the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Aware that intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief continue to exist in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are, therefore, required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief,

1. Reaffirms that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief;

2. Urges all States to give continuing attention to the need for adequate legislation to prohibit discrimination based on religion or belief in the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Also urges all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights 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 Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. Requests 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use both by United Nations information centres and by other interested bodies;

7. Requests the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing regarding the dissemination of the Declaration in national and local languages;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights in the context of that item.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/132. Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also its resolution 38/111 of 16 December 1983, in which it urged the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/33 and decision 1984/142 of 24 May 1984,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights will not be in a position to submit its views and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fortieth session through the Economic and Social Council because the Sub-Commission has still not concluded its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees,¹⁶⁶

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Sub-Commission on this question,

Reaffirming its conviction that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

Again urges the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their

¹⁶⁴ See E/CN.4/1984/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/43 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. XXI, sect. A.

¹⁶⁵ See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/28.

¹⁶⁶ See E/CN.4/1985 3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/43, chap. IX.

consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, so that the Commission can submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/133. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the important factors in the development of human society,

Noting once again the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that implementation of the said Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments,¹⁶⁷

1. *Stresses* 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;

2. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress;

3. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;

4. *Invites* those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/130 A of 11 December 1980;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of 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 General Assembly resolution 35/130 A;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/134. Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶⁸ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁶⁹ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁶⁹

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States¹⁷⁰ and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,¹⁷¹

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,¹⁷² the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind,¹⁷³ the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,¹⁷⁴ and the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe,¹⁷⁵ as well as General Assembly resolutions 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, on the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war, and 37/100 C of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 G of 15 December 1983, on a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemned nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right — the right to life,

Recalling its appeal for the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons with the participation of all the nuclear-weapon States,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982,¹⁷⁶

¹⁶⁷ A/39/422 and Add.1.

¹⁶⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁷⁰ Resolution 3281 (XXIX).

¹⁷¹ Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

¹⁷² Resolution 2734 (XXV).

¹⁷³ Resolution 3384 (XXX).

¹⁷⁴ Resolution 33/73.

¹⁷⁵ Resolution 36/100.

¹⁷⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

1983/43 of 9 March 1983¹⁷⁷ and 1984/28 of 12 March 1984.¹⁷⁸

Reaffirming the inherent right to life,

Profoundly concerned that international peace and security continue to be threatened by the arms race in all its aspects, particularly the nuclear arms race, as well as by 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,

Aware that all the horrors of past wars and all other calamities that have befallen people would pale in comparison with what is inherent in the use of nuclear weapons capable of destroying civilization on Earth,

Noting the pressing need for urgent measures towards general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, for the sake of life on Earth,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law,

Recalling the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to remove the threat of war from the lives of people, to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life,

Convinced that for no people in the world today is there a more important question than that of the preservation of peace and of ensuring the cardinal right of every human being, namely, the right to life,

1. *Reaffirms* that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life and that the safeguarding of this cardinal right is an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, particularly 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 self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life;

3. *Stresses further* the foremost importance of the implementation of practical measures of disarmament for releasing substantial additional resources, which should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. *Calls 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 are 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;

5. *Again calls upon* all States that have 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;

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 1979, Supplement No. 6 (E/1979/36), chap. XXIV, sect. A.

6. *Looks 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;

7. *Decides* to consider this question at its fortieth session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/135. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978, 34/4 of 18 October 1979, 35/131 of 11 December 1980, 36/57 of 25 November 1981, 37/190 of 18 December 1982 and 38/114 of 16 December 1983,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 20 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,¹⁷⁹ 19 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979,¹⁸⁰ 36 (XXXVI) of 12 March 1980,¹⁸¹ 26 (XXXVII) of 10 March 1981,¹⁸² 1982/39 of 11 March 1982,¹⁸³ 1983/52 of 10 March 1983¹⁷⁷ and 1984/24 of 8 March 1984,¹⁷⁸ as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 of 5 May 1978, 1978/40 of 1 August 1978, 1982/37 of 7 May 1982, 1983/39 of 27 May 1983 and 1984/25 of 24 May 1984 and Council decisions 1980/138 of 2 May 1980 and 1981/144 of 8 May 1981,

Reaffirming that children's rights are basic human rights and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Recalling that the year 1984 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child¹⁸⁴ which was proclaimed to the end that the child might have a happy childhood and enjoy for his own good and for the good of society the rights and freedoms set forth therein and be, in all circumstances, among the first to receive protection and relief,

Aware of the fact that, twenty-five years after the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the situation of children in many parts of the world still continues to be far from satisfactory,

Stressing again the need to keep up the momentum of positive action for the sake of children, generated by the International Year of the Child,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced of the significance of an international convention on the rights of the child as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations, in the fields of social development and human rights, for protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Noting with satisfaction the widespread interest in the elaboration of an international convention on the rights of the child displayed by a great number of Member States, representing all geographical regions and socio-political systems, as well as by international organizations,

Noting with appreciation that further progress was made in the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of the

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, 1981, Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁸⁴ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

child during the fortieth session of the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁸⁵

1. *Stresses* the significance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which has directly stimulated the idea of elaborating an international convention on the rights of the child;

2. *Welcomes* 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 to facilitate and speed up the completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. *Invites* all Member States to offer their effective contribution to the completion of the draft convention on the rights of the child at the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the working group to ensure its smooth and efficient work in the fulfilment of this important task;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child".

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/136. International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982 and 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁸⁶ on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁸⁷ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁸⁷ and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁸⁷

Noting with appreciation that, following its appeal, more Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁸⁷

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Taking into account the useful work of the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions,¹⁸⁸ and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to perform its functions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

3. *Urges* those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

4. *Commends* those States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

5. *Notes 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, have 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 hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in future;

6. *Again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

7. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee informed of the relevant activities of the General 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 Human Rights Committee to those bodies;

10. *Looks 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 will undertake in accordance with its resolution 1982/33 of 6 May 1982;

11. *Welcomes* the decision by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/9 of 24 May 1984 to conduct the review at an early stage of its first regular session

¹⁸⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. XIII.*

¹⁸⁶ A/39/461.

¹⁸⁷ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁸⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/39/40 and Corr.1 and 2).*

of 1985 to allow enough time for a full discussion of this important matter;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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;

13. *Again urges* 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;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to expedite the publication of the official public records of the Human Rights Committee in bound volumes, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 37/191, starting with its first session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of their respective functions under the International Covenants on Human Rights.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/137. Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 35/437 of 15 December 1980 and its resolution 36/59 of 25 November 1981 concerning the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁸⁹ aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Recalling also its resolution 37/192 of 18 December 1982, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/19 of 6 March 1984¹⁹⁰ and the action taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to implement that resolution,¹⁹¹

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁹²

1. *Requests* 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 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;

2. *Invites* Member States which are 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;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-second session of the consideration given to this question by the Commission and the Sub-Commission;

4. *Decides* 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".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/138. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/44 of 3 December 1982 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983,

Considering that the General Assembly, as the principal organ of the United Nations entitled to adopt conventions on human rights, is in the position to take an overview of their implementation as an integrated system of substantive provisions and reporting obligations of States parties to the various conventions,

Conscious that the fulfilment of reporting obligations constitutes an essential element of co-operation by States parties in contributing to the assessment of their compliance with their obligations,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the reporting obligations of States parties under various United Nations conventions on human rights,¹⁹³

Having considered the report of the meeting of 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 held at Geneva on 16 and 17 August 1984,¹⁹⁴

Concerned about the problems experienced by the above-mentioned bodies in the functioning of the reporting procedures, including the burden which several co-existing reporting systems place upon States parties to the conventions on human rights,

Convinced, therefore, of the need to improve the existing reporting systems in order to resolve the problems experienced both by the bodies entrusted with the consideration of the periodic reports of the States parties and by the States parties to the conventions on human rights,

1. *Reiterates* the importance it attaches to the obligations established under international conventions, including their respective reporting systems;

2. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the meeting of 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, which contains suggestions made by the

¹⁸⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1)*, chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁹¹ See E/CN.4/1985/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/43, chap. XVIII, sect. A, resolution 1984/7.

¹⁹² A/39/535.

¹⁹³ A/38/393.

¹⁹⁴ A/39/484, annex.

Chairmen 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;¹⁹⁵

3. *Expresses the view* that the presence at the above-mentioned 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;

4. *Acknowledges* that common problems have 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;

5. *Decides* to keep under consideration the problems that have 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 have occurred in the submission of reports;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to that effect, to submit to the General 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 are already in force, thus enabling the General 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;

(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;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, in the context of its standing item concerning advisory services in the field of human rights, the suggestions made by the Chairmen;

8. *Decides* to consider the question of reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights in the light of the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 above 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;

9. *Invites* the bodies concerned to give particular attention to the present resolution when they next meet;

10. *Decides* to consider the question at its fortieth session, in the light of the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 above.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/139. Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/197 of 18 December 1982 and 38/120 of 16 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Second International Conference on Assistance to

Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984,¹⁹⁶

Welcoming the results obtained by the Conference, in particular the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action,¹⁹⁷ which provide the international community with a collective strategy to achieve lasting solutions,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and serious problem of large numbers of refugees on the African continent,

Aware of the economic and social burden borne by African countries of asylum on account of the presence of these refugees and its consequences for their national development and of the heavy sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources,

Recognizing the universal collective responsibility of sharing the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of resources to meet the urgent and long-term needs of the refugees and to strengthen the capacity of countries of asylum to provide adequately for the refugees while they remain in those countries, as well as to assist the countries of origin in the rehabilitation of voluntary returnees,

Emphasizing the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the wide participation of Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the commitments and pledges made at the Conference,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for their commendable effort in organizing the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

2. *Endorses* the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;¹⁹⁷

3. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to African host countries, which are the biggest donors, for their generous contribution and continuous efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees in spite of their critical economic situation;

4. *Expresses once again its appreciation* to the international community and, in particular, to all donor countries, specialized agencies, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their support and initial response to the projects submitted to the Conference;

5. *Urges* the international community to maintain the momentum created by the Conference and to translate into reality the projects submitted as well as the principles in the Declaration and Programme of Action agreed upon by the Conference;

6. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problems of refugees in Africa through the voluntary repatriation or local integration of refugees and the necessity of providing assistance for the strengthening of the social and economic infrastructures of African countries receiving refugees and returnees;

7. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review with a view to providing

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, sect. V.

¹⁹⁶ A/39/402 and Add.1 and 2.

¹⁹⁷ A/39/402, annex.

adequate humanitarian assistance for relief and expanded durable solutions;

8. *Calls upon* all pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to lend their support, within their respective spheres of competence, to the realization of the goals of the Conference;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the follow-up to the Conference;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/140. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office,¹⁹⁸ as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-fifth session,¹⁹⁹ and having heard the statement made by the High Commissioner on 12 November 1984,²⁰⁰

Recalling its resolution 38/121 of 16 December 1983,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner,

Deeply concerned that refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face distressingly serious problems in all parts of the world,

Stressing the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's international protection function and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this essential function, particularly in view of the continued and persistent violations of the basic rights of persons of concern to his Office,

Welcoming the additional accessions by States to the 1951 Convention²⁰¹ and the 1967 Protocol²⁰² relating to the Status of Refugees,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks, acts of piracy and other forms of brutality,

Emphasizing that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Emphasizing also 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, particularly in regions

where countries of first refuge continue generously to receive refugees arriving by land or by sea,

Noting with deep appreciation the valuable support extended by many Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out his humanitarian task,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results achieved by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984,²⁰³ as part of a continuing process of increasing international interest in the situation of refugees in Africa and support for those refugees,

Welcoming the progress made by the High Commissioner in improving the management of his Office and urging him to pursue his efforts in this direction in line with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner,

Taking note of the decision of the Executive Committee on the inclusion of Arabic, Chinese and Spanish among the official languages of the Executive Committee,²⁰⁴

1. *Commends* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they continue to discharge their responsibilities;

2. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to continue to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function, in particular by acceding to and fully implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and *non-refoulement*;

3. *Condemns* all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated through military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of brutality and by the failure to rescue asylum-seekers in distress at sea;

4. *Urges* all States, in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner and other competent international bodies, to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of refugees and asylum-seekers;

5. *Also urges* all States to support the High Commissioner in discharging his responsibility to pursue durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees, as appropriate, or, wherever appropriate, through integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in third countries;

6. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of many receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite serious economic crises and limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, and, reaffirming the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing, urges the international community to assist receiving countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden created by their presence;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the initiatives taken by the High Commissioner in developing the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees,

¹⁹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/39/12).

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/39/12/Add.1).

²⁰⁰ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Third Committee, 36th meeting, paras. 1-12.

²⁰¹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.

²⁰² Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

²⁰³ See A/39/402 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁰⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/39/12/Add.1), para. 185.

wherever appropriate, and urges him to pursue those efforts in co-operation with interested Governments, as well as with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and other developmental organizations, including non-governmental organizations;

8. *Commends* all States that facilitate the attainment of durable solutions and contribute generously to the High Commissioner's programmes;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the support consistently given to the High Commissioner by agencies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in carrying out his humanitarian task and requests the High Commissioner to continue to co-ordinate his efforts with those agencies and organizations;

10. *Calls upon* all States to promote durable solutions and to contribute generously to the High Commissioner's humanitarian programmes in order to assist persons of concern to the High Commissioner in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

39/141. Draft Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Related Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983 and other relevant provisions,

Aware of the dangers posed by the illegal production of drugs, illicit demand, illicit drug traffic and drug abuse and of the need to pay renewed attention to these problems and to their pernicious effects,

Concerned at the increasing damage which the illicit drug traffic causes to public health, the economic and social development of peoples, and young people in particular,

Bearing in mind the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984²⁰⁵ and the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984,²⁰⁶ in which profound alarm was expressed at the seriousness of the problem,

Recognizing the valuable contribution made by existing international legal instruments in their specialized areas, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²⁰⁷ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,²⁰⁸

Convinced that the wide scope of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and its consequences make it necessary to prepare a convention which considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole and, in particular, those not envisaged in existing international instruments,

Commending the important work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the International Narcotics Control Board,

1. *Reiterates* that the struggle against the illegal production and demand and the illicit use and traffic in drugs deserves urgent treatment of the highest priority;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, taking into consideration Article 62, paragraph 3, and Article 66, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations and Council resolution 9 (I) of 16 February 1946, to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate at its thirty-first session, to be held in February 1985, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs which considers the various aspects of the problem as a whole and, in particular, those not envisaged in existing international instruments, and, to that end, to transmit to it the draft Convention annexed to the present resolution as a working paper;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to propose to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that it adjust the agenda of its thirty-first session, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1983/115 of 24 May 1983, to enable the Commission to initiate the preparation of the draft convention referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report to the Economic and Social Council, if possible at its first regular session of 1985, on the results achieved in this respect;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

ANNEX

Draft Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Related Activities

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Concerned that illicit traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances transcend the sphere of the physical and moral well-being of mankind and are detrimental to the identity and integration of peoples, since they constitute a factor of dependence and corruption which undermines their spiritual, cultural, social and economic values, and *aware* that such problems must be dealt with within the framework of international co-operation and global geopolitics, since drugs are goods used to weaken the legitimate economies of the countries and to undermine their sovereignty, and that such practices are impeding development, especially in the countries of the Andean region, *agree* to declare illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the fundamental means of promoting illicit use of such substances, which use is inflicting serious harm on the youth of the world, to be a grave crime against humanity under international law, having regard to the following considerations:

1. Whereas illicit traffic in and use of such substances are detrimental to the integrity and identity of our peoples since they undermine their spiritual, historical and social values, and, as a result of technical advances in the communications media, unprecedented expansion in untoward cross-cultural influences, increase in organized crime and other factors, have reached proportions too great to be dealt with through the isolated demands and actions of States,

2. Whereas there is clear evidence that illicit trafficking is closely linked to the designs and actions of some aimed at subverting the legal order and social peace in our countries in pursuit of their despicable commercial aims, and that it constitutes a factor of dependence for developing peoples and impedes economic integration in keeping with their common interests,

3. Whereas it is clearly established that illicit trafficking operates by corrupting the political and administrative structures of producing and consuming countries and undermines the security and defence of peoples by sapping their military strength and affecting their sovereignty,

4. Whereas there is a need for international legislation that would provide a basis for effective action to combat illicit trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances beyond national boundaries, and for punishing those responsible wherever they may be,

²⁰⁵ A/39/407, annex.

²⁰⁶ A/39/551 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

²⁰⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3, p. 13.

²⁰⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3, p. 7.

5. Whereas the volume, magnitude and extent of illicit trafficking and use represent a challenge to society as a whole and constitute activities threatening the very existence and future development of human beings and especially affect youth, a key factor for the development of the peoples of the world,

6. Whereas drug addiction is detrimental to health, one of the basic assets and inalienable rights of every human being, and whereas without individual health there is no public health, a fact which in turn bears upon and determines the economic development of peoples,

7. Bearing in mind that the repeated use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances affects the individual and that, through its biological, psychological and social effects, damages the personality and creates problems for the family, society and the State,

8. Whereas the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is taking a very serious and often irreversible toll on youth, which is the noblest part of the human resources of the world's peoples, and weakens their capacity for cultural and material progress,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) Trafficking shall mean the preparation, production, extraction, cultivation, preservation, acquisition, distribution, financing, organization and management, transport, supply and/or storing of any of the substances, or their raw materials, referred to in the present Convention, except those enumerated for medical or scientific use in the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²⁰⁷ and in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;²⁰⁸

(b) Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances shall mean the substances, preparations and proprietary drugs listed in the schedules to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and such others as may, as determined by the World Health Organization, produce a state of dependence, stimulation or depression of the central nervous system, result in hallucinations or disturbances in motor function or thinking, behaviour, perception or mood, or the use of which may produce effects similar to those produced by any of the substances referred to above.

Article 2

NATURE OF THE CRIME

Trafficking in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is a grave international crime against humanity. The States Parties to the present Convention undertake to prevent and suppress it.

Article 3

ILLICIT ACTIVITIES

The following shall be deemed illicit activities: trafficking, distribution, supply, manufacture, elaboration, refining, processing, extraction, preparation, production, cultivation, preservation, transport and storage and the management, organization, financing or facilitating of the traffic in any of the substances or their raw materials referred to in the present Convention.

Article 4

AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE

It shall be deemed an aggravating circumstance if an individual responsible for such activities performs a public function of any kind.

Article 5

CHARACTER OF THE CRIME

The illicit activities enumerated in the present Convention shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

Article 6

IMPREScriptIBILITY OF THE CRIMES

1. The crimes enumerated in the present Convention shall be imprescriptible. Irrespective of the date on which they were committed, they shall be investigated, and individuals against whom there exists sufficient evidence of having committed such crimes shall be sought, arrested, charged and, if found guilty, punished.

2. The States Parties undertake to adopt, in accordance with their respective laws, any legislative or other measures as may be necessary to ensure that statutory or other limitations shall not apply to the prosecution

or punishment, as determined by law or otherwise, of the crimes referred to in article 3 and part A, paragraph 2, of article 10 of the present Convention, and that, where they exist, such statutory limitations shall be abolished.

Article 7

DUTIES OF THE STATES PARTIES

The States Parties undertake to adopt the legislative measures necessary to ensure implementation of the provisions of the present Convention and, in particular, to provide for stringent criminal penalties against individuals responsible for the activities referred to herein.

Article 8

DUTIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Any State Party or competent international organization may seek to have the relevant bodies of the United Nations or of other regional organizations take such action as they deem appropriate, in accordance with the international instruments governing them, to prevent and suppress the illicit activities enumerated in the present Convention.

Article 9

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. The States Parties shall co-operate on a bilateral and multilateral basis to prevent and suppress the illicit activities enumerated in the present Convention and shall take all necessary measures towards that end.

2. Accordingly, they shall:

(a) Ensure that, at the national level, there is co-ordination of preventive and repressive action against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. They may assign responsibility for such co-ordination to an appropriate agency;

(b) Provide mutual assistance in combating illicit trafficking and co-operate with each other in identifying, arresting and taking legal action against those suspected of engaging in such illicit activities and their accomplices or abettors and also in seizing and destroying such substances;

(c) Co-operate closely with each other and with competent international organizations of which they are members in a co-ordinated effort to combat illicit trafficking, particularly by collecting information and documents relevant to investigation with the aim of facilitating the prosecution of the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph, and exchange such information;

(d) See to it that international co-operation between the relevant agencies is expeditiously carried out;

(e) Ensure that writs for judicial action are transmitted between countries directly and expeditiously to the organs designated by the States Parties. This provision shall not prevent any State Party from exercising its right to require that such writs be transmitted to it through the diplomatic channel or from Government to Government;

(f) Provide information on illicit activities within their territories that involve narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including information on the cultivation, production and manufacture of, trafficking in and use of such substances;

(g) Refrain from enacting legislative provisions or taking measures of any other kind which might be prejudicial to the international obligations which they have assumed with respect to the identification, arrest, extradition and punishment of individuals guilty of the crimes enumerated in the present Convention.

Article 10

PENAL PROVISIONS

A

1. Each of the crimes enumerated in the present Convention, whether committed by one individual or by several acting in collusion in different countries, shall be considered a distinct offence.

2. Participation or association in the commission of any such crime, conspiracy, instigation or the attempt to commit any such crime, and preparatory actions for such crimes, shall be considered offences.

3. Convictions obtained abroad in respect of such crimes shall be taken into account in determining whether the accused is a habitual offender.

4. Crimes committed by both nationals and aliens shall be tried by the State Party in whose territory the crime was committed, or by the State Party in whose territory the offender is present if extradition is not authorized under the law of the State Party to which a request for extradition is made and if the offender has not yet been tried and sentenced for one of the crimes enumerated in the present Convention.

B

1. Each of the crimes enumerated in article 3 and part A, paragraph 2, of the present article shall be deemed to be included among the extraditable offences covered by any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between the States Parties.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition contingent on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no treaty, it may, should it so choose, consider the present Convention as the necessary legal basis for extradition in respect of the crimes enumerated in article 3 and in part A, paragraph 2, of the present article. Extradition shall be subject to any other conditions laid down by the law of the State Party to which the application is made.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition contingent on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the crimes enumerated in article 3 and in part A, paragraph 2, of the present article as extraditable offences as between them, subject to any conditions laid down by the law of the State Party to which the application for extradition is made.

4. The provisions of the present article shall not affect the principle that the crimes in question must be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the national law of each State Party.

Article 11

COURTS HAVING JURISDICTION IN SUCH CASES

Anyone involved in any of the activities enumerated in the present Convention may be tried by a competent tribunal in any of the States in whose territory an act or acts to which the present Convention applies was or were committed, or by such international criminal tribunal as may have jurisdiction under the applicable legal rules.

Article 12

ASSISTANCE FUND

A fund shall be established to assist developing countries affected by the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to combating and overcoming the causes of those phenomena and providing them with adequate means of combating such illicit activities. The fund shall be constituted by contributions from States which are Parties to the present Convention on the basis of the method of assessment used by the United Nations and by voluntary contributions.

Article 13

GOVERNING BOARD

The fund shall be administered by a Governing Board composed of an equal number of representatives from each of the States Parties.

Article 14

CONTROL

The States Parties agree to entrust the task of overseeing the activities and obligations set out in the present Convention to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Article 15

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of one of the States Parties to the dispute.

Article 16

SIGNATURE OR ACCESSION

The present Convention shall be open for signature or accession by all States, whether they are Members or non-members of the United Nations, without limitation as to time; it shall be subject to ratification and the respective instruments shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 17

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The present Convention shall enter into force on the tenth day following the date on which the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited.

²⁰⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

Article 18

DURATION

The present Convention shall remain in effect for a period of fifty years following its entry into force.

39/142. Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93, 38/98 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983 and other relevant provisions,

Recognizing the concern that prevails in the international community about the problem of the illegal production of, illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs,

Adopts the Declaration set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984

ANNEX

Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind that the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and international co-operation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Considering that Member States have undertaken in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²⁰⁹ to promote social progress and better standards of life for the peoples of the world,

Considering that the international community has expressed grave concern at the fact that trafficking in narcotics and drug abuse constitute an obstacle to the physical and moral well-being of peoples and of youth in particular,

Desiring to heighten the awareness of the international community of the urgency of preventing and punishing the illicit demand for, abuse of and illicit production of and traffic in drugs,

Considering that the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984²⁰⁵ and the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984²⁰⁶ recognize the international nature of this problem and emphasize that it should be solved with the firm support of the entire international community,

Considering that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control have made valuable contributions to the control and elimination of drug trafficking and drug abuse,

Recognizing that existing international instruments, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²⁰⁷ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,²⁰⁸ have created a legal framework for combating trafficking in narcotic drugs and drug abuse in their specialized fields,

Declares that:

1. Drug trafficking and drug abuse are extremely serious problems which, owing to their magnitude, scope and widespread pernicious effects, have become an international criminal activity demanding urgent attention and maximum priority.

2. The illegal production of, illicit demand for, abuse of and illicit trafficking in drugs impede economic and social progress, constitute a grave threat to the security and development of many countries and peoples and should be combated by all moral, legal and institutional means, at the national, regional and international levels.

3. The eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States, especially those affected by problems relating to illicit production, trafficking or abuse.

4. States Members shall utilize the legal instruments against the illicit production of and demand for, abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and adopt additional measures to counter new manifestations of this shameful and heinous crime.

5. States Members undertake to intensify efforts and to co-ordinate strategies aimed at the control and eradication of the complex problem of drug trafficking and drug abuse through programmes including economic, social and cultural alternatives.

39/143. International campaign against traffic in drugs

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, in which it adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy,²¹⁰ 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/98 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983 and other relevant general provisions,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/132 of 14 December 1981 and 38/93 of 16 December 1983, in which it specifically acknowledged the economic and technical constraints impeding many developing countries from combating the illegal production of and illicit traffic in drugs and drug abuse,

Noting the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization,²¹¹ in which he recognized the need for greater efforts to reduce the traffic in and illicit use of drugs,

Taking note of the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984²¹² and the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984²¹³ signed by a number of Latin American countries, in which drug trafficking was considered to be a crime against humanity and integrated, effective and urgent regional and international action was demanded, to be supported by the resources necessary for successfully overcoming the problem,

Considering the activities of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board,

Appreciating the action being taken by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in providing financial resources and support for integrated development programmes, including the replacement of illicit crops in affected areas,

Reaffirming the need to improve and maintain regional and interregional co-operation and co-ordination, particularly in law enforcement, in order to eliminate drug trafficking and drug abuse, and noting the growing interest in regional and interregional co-ordination,

Concerned that, despite the significant national efforts deployed for this purpose, including those of a number of Latin American and Caribbean and Asian countries, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has increased noticeably,

Aware of the serious impact on the life and health of peoples and on the stability of democratic institutions resulting from the illicit production, marketing, distribution and use of drugs,

Recognizing that, to root out this evil, integrated action is required for simultaneously reducing and controlling illicit demand, production, distribution and marketing,

Aware that action to eliminate the illegal cultivation of and traffic in drugs must be accompanied by economic and social development programmes for the affected areas,

Bearing in mind the desirability of programming activities for replacing illegal crops in such a manner as to conserve the environment and improve the quality of life of the social sectors concerned,

Recognizing the dilemma of transit States which are seriously affected, both domestically and internationally, by drug trafficking, stimulated by demand for and production and use of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances in other countries,

Aware of the need to mobilize a co-ordinated strategy at the national, regional and international levels, which would cover countries with illegal users and producers and countries used for transit in the world-wide distribution and marketing circuit, in order to eliminate drug trafficking and drug abuse,

Recognizing the importance of ratifying and acceding to the international drug control treaties,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²¹⁴
2. *Reiterates* that urgent attention and highest priority should be given to the struggle against the illicit production of, demand for, use of and traffic in drugs;
3. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to ratify the international drug control treaties and, in the meantime, to make serious efforts to comply with the provisions thereof;
4. *Reiterates* the importance of integrated action, co-ordinated at the regional and international levels, and, for this purpose, requests the Secretary-General and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to step up efforts and initiatives designed to establish, on a continuing basis, co-ordinating machinery for law enforcement in regions where this does not yet exist;
5. *Recommends* that the highest priority be given to the preparation of specific technical and economic co-operation programmes for the countries most affected by the illicit production of and traffic in drugs and drug abuse;
6. *Also recommends* that appropriate priority be given to the adoption of measures designed to solve the specific problems of transit States through joint regional and inter-regional efforts;
7. *Urges* Member States with available resources and experience to increase their contributions for combating the illegal production of and illicit traffic in drugs and drug abuse, in particular in the countries most affected and where the problem is most serious;
8. *Encourages* Member States to contribute or to continue contributing to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control so as to enable it to increase its support of drug abuse control programmes;
9. *Requests* 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;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to implement paragraph 5 (c)

²¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 4 (E/1981/24)*, annex II.

²¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1)*.

²¹² A/39/407, annex.

²¹³ A/39/551 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

²¹⁴ A/39/194.

of resolution 37/198 and that a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies is convened in 1986;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General 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 illegal crops;

12. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and all other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/144. National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/123 of 16 December 1977, 33/46 of 14 December 1978, 34/49 of 23 November 1979, 36/134 of 14 December 1981 and 38/123 of 16 December 1983,

Mindful of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46,

Mindful also of the need to create conditions, at the national, regional and international levels, for the protection and promotion of human rights,

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²¹⁵ the International Covenants on Human Rights²¹⁶ and other international human rights instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Conscious of the significant role which institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness and observance of those rights and freedoms,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;²¹⁷

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the integrity and independence of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, in accordance with national legislation;

3. *Draws attention* to the constructive role that national non-governmental organizations can play in the work of such national institutions;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment or, where they already exist, the strengthening of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;

5. *Invites* all Member States to take appropriate steps to disseminate the texts of human rights instruments,

including international covenants and conventions, in their respective national or local languages, in order to give the widest possible publicity to these instruments;

6. *Recommends* that all Member States should consider including in their educational curricula material relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues;

7. *Also recommends* that all Member States should take appropriate steps to encourage the exchange of experience in the establishment of national institutions;

8. *Requests* 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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of paragraph 5 above, according high priority to the needs of developing countries;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and, as appropriate, increase assistance in the field of human rights to Governments, at their request, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of his reports and of further information received, to prepare and submit to the General 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;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

39/145. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²¹⁵ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights²¹⁶ in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

²¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

²¹⁶ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²¹⁷ A/39/556 and Add.1.

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981 and 38/124 of 16 December 1983,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights,

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the existing organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Underlining the need for the creation of conditions at the national and international levels for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking note of the work done by the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, as reflected in its reports to the Commission on Human Rights,²¹⁸

Underlining that the right to development is an inalienable human right,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Considering that the resources which would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular the developing countries,

Recognizing that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²¹⁹ is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by each human being of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Acknowledging the progress so far achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Concerned, however, at the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on

Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for each human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the others;

3. *Affirms its profound conviction* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, protection and promotion of both civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reaffirms* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the standard-setting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of these rights, wherever they occur;

7. *Expresses concern* at the present situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for establishing the new international economic order and its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements in achieving the full realization of the right to development;

²¹⁸ E/CN.4/1983/11 and E/CN.4/1984/13 and Corr.1 and 2.

²¹⁹ See resolution 2201 A (XXI), annex.

10. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. *Considers* it necessary that all Member States promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to resolving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character;

12. *Expresses concern* at the disparity existing between the established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Reiterates* the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all rights and complete personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that pro-

vide for workers' participation in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, taking into account the results achieved by the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, which is engaged in the study of the scope and content of the right to development, and welcomes the decision of the Commission in its resolution 1984/16 of 6 March 1984²²⁰ 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;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing information on the progress made by the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development of the Commission on Human Rights in the drafting of a declaration on the right to development;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

*101st plenary meeting
14 December 1984*

²²⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1)*, chap. II, sect. A.

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
39/30	Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	237
39/31	Question of American Samoa (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	238
39/32	Question of Guam (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	239
39/33	Question of Bermuda (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	240
39/34	Question of the British Virgin Islands (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	241
39/35	Question of the Cayman Islands (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	242
39/36	Question of Montserrat (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	243
39/37	Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	244
39/38	Question of the United States Virgin Islands (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	245
39/39	Question of Anguilla (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	246
39/40	Question of Western Sahara (A/39/696)	18	5 December 1984	247
39/41	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations (A/39/676)	103	5 December 1984	247
39/42	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa (A/39/663)	104	5 December 1984	248
39/43	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/39/690)	12 and 105	5 December 1984	250
39/44	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/39/677)	106	5 December 1984	254
39/45	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/39/678)	107	5 December 1984	254

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, see sect. X.B.5.

39/30. Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Australia,²

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council,³

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling also its decision 38/412 of 7 December 1983, by which it noted, *inter alia*, that the administering Power had discussed with the representatives of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands community the question of holding an act of

self-determination to determine their future political status, and its decision 38/420 of 7 December 1983, by which it authorized the Secretary-General to appoint and dispatch a United Nations mission to visit the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1984 and requested him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the findings of the mission,

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission⁴ dispatched to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in April 1984 pursuant to General Assembly decision 38/420 and having considered the report of the Visiting Mission,⁵

Noting with appreciation the active participation of the administering Power in the work 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 regard to the Cocos (Keeling)

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 15th meeting, paras. 6-9 and 21.*

³ *Ibid.*, paras. 10-13.

⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 2-5.

⁵ A/39/494, annex.

Islands and the co-operation it has extended to the Committee, including the receiving of visiting missions to the Territory in 1974 and 1980,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the observations and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Act of Self-Determination in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1984;⁶

2. *Takes note* that the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands voted by a substantial majority for integration with Australia;

3. *Endorses* the view of the Visiting Mission that, in so doing, the people of the Territory have exercised their right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Considers it appropriate* that, in view of the decision of the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the transmission of information in respect of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands under Article 73 *e* of the Charter should cease;

5. *Takes note* of the actions taken by the Government of Australia to transfer ownership of land to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands community and to extend relevant legislation to the community so that it may enjoy the same benefits as those available to the Australian community at large, as well as the Government's assurances that the unique cultural identity, heritage and traditions of the Cocos community will be preserved;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Australia, as the administering Power concerned, and to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council for the co-operation extended to the United Nations;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for the work it has accomplished, in close co-operation with the administering Power, in respect of the Territory.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/31. Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁷

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, including in particular its resolution 38/41 of 7 December 1983,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa,⁸

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Com-

mittee in regard to American Samoa, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

Reiterating the view that it remains the obligation of the administering Power to carry out a thorough programme of political education so as to ensure that the people of American Samoa are made fully aware of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Noting that the first five-year economic development plan for the Territory, implemented by the Development Planning Office of the Government of American Samoa, is due to expire at the end of 1984,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa and stressing the necessity of diversifying the economy of the Territory as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating market conditions,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;⁹

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to carry out a thorough programme of political education so as to ensure that the people of American Samoa are kept fully aware of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Takes note* of the fact that a constitutional convention was held in American Samoa and that the convention adopted, on 16 February 1984, a revised draft constitution for the Territory, which was transmitted to the Congress of the United States;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of the Territory;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa in order to reduce its heavy dependence

⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. VI.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23)*, chaps. IV and XVII.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 17th meeting, paras. 73-82.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XVII.

on economic and financial support from the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen and extend the responsibilities of the Development Planning Office following the expiration of the five-year development plan at the end of 1984;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic welfare of the people of American Samoa;

11. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

12. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa should be kept under review;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa, in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

39/32. Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, including in particular its resolution 38/42 of 7 December 1983,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to Guam,⁸

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Guam, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration,

Noting that a referendum on political status was organized in the Territory, the final phase of which was held on 4 September 1982,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and aware of the presence

of military bases and installations of the administering Power in Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Guam and the necessity of diversifying the economy of the Territory as a matter of priority and noting the great potential for diversification and development offered by commercial fishing, agriculture and development of the transportation industry,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;¹¹

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Takes note* of the fact that in the referendum on political status, the final phase of which was held on 4 September 1982, 75 per cent of the participants voted for Commonwealth status in association with the United States of America, and of the statement by the administering Power that the Congress of the United States has requested the Guamanian Status Commission to draft legislation establishing Guam as a Commonwealth of the United States and to submit it to the Congress for approval;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of Guam and calls upon the administering

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV, VI and XVIII.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, chap. XVIII.

Power to take all necessary steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing the Territory's economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. *Reiterates* the view that one obstacle to economic development, particularly in the agricultural sector, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the federal authorities and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

10. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of commercial fishing, agriculture and the transportation industry and to ensure their development to the fullest extent;

11. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Power to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

12. *Takes note* of the steps taken by the administering Power to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who are the indigenous population of the Territory, and reaffirms the importance of further efforts in that field;

13. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

39/33. Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, including in particular its resolution 38/43 of 7 December 1983,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory,¹³ in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Welcoming the continued co-operation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Bermuda, which contributes to informed consideration of conditions in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, and aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Power and other countries in Bermuda,

Noting that the economy of the Territory continues to be based on revenue generated from tourism and the registration of foreign companies, which creates a heavy dependence on those activities,

Noting also that Bermuda has been somewhat isolated from its Caribbean neighbours,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, acquiring first-hand information on the situation prevailing in those Territories and ascertaining the views of the peoples concerning their future political status,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda;¹⁴

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Urges* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed will and desire of the people of Bermuda, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

6. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their future political status;

¹² *Ibid.*, chaps. IV, V, VI and XX.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 16th meeting, paras. 45-50.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XX.

7. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

9. *Welcomes* the recent exchanges and visits undertaken by the territorial Government with its Caribbean neighbours and recommends that further regional contacts be pursued;

10. *Urges once again* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

11. *Strongly urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of Bermuda, to make every effort to diversify the economy of Bermuda, including increased efforts to promote agriculture, fisheries and the manufacturing sector, which will benefit the people of the Territory;

12. *Welcomes* the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme in providing assistance in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

13. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization" in the Territory and, in that connection, urges that particular attention be paid to greater localization of the managerial, executive and professional positions of the public service and the private sector;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to receive a visiting mission in the Territory at an appropriate time;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

39/34. Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁵

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 38/44 of 7 December 1983,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory,¹³ in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the British Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory,

Taking note of the fact that the economy of the Territory has continued to grow, particularly in the real estate, construction, tourist and banking industries, although at a slower pace, due to the world recession,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the recommendation of the United Nations visiting mission dispatched to the British Virgin Islands in 1976¹⁶ that the administering Power should facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member in various organizations of the United Nations system as part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands;¹⁷

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV and XXI.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVIII, annex, para. 162.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XXI.

with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, takes note of the general elections held in the Territory on 11 November 1983 and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Notes* the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in consultation with the local authorities, to intensify its efforts in this regard;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take or intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands and, in that regard, notes with appreciation the contribution which the United Nations Development Programme continues to make to the development of the Territory;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* the admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, as well as of various other international and regional organizations, and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations;

10. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/35. Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁸

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, including in particular its resolution 38/45 of 7 December 1983,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory,¹³ in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that although the main sectors of the economy of the Cayman Islands, specifically tourism, international finance and real estate, continued to sustain some degree of growth during the period under review, they have shown signs of being affected by the world recession,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands;¹⁹

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Cayman Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Cayman

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV, V and XXII.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. XXII.

Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory and urges it, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support, to the fullest extent possible, to the development of programmes of economic diversification that will benefit the people of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development and, in that connection, to continue its efforts to persuade the Government of the United States of America to relax its ban on the importation of turtle products from the Cayman Islands;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Cayman Islands and, in that respect, notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory;

10. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

39/36. Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular its resolution 38/46 of 7 December 1983,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory,²¹ in which he said that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Noting the statement of the Government of Montserrat that independence was inevitable and desirable and that the Government would work towards that end,²¹

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the general slowdown in the world economy also affected Montserrat, particularly in its vital sectors, such as tourism, construction, agriculture and manufacturing,

Welcoming the establishment of a Civil Service Training Centre by the Government of Montserrat and noting that the review of the organization and training needs of the civil service was expected to be completed in 1984,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat and noting in particular the increase envisaged by the Programme for the period 1982-1986,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Recalling the dispatch, in 1975 and 1982, of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat;²²

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the continued participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Montserrat, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in Montserrat as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly

²⁰ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV and XXIII.

²¹ See A/AC.109/769, para. 9.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XXIII.*

resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to launch programmes of political education so that the people of Montserrat will be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to restore sustained and balanced growth to the economy of the Territory and to intensify its assistance in the development of all sectors thereof, which will benefit the people of the Territory, and expresses the hope that Montserrat's non-budgetary grant-in-aid status can be maintained;

9. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Further urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the localization of the civil service at all levels, particularly the senior levels;

11. *Takes note* of the continued participation of the Territory in the work of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development, as well as such regional organizations as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank, and calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

12. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/37. Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²³

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular its resolution 38/47 of 7 December 1983,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory,¹³ in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory, and bearing in mind the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Recalling its strong conviction that military bases and installations must not hinder the populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting the statement of the administering Power that an experimental farm has been set up on North Caicos to study agricultural techniques,²⁴

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands;²⁵

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the

²³ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV, V, VI and XXIV.

²⁴ See A/AC.109/765, para. 21.

²⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XXIV.*

administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

6. *Emphasizes* that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, particularly in the promotion of agriculture and fisheries, which will benefit the people of the Territory;

7. *Recalls* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Takes note* of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that the military facility in the Turks and Caicos Islands has been closed and that the territorial Government now has complete control over the disposition of the land vacated by the base;²⁶

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as such regional institutions as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands and welcomes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme;

10. *Requests* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of economic and social sectors of the Territory;

11. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

39/38. Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁷

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 38/48 of 7 December 1983,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the United States Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Welcoming the participation of a representative of the territorial Government in the work of the Special Committee,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the United States Virgin Islands,²⁸

Noting that the territorial Government has undertaken to intensify its efforts to expand and diversify the economy and further noting the growth in the manufacturing, construction and tourism sectors and in per capita income, as well as the relatively low unemployment rate in the Territory,

Noting that the territorial Government is encouraging the growth of agriculture and to that end recently purchased 804 hectares of land on St. Croix for agricultural development, home ownership and the construction of a vocational school,

Reiterating the view that the participation of Territories as associate members in organizations of the United Nations system is a part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process,

Aware that in 1967 the administering Power transferred possession of its former naval base on St. Thomas to the territorial Government while retaining the right to reoccupy it, and that it maintains a radar and sonar calibration station and an underwater tracking range off the west coast of St. Croix,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;²⁹

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

²⁶ See A/AC.109/778, para. 20.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23)*, chaps. IV, VI and XXV.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 17th meeting, paras. 73-82.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XXV.

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, taking into account the wish of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all necessary steps to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

6. *Notes* that the Senate of the United States Virgin Islands has established a Select Committee to ascertain the views of the people of the Territory on their future status and to make recommendations in that regard to the Legislature and further notes that public hearings are being held throughout the Territory;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter for the economic and social development of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by taking additional measures of diversification in all fields and developing an adequate infrastructure with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* the recent admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

11. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to improve social conditions and to pay particular attention to overcoming problems of public housing, health care, education and crime and, in that connection, notes that further efforts are necessary to revitalize the health care programme, to improve crime prevention, to discourage juvenile delinquency and to expand and upgrade school facilities;

12. *Further urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including

the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/39. Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,³⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to Anguilla in September 1984³¹ at the invitation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,³²

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,³³

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,³⁴

Welcoming the co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territories under United Kingdom administration and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions to those Territories,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its location, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Anguilla,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla;³⁵

2. *Approves also* the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla in 1984;³¹

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the administering Power and to the Government of Anguilla for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

5. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to expand the programmes of political education so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

³⁰ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV and XXVII

³¹ A/AC.109/799.

³² See A/AC.109/772.

³³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 14th meeting, paras. 1 and 2.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 16th meeting, paras. 45-50.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XXVII.

6. *Expresses the view* that measures to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Anguilla;

7. *Requests* the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission,³⁶ to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

8. *Further requests* the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

9. *Considers* that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/40. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 38/40 of 7 December 1983 on the question of Western Sahara,

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,³⁷

Taking note of the report of the Implementation Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Western Sahara,³⁸

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,³⁹ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

1. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Reaffirms* that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/

Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, which establishes ways and means for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

3. *Requests*, to that end, the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its Implementation Committee with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution to the question of Western Sahara in accordance with the resolutions and decisions of that organization and the United Nations on the question;

5. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX);

6. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/41. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations⁴⁰ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,⁴¹

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Decla-

³⁶ A/AC.109/799, sect. IV.

³⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. X.

³⁸ A/39/680, annex.

³⁹ For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

⁴⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. VIII.

⁴¹ A. 39.519.

ration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 38/49 of 7 December 1983, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government under the 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;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/42. 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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the 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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,⁴²

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁴³

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action

for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁴⁴ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration and other documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,⁴⁵

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁴⁶ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok, and the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, organized by the Council at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984,⁴⁷

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 38/50 of 7 December 1983, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run

⁴² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. V.

⁴³ Ibid., Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. II, sect. C; chap. III, sects. D and G; and chap. IX, sect. C.

⁴⁴ See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

⁴⁵ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

⁴⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.

⁴⁷ Ibid., sect. D.

counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of *apartheid*,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western States and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal colonial administration, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁴⁸ and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁴⁹ is illegal, contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in southern Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign

economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Condemns* the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's marine resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of the Governments of certain Western States and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

8. *Strongly condemns* those Western States and all other States, as well as the transnational corporations, which continue their investments in, and supply of armaments and oil and nuclear technology to, the racist régime of South Africa, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace;

9. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

⁴⁹ *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.

10. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

11. *Calls upon* all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

12. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

13. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

14. *Declares* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

15. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

16. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations which are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

17. *Condemns* the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining or enrichment of, or traffic in, Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium prospecting activities in Namibia;

18. *Requests* all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/

121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982 and 38/36 A of 1 December 1983;

19. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

23. *Appeals* to all non-governmental organizations to continue their campaign to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria régime;

24. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984

39/43. 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

The General Assembly.

Having examined the item entitled "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",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolutions 38/51 of 7 December 1983 on the item and 38/36 of 1 December 1983 on the question of Namibia,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by

the Secretary-General,⁵⁰ the Economic and Social Council⁵¹ 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,⁵²

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁵³ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁵⁴ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,⁵⁵ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984,⁵⁶

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased general support rendered to that régime by certain Western countries, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, linked with the economic and military collaboration maintained by some Western States and Israel with Pretoria, has only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist attempts to delay the attainment of independence by Namibia, as well as South Africa's aggressive policy to destabilize independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other

relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the action taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remains inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movement concerned will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 38/36 C of 1 December 1983, requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence, despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the continued efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements and commending its initiative in establishing channels for closer periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the national liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

Noting also the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

⁵⁰ A/39/293 and Add.1-3.

⁵¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3), chaps. I and VI.

⁵² Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. VII.

⁵³ See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

⁵⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.

⁵⁵ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I.

⁵⁶ A/AC.115/L.611.

Deplores the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies and taking into account the consultations held by the Special Committee with non-governmental organizations and the relevant conclusions and recommendations on the Seminar with Non-Governmental Organizations Based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, held at Vienna from 21 to 23 February 1984,⁵⁷

Mindful of the necessity of keeping under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question;⁵⁸

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Expresses 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, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly

and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of *apartheid* has been totally eradicated;

7. *Reiterates its conviction* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. *Regrets* that, notwithstanding the repeated assurances by the representative of the World Bank to the effect that the Bank has terminated business relations with the South African régime, the World Bank and also the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies, and expresses the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with the racist régime;

9. *Strongly condemns* the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa, in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, particularly the granting of a loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to rescind the loan, to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. *Commends* those non-governmental organizations which, by their activities, as exemplified by the co-operation between the Center for International Policy and the United Nations Council for Namibia, are helping to inform public opinion and mobilize it against the assistance rendered by the International Monetary Fund to South Africa, and calls upon all non-governmental organizations to redouble their efforts in this respect;

11. *Once again urges* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary 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;

12. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

13. *Once again requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

14. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23)*, chap. III, para. 16.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

15. *Notes with satisfaction* that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the beneficiary of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

16. *Recommends* that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

17. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

18. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. *Notes with satisfaction* the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations that have not so far granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

20. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria;

21. *Urges* 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;

22. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, that they should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

23. *Reiterates its proposal*, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund,⁵⁹ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting, in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement;

24. *Draws the attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 24 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

26. *Requests* 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 in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

27. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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 General Assembly;

⁵⁹ See *Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

28. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to mark, in their respective fields of operation, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken;

29. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

39/44. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 38/52 of 7 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁰ containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the operation of the Programme for the period from 1 October 1983 to 30 September 1984,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training opportunities by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Fully recognizing the need to provide educational opportunities and counselling to student refugees in a wide variety of professional, cultural, technical and linguistic disciplines, particularly in the areas of development and international co-operation,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental scholarship agencies;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Notes with concern* that, owing to inflation and rising scholarship costs, contributions and pledges have

declined, in real terms, in 1984 from the corresponding figure in 1983;

5. *Appeals* 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.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

39/45. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/53 of 7 December 1983,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,⁶¹ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Considering that more scholarships should be made available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in all parts of the world and that steps should be taken to encourage applications from students in those Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

*87th plenary meeting
5 December 1984*

⁶⁰ A/39/351.

⁶¹ A/39/541 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/27	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (chapter III) (A/39/718)	117	30 November 1984	256
39/28	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/39/719)			
	Resolution A	119 (a)	30 November 1984	256
	Resolution B	119 (a)	30 November 1984	257
39/66	Financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/39/618)	108	13 December 1984	258
39/67	Catering operation at United Nations Headquarters (A/39/618)	108	13 December 1984	258
39/68	Pattern of conferences (A/39/730)			
	A. Report of the Committee on Conferences	114	13 December 1984	258
	B. Shortening of sessions or adoption of a biennial cycle for sessions of United Nations organs	114	13 December 1984	259
	C. Pattern of conferences	114	13 December 1984	259
	D. Control and limitation of documentation	114	13 December 1984	259
39/69	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (chapters IV-IX) (A/39/718/Add.1)	117	13 December 1984	260
39/70	Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/39/767)	119 (b)	13 December 1984	264
39/71	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/39/767)			
	Resolution A	119 (b)	13 December 1984	264
	Resolution B	119 (b)	13 December 1984	265
39/236	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (A/39/839)	109	18 December 1984	265
39/237	Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (A/39/839)			
	A. Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985	109	18 December 1984	268
	B. Revised income estimates for the biennium 1984-1985	109	18 December 1984	270
	C. Financing of appropriations for the year 1985	109	18 December 1984	270
39/238	Programme planning (A/39/840)	110	18 December 1984	270
39/239	Financial emergency of the United Nations (A/39/841)			
	A. Issue of special postage stamps	111	18 December 1984	271
	B. Financial situation of the United Nations	111	18 December 1984	271
39/240	Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations (A/39/842)	112 (b)	18 December 1984	272
39/241	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/39/842)	112	18 December 1984	272
39/242	Joint Inspection Unit (A/39/843)	113	18 December 1984	273
39/243	Staff and administrative questions of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (A/39/845)	116	18 December 1984	274
39/244	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/39/845)	116 (b)	18 December 1984	274
39/245	Composition of the Secretariat (A/39/845)	116 (a) and (c)	18 December 1984	274
39/246	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/39/846)	118	18 December 1984	276
39/247	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (A/39/844)			
	Resolution A	115	18 December 1984	280
	Resolution B	115	12 April 1985	280
39/249	Statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/39/613)	12 and 92	9 April 1985	281

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. X.B.6.

39/27. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (chap. III)²

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter III of the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1984,³

Having received the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on staff costs and some aspects of utilization of human and financial resources in the United Nations Secretariat⁴ and the comments thereon of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,⁵

Noting the Commission's consideration of the basis and level of remuneration of the Professional and higher categories as requested in section II of General Assembly resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982,

Reaffirming that the Noblemaire Principle is the basis for the determination of the level of remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories in New York, the base city for the post adjustment system, and in other duty stations,

Recalling that, in previous resolutions,⁶ the General Assembly took note of the levels of the margin, ranging from 9.3 per cent to 18.2 per cent, reported by the Commission between the net remuneration of the United Nations in New York and that of the comparator service, at present the United States federal civil service,

Recalling further its resolution 31/141 B of 17 December 1976, in which it decided that at any time that the Commission considered corrective action was necessary it should either recommend such action to the General Assembly or, if urgent conservatory action was necessary between sessions of the Assembly to prevent an undue widening of the margin of United Nations remuneration over that of the comparator civil service, take appropriate measures itself within the operation of the post adjustment system,

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, which decision led to an increase of one class of post adjustment in New York in August 1984 and would entail a further class in December 1984,

1. *Considers* that a margin of 24 per cent is too high in relation to past levels of the margin and, consequently, requests the International Civil Service Commission to:

(a) Re-examine, in the light of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the current session,⁷ 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session on:

- (i) A specific range for the net remuneration margin, together with a concise summary of the methodology applied in calculating that margin, taking into account that, on average, the margin in the past has been within a reasonable range of 15 per cent;
- (ii) The technical measures which would be applied by the Commission to ensure that the post adjustment system operates within the framework of the defined margin range;

(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 General 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 are 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;

2. *Decides* that:

(a) The International Civil Service Commission should continue to report the margins in respect of both total compensation comparisons and net remuneration comparisons of the United Nations system and the comparator civil service;

(b) In determining the total compensation margin, the Commission should consider all relevant factors in the two services including, *inter alia*, the differences in annual leave, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee;⁸

3. *Decides* to refer to the International Civil Service Commission the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the views of Member States and requests the Commission to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. *Decides* that 20 points of post adjustment shall be consolidated into the base salaries of the Professional and higher categories with effect from 1 January 1985, in conformity with the recommendation of the Commission in paragraph 137 of its report,³ thereby establishing the salary scales (gross and net), post adjustment schedules and scales of staff assessment set forth in annexes III, IV and V to the report of the Commission and the corrigendum thereto, and that the base of the post adjustment system shall be changed from New York at 100 as at October 1977 to New York at 100 as at December 1979;

5. *Renews* its earlier request, made in resolution 239 C (III) of 18 November 1948, to Member States that have not done so to take necessary action to exempt their nationals employed by the United Nations from national income taxation with respect to their salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations, which could result in the abolition of the Tax Equalization Fund.

*81st plenary meeting
30 November 1984*

39/28. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,⁸ as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, 363 (1974) of 29 November 1974, 369 (1975) of 28 May 1975, 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975, 390 (1976) of 28 May 1976, 398 (1976) of 30 November 1976, 408 (1977) of 26 May 1977, 420 (1977) of 30 November 1977, 429 (1978) of 31 May 1978, 441 (1978)

² See also resolution 39/69.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/39/30 and Corr.1 and 2).*

⁴ See A/39/522 and Corr.1.

⁵ A/39/522/Add.1.

⁶ Resolutions 33/119 and 38/232.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th-30th, 34th, 36th and 37th meetings; and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.*

⁸ A/39/468.

⁹ A/39/653.

of 30 November 1978, 449 (1979) of 30 May 1979, 456 (1979) of 30 November 1979, 470 (1980) of 30 May 1980, 481 (1980) of 26 November 1980, 485 (1981) of 22 May 1981, 493 (1981) of 23 November 1981, 506 (1982) of 26 May 1982, 524 (1982) of 29 November 1982, 531 (1983) of 26 May 1983, 543 (1983) of 29 November 1983, 551 (1984) of 30 May 1984 and 557 (1984) of 28 November 1984.

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, 33/13 D of 8 December 1978, 34/7 C of 3 December 1979, 35/44 of 1 December 1980, 35/45 A of 1 December 1980, 36/66 A of 30 November 1981, 37/38 A of 30 November 1982 and 38/35 A of 1 December 1983,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$17,489,496 gross (\$17,280,000 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 38/35 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1984, inclusive;

II

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,852,500 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1984 to 31 May 1985, inclusive;

2. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$17,852,500 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and the provisions of section II, paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c), and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 C, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/7 C, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/45 A, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/66 A and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/38 A, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985;

3. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of \$10,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1984 to 31 May 1985, inclusive;

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$250,500 approved for the period from 1 December 1984 to 31 May 1985, inclusive;

III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 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 the 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 the present resolution;

IV

1. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

V

1. *Decides* that Brunei Darussalam shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (c) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Assembly at the current session regarding the scale of assessments;¹⁰

2. *Decides* that Saint Christopher and Nevis shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Assembly at the current session regarding the scale of assessments;¹⁰

3. *Decides further* that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force until 30 November 1984 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section II above.

*81st plenary meeting
30 November 1984*

B

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General,⁸ and referring to paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

¹⁰ Resolution 39/247 A, paras. 1 and 4.

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recalling its resolutions 33/13 E of 14 December 1978, 34/7 D of 17 December 1979, 35/45 B of 1 December 1980, 36/66 B of 30 November 1981, 37/38 B of 30 November 1982 and 38/35 B of 1 December 1983,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall 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 the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

81st plenary meeting
30 November 1984

39/66. Financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1983 of the United Nations,¹¹ the United Nations Development Programme,¹² the United Nations Children's Fund,¹³ the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,¹⁴ the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,¹⁵ the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,¹⁶ the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,¹⁷ the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,¹⁸ the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation¹⁹ and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund,²⁰ the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors²¹ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²²

Taking into account the views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Fifth Committee,²³ particularly in support of measures for the sound financial management and control of the United Nations family of organizations,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

2. *Concurs* with the observations and comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/39/5 and Corr.1), vol. I, sects. I and V; vol. II, sects. I and V; and vol. III, sects. I and V.*

¹² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5A (A/39/5/Add.1), sects. I and VI.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5B (A/39/5/Add.2), part one, sects. I and V.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5C (A/39/5/Add.3), sect. III.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5D (A/39/5/Add.4), sects. I and V.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5E (A/39/5/Add.5 and Corr.1), sect. III.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5F (A/39/5/Add.6), sects. I and IV.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5G (A/39/5/Add.7), sects. I and VI.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5H (A/39/5/Add.8 and Corr.1), sects. I and IV.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5I (A/39/5/Add.9), sects. I and IV.

3. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to give greater attention to areas regarding which they have made observations and comments;

4. *Further requests* the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned within the United Nations system to take such remedial action in areas falling within their competence as may be required by the observations and comments made by the Board of Auditors in its reports;

5. *Renews its invitation* to the governing bodies of the organizations concerned to consider each year at their regular sessions the remedial action taken by the respective executive heads in response to the observations and comments made by the Board of Auditors in its reports.

98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/67. Catering operation at United Nations Headquarters

The General Assembly,

Noting that, in spite of the Secretary-General's statement that the financial objective of the catering operation at United Nations Headquarters is a break-even result, deficits have occurred in the last two bienniums,

1. *Confirms* that the catering operation at United Nations Headquarters should be financially self-supporting to the extent possible;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to rectify the situation that is causing the deficit in the catering operation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the situation.

98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/68. Pattern of conferences

A

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,²⁴

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Conferences;

2. *Approves* the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1985 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;²⁵

3. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1985 which may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the interest of maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness, to consider organizing the conference-servicing staff at the Vienna

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5 (A/39/5 and Corr.1), vol. I, sect. III; vol. II, sect. III; and vol. III, sect. III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5A (A/39/5/Add.1), sect. IV; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5B (A/39/5/Add.2), sect. III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5C (A/39/5/Add.3), sect. II; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5D (A/39/5/Add.4), sect. III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5E (A/39/5/Add.5 and Corr.1), sect. II; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5F (A/39/5/Add.6), sect. III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5G (A/39/5/Add.7), sect. IV; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5H (A/39/5/Add.8 and Corr.1), sect. III; and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5I (A/39/5/Add.9), sect. III.

²⁵ A/39/510.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 4th-7th and 13th-16th meetings; and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/39/32).

²⁸ *Ibid.*, annex II.

International Centre into a single conference-servicing operation;

5. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the consideration of this matter.

*98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984*

B

SHORTENING OF SESSIONS OR ADOPTION OF A BIENNIAL CYCLE FOR SESSIONS OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 32/71, section IV, and 32/72 of 9 December 1977, 33/55, section II, of 14 December 1978, 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, 36/117 A, section I, of 10 December 1981 and 38/32 D of 25 November 1983,

Emphasizing the continued need for maximum efficiency in the provision of conference services,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts made by the Committee on Conferences to improve utilization of conference-servicing resources in consultation with the officers of those organs which have in recent years utilized 75 per cent or less of the conference resources made available to them;

2. *Urges* subsidiary organs of the General Assembly to make further efforts, on the basis, *inter alia*, of current statistical data, to ensure that their requests for conference services correspond accurately to their requirements and that the services provided to them are utilized rationally and efficiently;

3. *Further urges* those organs, when submitting requests for conference services, to make due provision for meetings when no interpretation services are required, such as informal consultations and periods allocated to drafting, to the extent that such needs might be anticipated on the basis of past practice, and to consider an appropriate reduction in the number of formal meetings to allow the balance of time to be utilized for informal meetings and/or consultations;

4. *Recommends* that the bureaux of those organs monitor their utilization of the conference-servicing resources allocated to them with a view to including in their reports to the General Assembly an analytical survey of their utilization of those resources;

5. *Reaffirms* that in drawing up future calendars of conferences and meetings, the document-processing capacity of the Secretariat and the reporting schedules of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly should be taken into account;

6. *Requests* those organs also to discuss at their organizational sessions the possibility of meeting on a biennial basis;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to determine, in the course of 1985, the extent to which subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, through both formal and informal meetings and/or consultations, utilize the conference services they have requested, with a view to achieving the most effective utilization of conference resources;

8. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to continue its examination of this question and to make a further report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984*

C

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/32 C of 25 November 1983,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences on its efforts to implement that resolution,²⁶

Requests the Committee on Conferences 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.

*98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984*

D

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2732 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, 31/140, section II, of 17 December 1976, 33/56, section II, of 14 December 1978, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C and D of 16 November 1982 and 38/32 E of 25 November 1983 and its decision 34/401 of 21 September, 25 October, 29 November and 12 December 1979,

1. *Takes note* of the results of the study of the feasibility of instituting an abbreviated form of summary record;

2. *Notes* that the Committee on Conferences will further examine, after consulting with the United Nations organs entitled to receive summary records, the relative suitability of summary records as now prepared and the abbreviated summary records prepared by the Secretariat on an experimental basis, with a view to reporting to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To instruct all Secretariat units responsible for the drafting of documents to ensure that their manuscripts are delivered to the Department of Conference Services in accordance with the prescribed timetable for their submission;

(b) To circulate eight weeks before the opening of the session of each United Nations organ, including the Main Committees of the General Assembly, a report on the state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session;

(c) To include in that report an explanation for any delay in processing the documentation and to identify the Secretariat unit responsible for that delay;

4. *Reaffirms* that lists of all documents requested by each United Nations organ, including the Main Committees of the General Assembly, shall be submitted by the Secretary-General at the end of each session, with an indication of the date on which it will be possible to issue each document in all required languages, reflecting the time required for its preparation by both the substantive and conference-servicing units of the Secretariat.

*98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984*

²⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 8-16.

39/69. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (chaps. IV-IX)²⁷

The General Assembly,

Having considered the remaining chapters of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,²⁸

Reaffirming that, in the exercise of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the principle which aims at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards and arrangements,

Noting the progress made by the Commission in the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

Noting also the implementation of recommendations and decisions of the Commission by the organizations of the common system, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 36/233 of 18 December 1981 and 38/232 of 20 December 1983,

I

1. *Notes* the survey of best prevailing conditions of service for the General Service and related categories in New York conducted by the International Civil Service Commission under article 12 of its statute;

2. *Notes also* that the Commission has approved a methodology for surveys of best prevailing conditions of service for locally recruited staff at non-headquarters duty stations which is to be applied from 1985 onwards;

3. *Requests* 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;

II

1. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 January 1985, for all staff in the Professional and higher categories, separation payments (commutation of accrued annual leave, repatriation grant, death grant and termination indemnities) should continue to be based on the scale which has been in effect since 1 January 1981, subject to the current adjustment procedure approved by the General Assembly²⁹ and to the revised scale of staff assessment set out in annex V to the report of the International Civil Service Commission;²⁸

2. *Requests* 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 this question may be established within the common system and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

III

1. *Notes* the progress made by the International Civil Service Commission in the establishment of job classification standards;

2. *Takes note* of the recommendations made by the Commission to the organizations of the United Nations

common system on the use of selection interviews,³⁰ on the role of selection mechanisms and processes³¹ and on promotion policy,³² and requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the action taken on these recommendations in the United Nations Secretariat;

3. *Notes* the intention of the Commission to pursue its work on the development of training policies by elaborating an approach to the evaluation of training programmes;

4. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the use of competitive examinations for both selection and promotion;

IV

Approves the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with effect from 1 January 1985, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace the present schedules of net and gross salaries, post adjustment amounts, and the scales of staff assessment.

*98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984*

ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace paragraph (b) (i) by the following text:

"(b) (i) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex 1 to the present Regulations:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Assessment (per cent)	
	Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child	Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child
First \$16,000 per year	14.7	19.2
Next \$4,000 per year	31.0	36.0
Next \$4,000 per year	34.0	39.0
Next \$4,000 per year	37.0	42.0
Next \$5,000 per year	39.0	44.2
Next \$5,000 per year	42.0	47.2
Next \$5,000 per year	44.0	49.4
Next \$6,000 per year	47.0	52.1
Next \$6,000 per year	50.0	55.0
Next \$6,000 per year	52.0	57.0
Next \$7,000 per year	53.5	58.1
Next \$7,000 per year	55.0	59.4
Next \$7,000 per year	56.0	60.4
Next \$8,000 per year	57.0	62.1
Next \$10,000 per year	59.0	64.5
Next \$10,000 per year	60.5	66.5
Next \$10,000 per year	62.0	68.5
Remaining assessable payments	63.5	71.0"

ANNEX 1 TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS

Salary scales and related provisions

1. In paragraph 1, the salary figures for an Under-Secretary-General and an Assistant Secretary-General shall read \$US 121,046 and \$US 107,089, respectively.

2. Replace the tables at the end of annex 1 by the following tables:

²⁷ See also resolution 39/27.

²⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/39/30 and Corr.1 and 2).

²⁹ See decision 36/459.

³⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/39/30 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 215.

³¹ Ibid., para. 217.

³² Ibid., paras. 222 and 223.

SALARY SCALES FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES SHOWING ANNUAL GROSS SALARIES
AND THE NET EQUIVALENTS AFTER APPLICATION OF STAFF ASSESSMENT(In US dollars)
(Effective 1 January 1985)

Level	Steps												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General													
USG Gross	121,046.00												
Net D	64,534.95												
Net S	58,294.47												
Assistant Secretary-General													
ASG Gross	107,089.00												
Net D	59,203.09												
Net S	53,865.76												
Director													
D-2 Gross	83,262.00	85,671.00	88,102.00	90,606.00									
Net D	49,405.62	50,441.42	51,486.76	52,551.63									
Net S	45,387.27	46,300.21	47,221.57	48,156.28									
Principal Officer													
D-1 Gross	69,840.00	72,044.00	74,220.00	76,440.00	78,660.00	80,843.00	82,986.00						
Net D	43,461.09	44,452.67	45,431.91	46,416.70	47,393.37	48,353.88	49,286.77						
Net S	40,042.12	40,936.75	41,820.23	42,707.33	43,586.34	44,450.80	45,282.51						
Senior Officer													
P-5 Gross	60,816.00	62,578.00	64,298.00	65,966.00	67,655.00	69,358.00	71,084.00	72,800.00	74,528.00	76,266.00			
Net D	39,289.74	40,111.89	40,911.51	41,687.05	42,472.50	43,244.07	44,020.98	44,792.89	45,570.57	46,339.97			
Net S	36,282.94	37,023.29	37,743.81	38,442.63	39,150.38	39,846.32	40,547.27	41,243.70	41,945.34	42,638.27			
First Officer													
P-4 Gross	47,315.00	48,833.00	50,433.00	52,033.00	53,665.00	55,216.00	56,815.00	58,416.00	60,096.00	61,825.00	63,518.00	65,151.00	
Net D	32,605.00	33,409.31	34,214.67	35,014.45	35,830.41	36,601.51	37,369.44	38,137.50	38,944.13	39,761.48	40,549.06	41,308.32	
Net S	30,274.93	31,001.84	31,727.01	32,446.81	33,181.17	33,874.73	34,562.66	35,250.72	35,973.32	36,707.55	37,417.22	38,101.37	
Second Officer													
P-3 Gross	37,613.00	38,980.00	40,329.00	41,639.00	42,983.00	44,431.00	45,878.00	47,295.00	48,586.00	49,910.00	51,278.00	52,623.00	53,997.00
Net D	27,293.59	28,066.89	28,822.48	29,555.58	30,308.70	31,076.59	31,843.32	32,594.45	33,278.80	33,952.76	34,636.94	35,309.72	35,996.52
Net S	25,473.71	26,173.96	26,856.69	27,519.10	28,199.60	28,893.59	29,586.55	30,265.39	30,883.90	31,491.28	32,107.05	32,712.55	33,330.67
Associate Officer													
P-2 Gross	29,815.00	30,878.00	31,930.00	32,987.00	34,105.00	35,215.00	36,336.00	37,439.00	38,575.00	39,731.00	40,868.00		
Net D	22,675.43	23,323.45	23,965.42	24,609.84	25,259.16	25,902.80	26,552.83	27,192.90	27,839.77	28,487.43	29,124.27		
Net S	21,261.03	21,853.80	22,441.05	23,030.54	23,621.68	24,207.61	24,799.37	25,382.05	25,968.74	26,553.95	27,129.38		
Assistant Officer													
P-1 Gross	22,315.00	23,257.00	24,220.00	25,194.00	26,184.00	27,173.00	28,191.00	29,182.00	30,156.00	31,098.00			
Net D	17,935.98	18,557.38	19,186.72	19,800.49	20,423.97	21,047.12	21,684.23	22,289.18	22,883.22	23,457.56			
Net S	16,900.22	17,474.55	18,055.71	18,620.77	19,194.77	19,768.46	20,354.32	20,907.70	21,451.10	21,976.48			

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

SCHEDULES OF POST ADJUSTMENTS (AMOUNT PER INDEX POINT IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

(Effective 1 January 1985)

(i) Additions (where cost of living is higher than at the base)

Level	Steps												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General													
USG D	532.19												
S	480.73												
Assistant Secretary-General													
ASG D	488.36												
S	444.33												
Director													
D-2 D	406.81	415.70	424.52	433.32									
S	373.72	381.57	389.35	397.08									
Principal Officer													
D-1 D	370.99	377.17	382.93	389.09	394.90	401.21	407.19						
S	341.81	347.33	352.49	358.00	363.18	368.83	374.11						
Senior Officer													
P-5 D	341.73	346.73	351.46	356.29	361.88	366.33	371.99	377.26	382.46	387.31			
S	315.57	320.03	324.25	328.56	333.57	337.54	342.63	347.36	352.04	356.37			
First Officer													
P-4 D	286.82	293.19	299.60	305.57	312.76	318.02	323.30	328.59	334.12	341.35	348.15	354.70	
S	266.32	272.06	277.82	283.16	289.64	294.33	299.02	303.72	308.63	315.14	321.26	327.16	
Second Officer													
P-3 D	240.91	247.85	253.97	259.78	266.34	272.91	279.83	286.44	291.98	297.15	302.68	307.86	313.84
S	224.85	231.13	236.65	241.88	247.81	253.74	259.99	265.97	270.97	275.61	280.57	285.21	290.59
Associate Officer													
P-2 D	200.14	206.22	211.49	217.22	222.87	228.58	234.27	239.57	245.26	250.96	256.25		
S	187.66	193.23	198.04	203.28	208.42	213.62	218.80	223.61	228.78	233.93	238.70		
Assistant Officer													
P-1 D	159.75	165.14	170.46	175.84	181.21	186.56	192.30	196.90	201.93	206.99			
S	150.53	155.50	160.41	165.37	170.31	175.22	180.51	184.70	189.29	193.92			

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.
 S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

(ii) Deductions (where cost of living is lower than at the base)

Grade	Steps												XII	XIII
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI			
Under-Secretary-General														
USG D	515.99													
S	466.10													
Assistant Secretary-General														
ASG D	473.62													
S	430.92													
Director														
D-2 D	394.53	403.10	411.66	420.29										
S	362.44	370.01	377.55	385.14										
Principal Officer														
D-1 D	347.50	355.36	363.18	371.04	378.85	386.42	393.75							
S	320.16	327.25	334.31	341.39	348.42	355.23	361.76							
Senior Officer														
P-5 D	314.23	320.78	327.13	333.25	339.55	345.56	351.81	357.97	364.17	370.28				
S	290.18	296.08	301.80	307.32	312.99	318.41	324.05	329.60	335.20	340.70				
First Officer														
P-4 D	260.83	267.27	273.71	280.11	286.64	292.71	298.73	304.75	311.07	317.64	324.12	330.31		
S	242.19	248.01	253.81	259.57	265.45	270.90	276.29	281.68	287.34	293.25	299.09	304.66		
Second Officer														
P-3 D	218.35	224.53	230.57	236.44	242.46	248.60	254.74	260.75	266.22	271.62	277.09	282.47	287.96	
S	203.79	209.38	214.85	220.15	225.58	231.14	236.68	242.12	247.06	251.92	256.85	261.69	266.63	
Associate Officer														
P-2 D	181.20	186.58	191.71	196.87	202.07	207.21	212.42	217.54	222.71	227.89	232.99			
S	169.90	174.83	179.52	184.24	188.97	193.65	198.39	203.05	207.74	212.42	217.03			
Assistant Officer														
P-1 D	143.42	148.37	153.37	158.35	163.31	168.26	173.37	178.09	182.92	187.65				
S	135.14	139.71	144.32	148.91	153.48	158.04	162.73	167.05	171.48	175.80				

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

39/70. Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision of 29 November 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it established, as from 25 October 1973, standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States for pay and allowances of their troops serving in the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,³³ and its decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977, by which it revised those rates of reimbursement as from 25 October 1977,

Recalling also its decision of 15 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session, by which it approved the principle of reimbursing the troop-contributing States for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment,³⁴ and the related report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session establishing the rates therefor as from 25 October 1973,³⁵

Recalling further its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, by which it applied the same standard rates of reimbursement in effect for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to those Governments of States contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling further its resolution 35/44 of 1 December 1980, by which these rates were once again revised as from 1 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and as from 19 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Taking note of the concerns that escalating troop costs have adversely affected in real terms the existing standard rates of reimbursement,

Requests 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 this matter to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/71. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon³⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁷

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 427 (1978) of 3 May 1978, 434 (1978) of 18 September 1978, 444 (1979) of 19 January 1979, 450 (1979) of 14 June 1979, 459 (1979) of 19 December 1979, 474 (1980) of 17 June 1980, 483 (1980) of 17 December 1980, 488 (1981) of 19 June 1981, 498 (1981) of 18 December 1981, 501 (1982) of 25 Feb-

ruary 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982, 529 (1983) of 18 January 1983, 536 (1983) of 18 July 1983, 538 (1983) of 18 October 1983, 549 (1984) of 19 April 1984 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984,

Recalling its resolutions S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, 33/14 of 3 November 1978, 34/9 B of 17 December 1979, 35/44 of 1 December 1980, 35/115 A of 10 December 1980, 36/138 A of 16 December 1981, 36/138 C of 19 March 1982, 37/127 A of 17 December 1982 and 38/38 A of 5 December 1983,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required.

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures.

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$70,446,000 gross (\$69,486,000 net), being the amount authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and apportioned under the provisions of section VI of Assembly resolution 38/38 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 April to 18 October 1984, inclusive;

II

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$23,482,000 gross (\$23,148,667 net), being the amount authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and apportioned under the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 38/38 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 October to 18 December 1984, inclusive;

III

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$46,964,000 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 19 December 1984 to 18 April 1985, inclusive;

2. Decides further, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$46,964,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 33/14 and the provisions of section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/9 B, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/115 A, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/138 A and section IX, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/127 A, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985;

³³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631 and Corr.2), p. 140, item 84.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 148, item 107.

³⁵ A/31/288.

³⁶ A/39/650.

³⁷ A/39/685.

3. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of \$13,333 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 19 December 1984 to 18 April 1985, inclusive;

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$653,334 approved for the period from 19 December 1984 to 18 April 1985, inclusive;

IV

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 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 may be approved subsequent to 19 April 1985, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

V

1. *Renews its invitation* to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with its resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979;

VI

Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

VII

1. *Decides* that Brunei Darussalam shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in section I, paragraph 2 (c), of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 and that its contribution to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Assembly at the current session regarding the scale of assessments;³⁸

2. *Decides* that Saint Christopher and Nevis shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in section I, paragraph 2 (d), of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 and that its contribution to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Assembly at the current session regarding the scale of assessments;³⁸

3. *Decides further* that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon until 18 December 1984 of the Member States

referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in section III above.

98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

B

The General Assembly.

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General,³⁶ and referring to paragraph 7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁷

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recalling its resolutions 34/9 E of 17 December 1979, 35/115 B of 10 December 1980, 36/138 B of 16 December 1981, 37/127 B of 17 December 1982 and 38/38 B of 5 December 1983,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall 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 the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

98th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/236. Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985

The General Assembly.

I

FIRST REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Takes note with appreciation of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;³⁹

³⁸ Resolution 39/247 A, paras. 1 and 4.

³⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7 and Add.1-16), document A/39/7.

II

PARKING IN THE UNITED NATIONS
HEADQUARTERS GARAGE

Endorses the recommendations contained in paragraphs 41 to 43 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;³⁹

III

CONFERENCE FACILITIES OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA AT ADDIS ABABA

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the adequacy of the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa,⁴⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴¹

1. *Concurs* with the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee as contained in its report;⁴²

2. *Accepts with appreciation* the generous offer by the Government of Ethiopia of approximately 42,400 square metres of land immediately adjacent to the existing site of the Economic Commission for Africa, taking due account of the assurance by that Government that all goods will be exempt from duty and sales taxes;

3. *Approves*, in principle, the project at an estimated cost of \$73,501,000, excluding the cost of the Planning Unit at the Economic Commission for Africa;

4. *Decides* that the appropriation of \$3,120,000 approved for the biennium 1984-1985 in order to formulate detailed designs should be placed in a construction account and any unexpended balance carried forward until the completion of the project;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly;

IV

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED
NATIONS AND THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMO-
TION OF AID TO CO-OPERATIVES

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial arrangements between the United Nations and the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives⁴³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁴

Concurs with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee as contained in its report;⁴⁵

V

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND COMPENSATION FOR
OFFICIALS OTHER THAN SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS

Decides to defer consideration of the question of conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials until its fortieth session;

⁴⁰ A/C.5/38/82 and A/C.5/39/8.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7 and Add.1-16), document A/39/7/Add.2.*

⁴² *Ibid.*, paras. 16-29.

⁴³ A/C.5/39/3.

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7 and Add.1-16), document A/39/7/Add.3.*

VI

1985 BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
COMPUTING CENTRE

Approves the 1985 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre, amounting to \$5,691,500, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General;⁴⁶

VII

FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on first-class travel;⁴⁷

2. *Decides* that the reports on this subject should in future be entitled "Standards of accommodation for air travel";

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing future annual reports on this 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 established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/198 of 21 December 1977, as amended by resolutions 35/217, section X, of 17 December 1980 and 37/237, section III, of 21 December 1982;

VIII

TRAVEL OF UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS TO ATTEND
SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. *Takes note* of the oral report of the Secretary-General on the question of travel by United Nations officials to attend sessions of the General Assembly;⁴⁸

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assure that the maximum restraint be exercised concerning such travel;

3. *Decides* to keep the matter under periodic review;

IX

UNITED NATIONS SHARE OF THE COSTS OF THE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Decides that any additional appropriation that may be required in respect of the United Nations share of the costs of the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems for the biennium 1984-1985 should be reported upon in the context of the programme budget performance report to be considered by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

X

COMPENSATION IN THE EVENT OF DEATH, INJURY OR
ILLNESS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SERVICE WITH THE
UNITED NATIONS AND HEALTH INSURANCE FOR
MEMBERS OF COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND SIMI-
LAR BODIES

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on compensation in the event of death, injury or illness attributable to service with the United Nations and health insurance for members of commissions, committees and similar bodies;⁴⁹

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6.

⁴⁶ A/C.5/39/14.

⁴⁷ A/C.5/39/16.

⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 28th meeting, paras. 39-43.*

⁴⁹ A/C.5/39/36.

2. *Approves* the proposals of the Secretary-General, as contained in paragraph 6 of his note;

XI

EXPANSION OF THE CONFERENCE FACILITIES OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AT BANGKOK

Having considered 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 Bangkok⁵⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵¹

Taking note of the assurances given by the Government of Thailand, as contained in the letter dated 27 November 1984 addressed to the Secretary-General,⁵²

1. *Approves*, in principle, the construction project for expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at a total estimated cost of \$44,177,700, excluding the cost of the Planning Unit at the Commission;

2. *Decides* that the appropriation of \$5,126,300 approved for the biennium 1984-1985 for the construction project should be placed in a construction account and any unexpended balance carried forward until the completion of the project;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports to the General Assembly on the progress of the construction project;

XII

USE OF EXPERTS, CONSULTANTS AND PARTICIPANTS IN *ad hoc* EXPERT GROUPS

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1982-1983⁵³ and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁴

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups for the biennium 1984-1985 and, in preparing his report, to take into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the views of Member States expressed in the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee;⁵⁵

2. *Confirms* the interim measure instituted by section VIII, paragraph 3, of its resolution 37/237 of 21 December 1982 and decides 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 who are engaged by the Secretary-General in any capacity;

⁵⁰ A/C.5/39/24.

⁵¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7 and Add.1-16), document A/39/7/Add.7.*

⁵² A/C.5/39/62.

⁵³ A/C.5/39/19.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7 and Add.1-16), document A/39/7/Add.9.*

XIII

COMMON SERVICES AT THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT NAIROBI

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on common services at the United Nations Office at Nairobi;⁵⁶

XIV

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT NAIROBI

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office at Nairobi⁵⁷ and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁸

Approves the proposals contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Secretary-General;

XV

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT NAIROBI

Recalling its resolutions 32/208 of 21 December 1977, 34/233, section XI, of 20 December 1979, 35/222 of 17 December 1980, 36/235, section IX, of 18 December 1981, 37/237, section IX, of 21 December 1982 and 38/234, section XXII, of 20 December 1983, regarding the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi,

Noting the comments of the Secretary-General,⁵⁹

1. *Welcomes* the announcement on 21 May 1984 by the President of Kenya, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, granting the United Nations an additional 40 acres of land for the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi;

2. *Accepts with appreciation* the generous donation given by the Government of Kenya;

3. *Welcomes also* the announcement by the Government of Kenya of action to facilitate access to the accommodation by means of road improvements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government and people of Kenya for the generous and continued hospitality they have extended to the United Nations organizations working in Kenya;

XVI

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the management improvement programme;⁶⁰

XVII

EMOLUMENTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the emoluments of the Secretary-General, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 43rd, 52nd and 53rd meetings.

⁵⁶ A/C.5/39/46.

⁵⁷ A/C.5/39/61.

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 44th meeting, para. 27.*

⁵⁹ A/C.5/39/97.

⁶⁰ A/C.5/39/83.

operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme,⁶¹

1. *Concurs* with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the emoluments of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraph 10 of its report;

2. *Also concurs* with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee concerning the emoluments, including the level of pensionable remuneration, of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, contained in paragraphs 11 and 13 of its report;

⁶¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7 and Add.1-16), document A/39/7/Add.16.

3. *Approves* the amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with effect from 1 January 1985, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

ANNEX

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Annex 1

SALARY SCALES AND RELATED PROVISIONS

In paragraph 1, the salary figure for the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation shall read \$US 159,115.

39/237. Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985

A

REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1984-1985

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1984-1985 the amount of \$US 1,587,159,800 appropriated by its resolution 38/236 A of 20 December 1983 shall be increased by \$US 24,391,400 as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 38/236 A	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appropriation
(US dollars)			
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination . . .	39 960 500	212 900	40 173 400
TOTAL, PART I	39 960 500	212 900	40 173 400
PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs, peace-keeping activities	81 866 700	401 200	82 267 900
2B. Department for Disarmament Affairs	8 893 000	423 500	9 316 500
TOTAL, PART II	90 759 700	824 700	91 584 400
PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	23 052 300	5 644 200	28 696 500
TOTAL, PART III	23 052 300	5 644 200	28 696 500
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities) .	3 823 700	112 300	3 936 000
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 655 600	116 600	3 772 200
5B. Centre for Science and Technology for Development . .	3 872 500	122 700	3 995 200
5C. Regional Commissions Liaison Office	597 400	23 500	620 900
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	48 900 000	1 156 800	50 056 800
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	17 493 700	606 700	18 100 400
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	3 774 800	151 800	3 926 600
9. Transnational Corporations	9 608 200	175 300	9 783 500
10. Economic Commission for Europe	25 109 300	(2 324 500)	22 784 800
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	34 818 600	179 400	34 998 000
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	46 929 700	(3 719 400)	43 210 300
13. Economic Commission for Africa	46 312 300	45 800	46 358 100

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 38/236 A	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appropriation
		(US dollars)	
14. Economic Commission for Western Asia.....	26 408 600	894 200	27 302 800
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	56 459 000	(4 881 500)	51 577 500
16. International Trade Centre	8 627 100	(734 800)	7 892 300
17. United Nations Industrial Development Organization .	72 149 500	2 173 800	74 323 300
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10 761 100	(784 800)	9 976 300
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habi- tat)	9 429 000	(612 100)	8 816 900
20. International drug control	5 808 900	(357 300)	5 451 600
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	30 025 000	(1 540 600)	28 484 400
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordina- tor	5 236 400	(442 400)	4 794 000
23. Human rights	10 247 700	62 300	10 310 000
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 910 900	22 000	32 932 900
TOTAL, PART IV	512 959 000	(9 554 200)	503 404 800
PART V. <i>International justice and law</i>			
25. International Court of Justice	9 048 600	1 100	9 049 700
26. Legal activities	14 750 600	290 100	15 040 700
TOTAL, PART V	23 799 200	291 200	24 090 400
PART VI. <i>Public information</i>			
27. Public information	71 649 400	(1 478 800)	70 170 600
TOTAL, PART VI	71 649 400	(1 478 800)	70 170 600
PART VII. <i>Common support services</i>			
28. Administration and management	304 707 200	(1 250 700)	303 456 500
29. Conference and library services	266 012 300	591 400	266 603 700
TOTAL, PART VII	570 719 500	(659 300)	570 060 200
PART VIII. <i>Special expenses</i>			
30. United Nations bond issue	16 769 100	—	16 769 100
TOTAL, PART VIII	16 769 100	—	16 769 100
PART IX. <i>Staff assessment</i>			
31. Staff assessment	224 869 600	19 866 000	244 735 600
TOTAL, PART IX	224 869 600	19 866 000	244 735 600
PART X. <i>Capital expenditures</i>			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	12 621 500	7 744 700	20 366 200
TOTAL, PART X	12 621 500	7 744 700	20 366 200
PART XI. <i>Special grants</i>			
33. Special grant to the United Nations Institute for Train- ing and Research	—	1 500 000	1 500 000
TOTAL, PART XI	—	1 500 000	1 500 000
GRAND TOTAL	1 587 159 800	24 391 400	1 611 551 200

105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

B

REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1984-1985

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1984-1985 the estimates of income of \$US 283,892,800 approved by its resolution 38/236 B of 20 December 1983 shall be increased by \$US 17,546,300 as follows:

<i>Income section</i>		<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 38/236 A</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</i>
PART I. Income from staff assessment				
1.	Income from staff assessment	226 751 400	20 144 900	246 896 300
	TOTAL, PART I	226 751 400	20 144 900	246 896 300
PART II. Other income				
2.	General income	36 639 300	(1 021 500)	35 617 800
3.	Revenue-producing activities	20 502 100	(1 577 100)	18 925 000
	TOTAL, PART II	57 141 400	(2 598 600)	54 542 800
	GRAND TOTAL	283 892 800	17 546 300	301 439 100

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1985

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1985:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of \$US 817,971,300 consisting of \$US 793,579,900, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1984-1985 by General Assembly resolution 38/236 A of 20 December 1983, plus \$US 24,391,400, being the increase in appropriations approved during the thirty-ninth session by resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$25,972,100, consisting of \$28,570,700, being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1984-1985 by resolution 38/236 B of 20 December 1983 less \$2,598,600, being the decrease in estimated income other than from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(b) \$93,162 being contributions of new Member States for 1983 and 1984;

(c) \$791,906,038 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/125 A of 17 December 1982 on the scale of assessments for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 133,499,074 consisting of:

(a) \$113,375,700 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by resolution 38/236 B;

(b) Plus \$20,144,900 being the estimated increase in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(c) Less \$51,660 being the decrease in actual income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1982-1983, approved by General Assembly resolution 38/226 B of 20 December 1983;

(d) Plus \$30,134 representing additional income from staff assessment in respect of adjustments for prior financial periods.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/238. Programme planning⁶²*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/118 of 19 December 1978, 34/224 of 20 December 1979, 35/9 of 3 November 1980, 36/228 of 18 December

1981, 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and 38/227 of 20 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-fourth session,⁶³

Having considered the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989⁶⁴ and the

⁶² See also sect. X.B.6, decision 39/460.

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/39/38).

⁶⁴ Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6 and Corr.1).

report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems,⁶⁵

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the medium-term plan for financial, common and conference services,⁶⁶

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/61 of 26 July 1984,

Noting also the views expressed by the Main Committees of the General Assembly on the revision of various chapters of the medium-term plan,⁶⁷

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-fourth session;

2. *Adopts* the revisions to the medium-term plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁸ as modified by the recommendations contained in chapter X, paragraphs 305 to 323, of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination⁶⁹ and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/61 A;

3. *Approves* 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 Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1984/61;

4. *Endorses* 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;⁶⁵

5. *Also endorses* the medium-term plan for financial, common and conference services⁶⁶ and the views thereon expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.⁶⁸

105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

39/239. Financial emergency of the United Nations

A

ISSUE OF SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,⁶⁹

Recalling its resolutions 35/113 of 10 December 1980, 36/116 B of 10 December 1981, 37/13 of 16 November 1982 and 38/228 A of 20 December 1983,

Noting with concern that the deficit of the Organization is projected to increase to \$356 million by 31 December 1984,

Mindful of the necessity to place the finances of the Organization on a sound footing,

Taking note of the relevant statements of Member States in the Fifth Committee on this item,⁷⁰

Noting with appreciation the implementation of the postage stamps project as envisaged in resolution 35/113, the utilization of half of its sale proceeds for the promotion

of the noble cause of conservation and protection of nature and endangered species and the allocation of the remaining half to the United Nations Special Account,⁷¹

Bearing in mind that, pending comprehensive settlement of the differences which have given rise to the financial emergency of the Organization, partial or interim steps could enhance the liquidity of the Organization and alleviate its financial difficulties to some extent,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to issue special postage stamps on the critical social and economic crisis in Africa with a view to sensitizing the international community to the problems in Africa;

2. *Decides* that:

(a) One half of the revenues so earned shall be earmarked for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa⁷² adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984;

(b) The remaining revenues shall be placed in a special account;

3. *Further decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 and 7.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall not apply to the sale proceeds of the above-mentioned postage stamps;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give appropriate publicity to the above-mentioned postage stamps, with the aim of mobilizing the support of all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the philatelic community;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a progress report on the status of the project on the issue of special postage stamps.

105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

B

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,⁶⁹

Recalling its resolutions 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/104 of 14 December 1977, 35/113 of 10 December 1980, 36/116 B of 10 December 1981, 37/13 of 16 November 1982, and 38/228 B of 20 December 1983,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations⁷³ and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,⁷⁴

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex

⁶⁵ A/C.5/39/45 and Corr.1

⁶⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6B (A/37/6/Add.2).

⁶⁷ See A/C.5/39/99.

⁶⁸ A/39/667.

⁶⁹ A/C.5/39/10 and Corr.1.

⁷⁰ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 40th, 43rd, 46th and 51st meetings; and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

⁷¹ Established pursuant to resolutions 2053 (XX) and 3049 (XXVII).

⁷² See sect. II, resolution 39/29, annex.

⁷³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37).

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

IV of the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,⁶⁹

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization is expected to exceed \$356 million as at 31 December 1984,

Concerned at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations and, in particular, its adverse impact on developing-country troop contributors,⁷⁵

Noting also with concern that delays and partial payment of assessed contributions continue to create serious cash-flow problems for the Organization,

Considering the possibility that for many Member States administrative considerations, including a calendar difference between the national fiscal year and that of the Organization, may be responsible for the delay in the payment of assessed contributions,

Taking note of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,⁷⁰

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all Member States to meet their financial obligations;

3. *Renews its appeal* to all Member States to make their best efforts to overcome constraints to the prompt payment early each year of full assessed contributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States which pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

6. *Invites* Member States also to provide, in response to the Secretary-General's official communication and consistent with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, information regarding their expected pattern of payments, in order to facilitate the financial planning by the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of 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 pursuant to Assembly resolutions 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/240. Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/230 of 18 December 1981 and 37/130 of 17 December 1982,

Deeply concerned at the increased cost of the goods and services associated with the operation of the United Nations and the United Nations system as a whole as a result of the persistence of inflation and monetary instability in those developed countries in which the United Nations makes its main expenditures,

Convinced that many Member States are not responsible for the losses that the budget of the United Nations experiences as a result of the monetary phenomena referred to in the preceding paragraph,

Stressing that, in order to cover the substantial losses caused by inflation and monetary instability, there is a need for a continuing review of procedures that could help to meet the above-mentioned budget costs in the most appropriate way,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations,⁷⁶

Convinced of the need to analyse more thoroughly all aspects of the increased costs of the goods and services associated with the operations of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a more penetrating, extensive and detailed study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations, as was requested in General Assembly resolution 37/130, taking very duly into consideration the content of the preambular paragraphs of Assembly resolutions 36/230, 37/130 and the present resolution, together with the opinions expressed by Member States during the debates on this item at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Also requests* that the above-mentioned study include:

(a) The amounts which, over the last four bienniums, have resulted from inflation and monetary instability in the developed countries where United Nations organizations have their headquarters;

(b) A comparison between real, net and growth increases and increases due to inflation during the last four bienniums.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

⁷⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1983*, document S/15863, para. 28.

⁷⁶ A/C.5/39/44.

39/241. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;*⁷⁷

2. *Concurs with the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee as contained in its report;*

3. *Refers to the organizations concerned the report of the Advisory Committee as well as the comments and observations made in the course of its consideration in the Fifth Committee;*⁷⁸

4. *Requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising from the report of the Advisory Committee and from the related debate in the Fifth Committee that call for their attention and necessary action;*

5. *Transmits the report of the Advisory Committee 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.*

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/242. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

I

ANNUAL REPORT

*Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,*⁷⁹ *the work programme of the Unit for 1984*⁸⁰ *and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit,*⁸¹

Recalling the fundamental role of the Joint Inspection Unit in the independent investigation and evaluation of activities undertaken by organizations for efficiency of services, proper use of funds and improved management and methods to achieve greater co-ordination between organizations,

Recalling further its resolution 38/229 of 20 December 1983,

1. *Takes note with appreciation of the annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;*

2. *Renews its invitation to United Nations organs to bear in mind, when considering reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, the importance of specific, clear decisions*

on the recommendations contained in the Unit's reports for effective follow-up action by the Unit;

3. *Requests the Joint Inspection Unit, when preparing its annual programme of work, to concentrate, to the greatest extent possible, on those areas which are of greatest importance and relevance within the United Nations system;*

4. *Invites the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its annual report to the General Assembly on its programme of work, the basis for the selection of each study;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, together with the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, are provided on a regular basis to the appropriate subsidiary organs of the General Assembly for review;*

II

PUBLICATIONS POLICY AND PRACTICE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

*Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system,*⁸² *the related comments of the Secretary-General*⁸³ *and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination*⁸⁴ *and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,*⁸⁵

1. *Concurs with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to implement these recommendations accordingly;*

III

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN AND MANAGEMENT OF LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

*Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on co-operation between and management of libraries of the United Nations system,*⁸⁶ *the related comments of the Secretary-General*⁸⁷ *and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination*⁸⁸ *and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,*⁸⁹

*Taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Fifth Committee,*⁹⁰

1. *Concurs with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to implement these recommendations accordingly;*

IV

COMMON SERVICES OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS AT THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

*Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on common services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre,*⁹¹ *the related comments of the Secretary-General*⁹² *and the related report of the*

⁷⁷ A/39/592.

⁷⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee*, 42nd, 46th and 52nd meetings.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/39/34).

⁸⁰ A/39/87, annex.

⁸¹ A/39/145 and Corr.1.

⁸² See A/39/239.

⁸³ A/39/239/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

⁸⁴ A/39/239/Add.2, annex.

⁸⁵ A/39/602.

⁸⁶ See A/39/299.

⁸⁷ A/39/299/Add.1, annex.

⁸⁸ A/39/299/Add.2 and Corr.1, annex.

⁸⁹ A/39/603.

⁹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee*, 26th, 31st, 35th, 38th and 53rd meetings.

⁹¹ See A/39/520.

⁹² A/39/520/Add.1, annex.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹³

1. *Concurs* with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report;

2. *Requests* 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.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/243. Staff and administrative questions of the Economic Commission for Western Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/81 of 27 July 1984,

Deeply concerned about the high vacancy rate and difficulties in recruitment which have prevailed for a number of years in the regional commissions, particularly in the Economic Commission for Western Asia,

Convinced that the high vacancy rate has had a serious impact on the work programme of the Economic Commission for Western Asia,

Recognizing that repeated efforts have been made by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Western Asia to find qualified staff from unrepresented or underrepresented States in the region covered by the Commission, but that the difficulties still persist in the recruitment of such staff,

Recognizing also the importance of knowledge of the Arabic language by the staff of the Economic Commission for Western Asia for the effective performance of their work,

1. *Urges* unrepresented and underrepresented States to endeavour to encourage competent personnel to work in the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Western Asia as staff members on a regular or fixed-term basis;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable the Economic Commission for Western Asia to recruit staff from any State member of the Commission to meet its personnel requirements;

3. *Decides* that all members of the Economic Commission for Western Asia should be treated in a manner consistent with their full membership in the Commission in regard to employment in the secretariat of the Commission.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/244. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/212 of 17 December 1980, 36/232 of 18 December 1981, 37/236 of 21 December 1982 and 38/230 of 20 December 1983,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

which is indispensable for the proper discharge of their duties,

Recalling the obligation of the staff in the conduct of their duty to observe fully the laws and regulations of Member States,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the report submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,⁹⁴ which shows a continuing neglect of the observance of the principles related to respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

2. *Reaffirms* the above-mentioned resolutions;

3. *Welcomes* the measures already taken by the Secretary-General in furtherance of the safety and security of international civil servants, as outlined in paragraph 7 of his report;⁹⁴

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the Organization, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to give priority, through the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and the other special representatives, to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

6. *Calls upon* the staff of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations arising from the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to suggest in his next annual report to the General Assembly further steps designed to alleviate the present situation.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

39/245. Composition of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

I

Recalling its previous resolutions on personnel policy and in particular resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 37/235 of 21 December 1982 and 38/231 of 20 December 1983,

Bearing in mind Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations which states that "The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the

⁹³ A/39/733.

⁹⁴ A/C.5/39/17.

importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible",

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,⁹⁵ on personnel policies⁹⁶ and on the status of the linguistic skills of United Nations staff,⁹⁷

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on competitive examinations in the United Nations⁹⁸ and the related comments of the Secretary-General,⁹⁹

Concerned by the lack of progress towards meeting the goals and objectives established with respect to:

(a) The situation of unrepresented and under-represented Member States,

(b) The recruitment, career development and promotion of women,

(c) The achievement of a balanced and equitable geographical distribution of staff throughout the Secretariat,

1. *Reaffirms* the principles embodied in its resolutions 33/143, 35/210, 37/235 and 38/231;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make special efforts to pursue an active recruitment policy in order to accelerate recruitment from unrepresented Member States and to increase the number of staff recruited from under-represented Member States and from Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges, to the extent possible towards their mid-point, and further to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the results of these efforts to achieve a balanced and equitable geographical distribution of staff throughout the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in order to ensure that the recruitment procedures are completed with all due speed within a reasonable time frame, bearing in mind the need for the co-operation of the substantive departments and offices with the Office of Personnel Services of the Secretariat, and that all candidates are duly notified of the result of their applications;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to increase the representation of developing countries in senior and policy-formulating posts, while safeguarding the principle of equitable geographical distribution in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Takes 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session, requests that the Co-ordinator function within the Office of Personnel Services, requests further that the Office of Personnel Services ensure that the Co-ordinator is provided with all necessary assistance for the effective carrying out of all tasks assigned to the Co-ordinator and notes that the Office of Personnel Services will continue to be responsible for the implementation of General 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;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To implement recommendations 1, 2 and 3 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit⁹⁸ to the extent possible

and in such a manner that implementation will not adversely affect the flexibility of personnel policy;

(b) To ensure to the extent possible that the creation of new posts in budgets include a reasonable proportion of P-1 and P-2 posts;

(c) 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 report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the subject,⁹⁸ to submit his views in this regard to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(d) 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 General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(e) To strengthen the various appeals machinery, with a view to eliminating the backlog of cases;

(f) To report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the feasibility of establishing an office of Ombudsman;

(g) To implement recommendation 7 of the Joint Inspection Unit⁹⁸ with a view to facilitating an in-depth consideration of the matter of appointment of staff in the General Service category by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(h) To study ways and means of applying the population factor and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at its thirty-ninth session;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Personnel Services in recruitment and other personnel matters throughout the Secretariat and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on measures taken to this effect;

8. *Invites* legislative bodies of all organizations of the United Nations system to examine as soon as possible the situation with regard to the implementation of the principle of equitable geographical distribution in their respective secretariats and to take measures, where appropriate, with the aim of securing its implementation throughout the system, within the framework of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of the constitutional instruments of the other organizations;

II

Recalling its decision with respect to the education grant referred to in section III, paragraph 3 (a), of its resolution 38/232 of 20 December 1983.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations,¹⁰⁰

Approves the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 January 1984, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to give effect to its decision with respect to the education grant.

105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

⁹⁵ A/39/453.

⁹⁶ A/C.5/39/9.

⁹⁷ A/C.5/39/6 and Corr.1.

⁹⁸ See A. 39/483.

⁹⁹ A/39/483/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

¹⁰⁰ A/C.5/39/2.

ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.2

In the first paragraph, replace the third sentence by the following text:

"The amount of the grant per scholastic year for each child shall be 75 per cent of the first \$6,000 of admissible educational expenses, up to a maximum grant of \$4,500."

In the third paragraph, replace the second sentence by the following text:

"The amount of this grant per year for each disabled child shall be equal to 100 per cent of the educational expenses actually incurred, up to a maximum of \$6,000."

39/246. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/233 of 20 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1984 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,¹⁰¹ chapter II of the report of the International Civil Service Commission¹⁰² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰³

I

ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Recalling that in resolution 38/233 it indicated that a co-operative effort by member organizations, participants and beneficiaries is required if the actuarial imbalance is to be reduced or eliminated, thereby securing an adequate level of benefits under the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

Noting the proposals made by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in response to the request addressed to it in section II of General Assembly resolution 38/233,

1. *Approves* the following measures which will result in an improvement of the actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:

(a) For participants taking early retirement between the ages of 55 and 60 after 25 years or more but less than 30 years of contributory service, the reduction factor shall be increased from 2 per cent for every year below age 60 to 3 per cent for service performed as from 1 January 1985;

(b) The periodicity of adjustment of benefits in payment for changes in the cost of living shall be reduced from twice a year to once a year, subject to the modalities set out in annex X to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

(c) On the first occasion after 1 January 1985 when a benefit in payment is to be adjusted for a change in the cost of living, the adjustment shall be reduced by 1.5 percentage points, except as specified in paragraph 4 of the present section;

(d) In the case of participants to whom the two-track adjustment system is applicable, the adjusted amount of the United States dollar benefit, when converted into local currency, shall be limited to 120 per cent of the adjusted local currency benefit, subject to the transitional measures described in annex X to the report of the Pension Board;

(e) The periodic benefits of participants who separate from service on or after 31 December 1984 shall be paid at the end of the month to which they relate;

(f) Organizations' monthly contributions to the Fund should be remitted during the first two working days of the month following the month to which they relate;

(g) The interest rate used for the purpose of lump-sum commutation shall be raised from 4.5 to 6.5 per cent as stated in paragraph 20 of the report of the Pension Board;

2. *Defers* action on the question of changing the statutory age of separation;

3. *Amends*, with effect from 1 January 1985 and without retroactive effect, article 29 (b) (ii) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1985 and without retroactive effect, the changes in the system of adjusting benefits in payment, set out in annex X to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, except that the one-time reduction of the cost-of-living adjustment by 1.5 percentage points shall not apply to the minimum benefits under the Regulations of the Fund and the benefits under sections E and F of the pension adjustment system;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, with the assistance of the Committee of Actuaries, to review the method of calculating the lump-sum commutation of benefits using a uniform discount rate and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. *Requests* the Pension Board to keep under review the question of the determination of the lump sum in net equivalent terms;

7. *Further requests* the Pension Board to re-examine the question of the imposition of a ceiling on the highest levels of pensions and to make recommendations thereon, and also on the imposition of a ceiling on the amount that may be paid to a participant by way of lump-sum commutation of part of his periodic benefit, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

8. *Requests* the Pension Board to re-examine the operation of the two-track pension adjustment system in countries where the adjusted United States dollar amount, when converted into local currency, yields a larger benefit in local currency units than the adjusted local currency amount and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on further limiting the resultant excess benefits;

9. *Requests* the Pension Board, in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1984, to consider additional measures, with a view to avoiding, if possible, further increases in the rate of contribution of member organizations and participants to the Fund, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

10. *Requests* the Pension Board to consider measures for the fair and equitable treatment of all participants, whatever their dates of entry into contributory service or of separation, and to submit such consequential amendments to the Regulations of the Fund and to the pension adjustment system as may be required;

II

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Recalling section III of its resolution 38/233,

Having considered chapter II, section B, of the report of the International Civil Service Commission¹⁰² and section

¹⁰¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/39/9 and Corr.1).

¹⁰² Ibid., Supplement No. 30 (A/39/30 and Corr.1 and 2).

¹⁰³ A/39/608.

III.B of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,¹⁰¹

1. *Decides* that the upward adjustment by 5.4 per cent of the scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, which became due as of 1 October 1984 on the basis of article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund but the implementation of which had been deferred in accordance with section III, paragraph 4, of resolution 38/233, shall be implemented and shall be applicable during the three-month period from 1 October to 31 December 1984;

2. *Approves*, for implementation with effect from 1 January 1985 for all staff members in the Professional and higher categories in the member organizations of the Fund, the scale of pensionable remuneration which was recommended by the International Civil Service Commission and which is reproduced in the appendix to the annex to the present resolution, and amends the first sentence of article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the Fund, as set forth in the said annex;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to consider, taking into account, *inter alia*, the legal aspects of the question, any compensatory or interim measures regarding participants whose pensionable remuneration has been higher than it will be as of 1 January 1985, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, it being understood that such recommendations will also address the question of the equality of treatment of participants retiring on different dates, and that such measures as will be approved by the Assembly would, if necessary, be applicable with effect from 1 January 1985;

4. *Notes* from paragraph 53 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission¹⁰² that no interim adjustment of the scale is contemplated in 1985;

5. *Requests* the International Civil Service 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,¹⁰⁴ and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, and in the meantime suspends the operation of the adjustment procedure in article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and defers until its fortieth session further consideration of the recommendation of the Pension Board regarding amendment of the said article;

6. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,¹⁰⁴ 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 General 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 to its forty-first session;

7. *Invites* all member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to take the necessary measures to implement the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 above;

III

NON-RESIDENT'S ALLOWANCE

Recalling section IV, paragraph 2, of its resolution 38/232 of 20 December 1983,

Amends, with effect from 1 January 1985 and without retroactive effect, article 54 (a) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

IV

EXCLUSION FROM PARTICIPATION UNDER ARTICLE 21 (a) OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Recalling section VI of its resolution 37/131 of 17 December 1982,

Notes that junior professional officers and associate experts who are participants in a national pension scheme may be excluded under the terms of their appointment from participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the provisions of article 21 (a) of the Regulations of the Fund;

V

SPECIAL INDEX FOR PENSIONERS

Decides that the procedures applicable to existing pensioners as set out in section C, paragraph (d), of annex X to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session¹⁰⁵ shall be amended so that no retroactive adjustment will be made for the period between the date entitlement began and 31 December 1984, but the reduced local currency amount will become effective from 1 January 1985;

VI

EMERGENCY FUND

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000;

VII

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$7,440,800 (net) for 1985 and additional expenses of \$6,500 (net) for 1984 for the administration of the Fund;

VIII

BIENNIAL BUDGET

1. *Decides* that the estimates of administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be prepared on a biennial basis beginning with the biennium 1986-1987;

2. *Amends* article 15 (b) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, without retroactive effect, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

¹⁰⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 19th, 23rd, 25th, 27th-30th, 32nd and 51st meetings; and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.*

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/37/9 and Corr. 1-4).

IX

COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to review its composition and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

ANNEX

Amendments to the Regulations of the
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 15

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(a) Expenses incurred by the Board in the administration of these Regulations shall be met by the Fund.

(b) Biennial estimates of the expenses to be incurred under (a) above shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval during the year immediately preceding the biennium to which the said estimates relate. Supplementary estimates may similarly be submitted in the first and/or the second year of the biennium to which the budget relates.

(c) Expenses incurred in the administration of these Regulations by a member organization shall be met by that organization.

Article 29

EARLY RETIREMENT BENEFIT

(a) An early retirement benefit shall be payable to a participant whose age on separation is at least 55 but less than 60 and whose contributory service was five years or longer.

¹⁰⁶ This sentence replaces the first sentence of the existing article 54 (b). The operation of the remaining provisions of that article is suspended pursuant to paragraph 5 of section II of the present resolution.

(b) The benefit shall be payable at the standard annual rate for a retirement benefit, reduced for each year or part thereof by which the age of the participant on separation was less than 60, at the rate of:

- (i) if the contributory service of the participant was 30 years or longer, 1 per cent a year, or
- (ii) if the contributory service of the participant was 25 years or longer but less than 30 years, 2 per cent a year in respect of the period of contributory service performed before 1 January 1985, and 3 per cent a year in respect of the period of such service performed as from 1 January 1985, or
- (iii) if the contributory service of the participant was less than 25 years, 6 per cent a year.

(c) The benefit may be commuted by the participant into a lump sum to the extent specified in article 28 (f) for a retirement benefit.

Article 54

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION

(a) In the case of participants in the General Service and other locally-recruited categories, pensionable remuneration shall be the equivalent in dollars of the sum of:

- (i) The participant's gross salary,
- (ii) Any language allowance payable to him, and
- (iii) In the case of a participant who became entitled to a pensionable non-resident's allowance prior to 1 September 1983, and for as long as he continues to be entitled thereto, the amount of such allowance.

(b) In the case of participants in the Professional and higher categories, the pensionable remuneration effective 1 January 1985 shall be that set out in the appendix hereto.¹⁰⁶

APPENDIX
Scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories
(United States dollars)

Grade	Steps												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General													
USG	115,700												
Assistant Secretary-General													
ASG	103,900												
Director													
D-2	84,800	87,300	89,900	92,400									
Principal Officer													
D-1	74,500	76,700	79,000	81,200	83,400	85,700	87,900						
Senior Officer													
P-5	66,100	68,100	70,100	72,000	74,000	76,000	78,000	80,000	82,000	83,900			
First Officer													
P-4	53,300	54,900	56,500	58,100	59,700	61,300	62,900	64,500	66,100	67,700	69,300	70,900	
Second Officer													
P-3	43,800	45,300	46,900	48,400	49,900	51,500	53,000	54,500	56,100	57,600	59,100	60,700	62,200
Associate Officer													
P-2	35,500	36,700	38,000	39,200	40,500	41,700	43,000	44,200	45,400	46,700	47,900		
Assistant Officer													
P-1	27,500	28,600	29,700	30,000	31,900	33,000	34,100	35,200	36,300	37,400			

39/247. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The rates of assessment for the following States, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 23 September 1983 and on 21 September 1984, respectively, shall be as follows:

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.01
Brunei Darussalam	0.03

For 1983, 1984 and 1985, these rates shall be added to the scale of assessments established under General Assembly resolution 37/125 A of 17 December 1982;

2. For the year of their admission, Saint Christopher and Nevis and Brunei Darussalam shall contribute at the rate of one-ninth of 0.01 and 0.03 per cent, respectively, such contributions to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

3. For the years 1984 and 1985, Saint Christopher and Nevis shall contribute at the rate of 0.01 per cent and for the year 1985 Brunei Darussalam shall contribute 0.03 per cent; such contribution for 1984 by Saint Christopher and Nevis also to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

4. The contributions of Saint Christopher and Nevis for 1983 and 1984 and Brunei Darussalam for 1984 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that, in the case of appropriations or apportionments approved under General Assembly resolutions 37/38 A of 30 November 1982 and 38/35 A of 1 December 1983 for the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and resolutions 37/127 A of 17 December 1982 and 38/38 A of 5 December 1983 for the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the contributions of those States, as determined by the group of contributors to which they may be assigned by the Assembly, shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

5. The advances of Saint Christopher and Nevis and Brunei Darussalam to the Working Capital Fund, under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, shall be calculated by the application of the rates of assessment of 0.01 and 0.03 per cent, respectively, to the authorized level of the Fund, such advances to be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of the new Members' rates of assessment in a 100 per cent scale.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1984*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/95 A and B of 14 December 1976, 34/6 B of 25 October 1979, 36/231 A of 18 December 1981, 37/125 B of 17 December 1982 and 38/33 of 25 November 1983,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth

Committee¹⁰⁷ during the debate on the report of the Committee on Contributions¹⁰⁸ and having considered the report and the recommendations contained therein,

Reconfirming that the real capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments,

Deeply concerned, in general, by the persistent serious economic and financial situation in the world and, in particular, by the external indebtedness and other serious economic problems which continue to affect adversely the capacity to pay of developing countries,

Conscious of the problem of Member States whose national income is mostly generated by the export of one or a few products,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Committee on Contributions,

1. *Decides that, in the preparation of the next scale of assessments:*

(a) *The ten-year statistical base period should be maintained;*

(b) *The upper limit of the low per capita income allowance formula shall be raised from \$2,100 to \$2,200;*

(c) *In the redistribution of the burden of relief, the Committee on Contributions should apply a limit to the relief burden borne by Member States to take into account their developmental status and developmental requirements;*

(d) *The individual rates of assessments of the least developed countries should not exceed the present level;*

(e) *The Committee on Contributions should develop a methodology to take into account the problem of the serious economic and financial situation in the world, in pursuance of the deliberations mentioned in paragraph 54 of its report;*

(f) *Scheme III, as defined in paragraph 49 of the report of the Committee on Contributions, should be used to limit the variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales after pertinent modifications in the light of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, particularly in respect of rates below the level of 1 per cent;*

2. *Takes note of the intention of the Committee on Contributions to continue to study and examine subjects indicated in its report, including the study on comparative methods of assessment mentioned in paragraph 66;*

3. *Requests the Committee on Contributions to examine the conceptual feasibility of supplementing the present methodology so that each Member State may be assigned a relevant base relief gradient on the basis of its national income and, if possible, to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;*

4. *Also requests the Committee on Contributions to intensify its co-operation with other international organizations engaged in the development and collection of statistics and appeals to Member States to continue to co-operate with the United Nations Statistical Office by submitting national statistics on time;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out its work, including supplementary assistance if necessary.*

*107th plenary meeting
12 April 1984*

¹⁰⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 4th-11th, 13th and 14th meetings; and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.*

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/39/11 and Corr.1).

39/249. Statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly.

Having considered the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,¹⁰⁹ which was approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1984/124 of 24 May 1984,

¹⁰⁹ A/39/511, annex.

and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹¹⁰

1. *Concurs* with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
2. *Endorses* the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

*106th plenary meeting
9 April 1985*

¹¹⁰ A/39/568.

IX. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
39/75	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (A/39/770)	120	13 December 1984	283
39/76	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (A/39/771)	121	13 December 1984	284
39/77	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (A/39/772)	122	13 December 1984	284
39/78	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/39/773)	123	13 December 1984	285
39/79	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (A/39/774)	124	13 December 1984	285
39/80	Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (A/39/775)	125	13 December 1984	286
39/81	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/39/776)	126	13 December 1984	286
39/82	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (A/39/698)	127	13 December 1984	287
39/83	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (A/39/722)	128	13 December 1984	288
39/84	Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries (A/39/777)	129	13 December 1984	289
39/85	Report of the International Law Commission (A/39/778/Rev.1)	130	13 December 1984	290
39/86	United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (A/39/779)	131	13 December 1984	290
39/87	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/39/780)	132	13 December 1984	291
39/88	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/39/781)			
	Resolution A	133	13 December 1984	292
	Resolution B	133	13 December 1984	293
39/89	Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally (A/39/782)	134	13 December 1984	293
39/90	Review of the multilateral treaty-making process (A/39/783)	135	13 December 1984	294

39/75. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation

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

Recalling its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "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", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982 and 38/128 of 19 December 1983, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Recognizing the need for a systematic and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. X.B.7

1. *Expresses 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;²

2. *Urges* 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;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/76. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980 and 37/104 of 16 December 1982,

Recalling also its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,⁴

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, of 14 March 1975,⁵ regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the continued and uninterrupted current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and co-operation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

1. *Urges* all States that have not done so, in particular those which are hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of,

international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. *Calls once more upon* the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/77. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979 and 37/116 of 16 December 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁶ on the status of the Protocols Additional⁷ to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Mindful of the need for continued improvement of the implementation, and for further expansion, of the body of humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts,

Particularly mindful of the importance of the protection of the civilian population, especially women and children, against the effects of hostilities,

Noting the virtually universal acceptance of the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁸ concerning the protection of victims of armed conflicts, and their binding character for all parties,

Aware, however, of the fact that so far only a limited number of States have signed, ratified or acceded to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions,

Noting at the same time with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and to disseminate knowledge of the two additional Protocols,

1. *Reiterates its call*, contained in resolutions 34/51 and 37/116, to all States to consider at the earliest possible date the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts;

² A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

³ A/39/437.

⁴ See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Vienna, 4 February-14 March 1975*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/15, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 207.

⁶ A/39/465.

⁷ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

2. *Calls upon* all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider the matter of making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/78. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Recalling its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 2129 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 34/99 of 14 December 1979, 36/101 of 9 December 1981, 37/117 of 16 December 1982 and 38/126 of 19 December 1983,

Bearing in mind that, owing to geographic proximity and to other relevant reasons, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries, in many fields and various forms, and that the development of such co-operation may have a positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological progress which has taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Taking into account the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States,⁹ as well as the written replies sent by States and international organizations on the content of good-neighbourliness and on ways and means to enhance it¹⁰ and the views expressed by States on this subject in the General Assembly,

Recalling its opinion that it is necessary to continue to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness, and that the results of this examination could be included, at an appropriate time, in a suitable international document,

1. *Reaffirms* that good-neighbourliness fully conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and shall 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 presupposes the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Reaffirms* that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Deems it appropriate*, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States mentioned above, as well as of other proposals and ideas which have been or will 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;

5. *Decides* 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 may be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Invites 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 deem it appropriate, to update the replies already given by them, on the content of good-neighbourliness and ways and means to strengthen it;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing the replies received in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/79. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling also its resolution 38/131 of 19 December 1983,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in international life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of force and to intervention in internal affairs, and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and security of States as well as international peace and security,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between

⁹ A/38/440, annex.

¹⁰ See A/36/376 and Add.1, A/37/476 and A/38/336 and Add.1.

States exclusively by peaceful means and to avoid any military action and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations, and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

Taking note of the 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,¹¹ submitted to the General Assembly by Nigeria, the Philippines and Romania,

Taking into account the elaboration by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization of the outline for a handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and the conclusions thereon,¹²

1. *Again urges* 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;

2. *Stresses* the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through the progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. *Requests* 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:

(a) To continue the consideration of the proposal contained in the above-mentioned working papers;

(b) 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;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/80. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

¹¹ A/38/343, annex; A/C.6/39/L.2.

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/39/33)*, chap. III, sect. B.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/2693), para. 54.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10).

Recalling its resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the International Law Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,¹³

Recalling its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it 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, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the International Law Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of the early elaboration of draft articles,

Having considered chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session,¹⁴ in particular paragraph 65 of the report, containing the Commission's conclusions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁵

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at the current session,¹⁶

Recognizing the importance and the urgency of the subject,

1. *Requests* 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 General Assembly;

2. *Requests* 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 Commission¹⁴ and to include them in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session with a view to adopting, at the appropriate time, the necessary decision thereon;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the consideration of the report of the International Law Commission.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/81. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations¹⁷

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member States to examine further the

¹⁵ A/39/439 and Add.1-5.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Sixth Committee, 47th-49th and 63rd meetings.*

¹⁷ See also sect. X A, decision 39/326.

draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations,¹⁸ as well as other proposals made during the consideration of this item,

Recalling also its resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 33/96 of 16 December 1978, 34/13 of 9 November 1979, 35/50 of 4 December 1980, 36/31 of 13 November 1981, 37/105 of 16 December 1982 and 38/133 of 19 December 1983, in which it decided that the Special Committee should continue its work,

Taking note of the statements made by the Chairmen of the Special Committee at its sessions in 1983¹⁹ and 1984,²⁰ based on the informal working paper presented by the Chairman of the Special Committee at its session in 1982,²¹

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of the session it held in 1984,²²

Taking into account that the Special Committee has not completed the mandate entrusted to it,

Reaffirming the need for effectiveness in the universal application of the principle of non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

Expressing the hope that the Special Committee will, on the basis of the proposals before it, complete the mandate entrusted to it as soon as possible,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall 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 deems appropriate;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Invites* Governments to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/9;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including participation in the meetings of its working group;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee to concentrate its work in the framework of its working group;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

9. *Invites* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Special

Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/82. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventeenth session,²³

Recalling that the object of the Commission is the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as well as all its other resolutions relating to the work of the Commission,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing and unifying the rules of international trade law,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development, including developing countries, in the process of harmonizing and unifying rules of international trade law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventeenth session;

2. *Commends* 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, and for having reached decisions by consensus;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission, in particular its Working Group on the New International Economic Order, to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions;

4. *Notes* that the Commission has 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 has placed in its programme of work as a priority item the topic of legal implications of automatic data processing to the flow of international trade;

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/34/41 and Corr.1), annex.

¹⁹ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/38/41), para. 59.

²⁰ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/39/41), para. 51.

²¹ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/37/41 and Corr.1), para. 372.

²² Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/39/41).

²³ Ibid., Supplement No. 17 (A/39/17).

5. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

6. *Reaffirms also* 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, in this connection:

(a) Expresses its appreciation to those Governments, regional organizations and institutions that have collaborated with the secretariat of the Commission in organizing regional seminars and symposia in the field of international trade law;

(b) Welcomes the additional initiatives being undertaken by the Commission and its secretariat to collaborate with other organizations and institutions in the organization of regional seminars;

(c) Invites Governments, international organizations and institutions to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing regional seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Invites Governments, relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to allow the resumption of the programme of the Commission for the award of fellowships on a regular basis to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such symposia and seminars;

7. *Recommends* that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

8. *Reaffirms* the important role of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission, in assisting in the implementation of the work programme of the Commission and expresses the hope that the same high quality of the work of the Secretariat will be maintained for the future.

*99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984*

39/83. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,²⁴

Emphasizing the important role of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as of missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, in the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of friendly relations among States and also the need for enhancing global understanding thereof,

Emphasizing also the duty of States to take all appropriate steps, as required by international law:

(a) To protect the premises of diplomatic and consular missions, as well as of missions to international intergovernmental organizations,

(b) To prevent any attacks on diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as on representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations,

(c) To apprehend the offenders and to bring them to justice,

Deeply concerned about the continued large number of failures to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and about the serious threat presented by such violations to the maintenance of normal and peaceful international relations, which are necessary for co-operation among States,

Expressing its sympathy for the victims of illegal acts against diplomatic and consular representatives and missions, as well as against representatives and missions to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, in particular those aimed at ensuring the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that only a small number of States have so far, in response to the call by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, become parties to the relevant conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Convinced that the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in Assembly resolutions 36/33 of 13 November 1981, 37/108 of 16 December 1982 and 38/136 of 19 December 1983 are important steps in the efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Desiring to maintain and further strengthen those reporting procedures,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Strongly condemns* 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;

3. *Emphasizes* 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;

4. *Urges* 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 organi-

²⁴ A/39/456 and Add.1-4.

zations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

5. *Recommends* 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;

6. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

7. *Calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises 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;

8. *Requests*:

(a) 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;

(b) The State in which the violation took place — and, to the extent applicable, the State where the alleged offender is 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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 8 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

10. *Requests* 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;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) above, to draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 8 above;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 6 above, as well as the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 10 above, and invites him to submit any views he may wish to express on these matters;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/84. Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries²⁵

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,²⁶

Recalling its resolutions, particularly resolutions 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling in particular its resolution 38/137 of 19 December 1983, by which it renewed the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on its fourth session,²⁷

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the pernicious impact that the activities of mercenaries have on international peace and security,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law on mercenaries would contribute immensely to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Taking account of the fact that, although the *Ad Hoc* Committee has made some progress, it has not yet fulfilled its mandate,

Reaffirming the need for the elaboration, at the earliest possible date, of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and the progress made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee, especially during its fourth session;

2. *Decides* 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;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles 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;

²⁵ See also sect. X.A, decision 39/327.

²⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/39/43 and Corr.1).

4. *Invites* 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 General Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;²⁸

5. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including participation in the meetings of its working groups;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its fifth session a topical summary of the discussions which took place in the Sixth Committee during the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly and any up-to-date and relevant documentation on the subject;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the *Ad Hoc* Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require for the performance of its work;

8. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall hold its fifth session for four weeks, from 8 April to 3 May 1985;

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to make every effort to complete its mandate at its fifth session and to submit a draft convention to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/85. Report of the International Law Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session;²⁹

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations³⁰ and to give increasing importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics which might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the contemporary international community, may be suitable for progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on all the topics in its current programme;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the conclusions and intentions of the International Law Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work, as reflected in paragraphs 385 to 397 of its report;²⁹

5. *Reaffirms* 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 International Law Commission;

6. *Appeals* to Governments and, as appropriate, to international organizations to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

7. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with inter-governmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

8. *Expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly³¹ and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/86. United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/112 of 16 December 1982, by which it decided that an international convention should be concluded on the basis of 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,³²

Recalling also its resolution 38/139 of 19 December 1983, by which it 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 and agreed to decide at its thirty-ninth session upon the question of the date and place for the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Sixth Committee, 49th-57th and 64th meetings.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10).

³⁰ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

³¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Sixth Committee, 33rd-47th and 55th meetings.*

³² *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/37/10), chap. II, sect. D.

between International Organizations, as well as upon the question of participation in the Conference,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General,³³ which contains comments and observations submitted by States and principal international intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/139,

Recognizing the importance of achieving a successful conclusion of the work of the Conference through the promotion of general agreement,

Bearing in mind the relationship between the law of treaties between States and the subject-matter to be dealt with by the Conference,

Noting with appreciation that an invitation has been extended by the Government of Austria to hold the Conference at Vienna,

1. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations shall be held at Vienna from 18 February to 21 March 1986;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate in the Conference, in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 37/233 C of 20 December 1982;

(c) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General 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 General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(d) 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 General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(e) Representatives of international intergovernmental organizations that have 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 paragraph 8 below and to be decided upon by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Invites* the participants referred to in paragraph 2 above to include as far as possible among their representative experts competent in the field to be considered;

4. *Decides* that the languages of the Conference shall be the official and working languages of the General Assembly, its committees and its sub-committees;

5. *Refers* 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;

6. *Requests* 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 will require, including the provision of summary records;

7. *Also requests* 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;

8. *Appeals* to participants in the Conference to organize consultations, primarily on the organization and methods of work of the Conference, 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;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations."

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/87. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,³⁴

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations³⁵ and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,³⁶

Recalling further that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Noting with deep concern the continued acts violating the security and the safety of the personnel of those missions accredited to the United Nations,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 58 of its report;³⁴

2. *Strongly condemns* any terrorist and criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel;

3. *Urges* the host country to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of the missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel, including practicable measures to prohibit illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts and activities against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

³³ A/39/491.

³⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/39/26 and Corr.1).

³⁵ Resolution 22 A (I).

³⁶ Resolution 169 (II).

4. *Reiterates* 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 underlines the necessity for avoiding any action not consistent with obligations in accordance with the Agreement and international law;

5. *Calls 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;

6. *Requests* 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;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

*99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984*

39/88. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

A

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 686 (VII) of 5 December 1952, 992 (X) of 21 November 1955, 2285 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2552 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2697 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2968 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3349 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 2925 (XXVII) of 27 November 1972, 3073 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3282 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations,

Recalling especially its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982 and 38/141 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh³⁷ and thirty-ninth³⁸ sessions as well as of the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of the session it held in 1984,³⁹

Taking into account the elaboration by the Special Committee of the outline for a handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and the conclusions thereon,⁴⁰

Noting the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the fulfilment of its task,

Conscious of the fact that the year 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Considering that the Special Committee has not yet fulfilled the mandate entrusted to it,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall convene its next session from 4 to 29 March 1985;

3. *Requests* 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; this necessitates the examination, *inter alia*, of the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and of situations which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute; the Special Committee will work on all questions with the aim of submitting its conclusions to the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 below, for the adoption of such recommendations as the Assembly deems 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 may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute⁴¹ 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:

(i) To continue consideration of the proposal contained in the working papers on the establishment of a commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation;⁴²

(ii) 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;

4. *Requests* 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 deems appropriate;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Urges* members of the Special Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it;

³⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/37/1).

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1).

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 33 (A/39/33).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 33 (A/39/33), para. 20.

⁴² A/38/343, annex. A/C.6/39/L.2.

7. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

8. *Invites* Governments to submit or to bring up to date, if they deem it necessary, their observations and proposals, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;

10. *Requests* 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;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly,

Having considered the conclusions of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization contained in paragraph 151 of its report on the work of the session it held in 1984,⁴³

Conscious of the need to discharge in the most efficient manner the functions incumbent upon it under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the conclusions of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Decides* that the conclusions referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be reproduced as an annex to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

ANNEX

Conclusions of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the General Assembly

1. The agenda of the sessions of the General Assembly should be simplified as much as possible by grouping or merging related items, after consultation and with the agreement of the delegations concerned.⁴⁴

⁴³ The view was expressed that the agreement of the delegations concerned was not an essential condition.

⁴⁴ The view was expressed that this recommendation was not intended to have any financial implications whatsoever and was approved subject to that condition.

2. Specific items should be referred, where relevant, to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies. The right of States to request that specific items be discussed in the General Assembly should remain unimpaired.

3. The recommendation in paragraph 28 of annex V to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, according to which the Assembly should ensure, as far as possible, that the same questions, or the same aspects of a question, are not considered by more than one Main Committee, should be more fully implemented, except when it would be helpful for the Sixth Committee to be consulted on the legal aspects of questions under consideration by other Main Committees.

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

5. The Chairmen of the Main Committees should take the initiative, in the light of past experience, to propose the grouping of similar or related items and the holding of a single general debate on them.

6. The Chairmen of the Main Committees should propose to the Committee the closing of the list of speakers on each item at a suitably early stage.

7. Agreed programmes of work should be respected. To this end, meetings should start at the scheduled time and the time allotted for meetings should be fully utilized.

8. The officers of each Main Committee should review periodically the progress of work. In case of need, they should propose appropriate measures to ensure that the work remains on schedule.

9. Negotiation procedures should be carefully selected to suit the particular subject-matter.

10. The Secretariat should facilitate informal consultations by providing adequate conference services.⁴⁵

11. The mandate of subsidiary organs should be carefully defined in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of work. The General Assembly should also review periodically the usefulness of its subsidiary organs.

12. Resolutions should be as clear and succinct as possible.

39/89. Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/167 of 16 December 1981, whereby it decided, *inter alia*, that appropriate measures should be taken to finalize the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally,

Noting, in this connection, that the work of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child is soon to be completed,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1980,⁴⁶ 19 October 1982,⁴⁷ 6 October 1983⁴⁷ and 10 September 1984,⁴⁸ containing the views of Member States on the text of the draft Declaration,

Fully aware of the sovereign right of Governments to define their national and international policies in accordance with their legal systems as regards the protection and welfare of children, including foster placement, adoption and guardianship, as appropriate,

Bearing in mind the existence of different national legislation in the field of the protection and welfare of children,

Recognizing that it is the responsibility of Governments to determine the adequacy of their national services for

⁴⁵ A/35/336.

⁴⁶ A/37/146.

⁴⁷ A/38/389 and Add.1-3.

⁴⁸ A/39/442 and Add.1.

children and to recognize those children whose needs are not being met by existing services.

Noting the usefulness of regional co-operation in matters regarding the well-being of children,

Recognizing that the best child welfare is good family welfare and that, when family care is unavailable or inappropriate, substitute family care should be considered, in conformity with national legislation,

Convinced that adoption of the draft Declaration will promote the well-being of children with special needs,

1. *Appeals* to Member States representing different legal systems to undertake consultations on the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally, with a view to finding out the extent to which they would join the common endeavour of completing the work thereon;

2. *Also appeals* to the Member States that will take part in the consultations to submit, before the forty-first session of the General Assembly, a paper containing their common conclusions on the matter, including, if appropriate, their suggestions as to the procedure and forum for future work;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the paper referred to in paragraph 2 above to Member States with a view to obtaining their comments thereon, including their views as to the procedure and forum for future work, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally".

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

39/90. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that multilateral treaties are an important means of ensuring co-operation among States and an important primary source of international law,

Conscious, therefore, that the process of elaboration of multilateral treaties, directed towards the progressive development of international law and its codification, forms an important part of the work of the United Nations and of the international community in general,

Aware of the responsibility which active involvement in the process of multilateral treaty-making places on Governments,

Convinced that optimum use should be made of the finite resources available for the elaboration of multilateral treaties,

Conscious of the desirability of consolidating and disseminating information on the procedures followed by the United Nations in the preparation and formulation of the text of multilateral treaties,

Taking into account that in certain important and specialized areas interested parties have developed methods of negotiation of proven and continued value,

Bearing in mind the important contribution of the International Law Commission to the preparation of multilateral treaties during the past thirty-six years,

Aware that the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee has been reviewing certain aspects of multilateral treaty-making,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the multilateral treaty-making process submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session⁴⁹ and of the views of Governments and of the International Law Commission contained in the addenda thereto,⁵⁰

Having taken note also of the subsequent reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth⁵¹ and thirty-seventh⁵² sessions and of the replies and observations made by Governments and international organizations,⁵³

Having considered the statements made at the current session during the debate in the Sixth Committee,⁵⁴

Noting that the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-making Process, first established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/112 of 10 December 1981, concluded its mandate, and taking note of the report of the Working Group, together with its final document on the review of the multilateral treaty-making process,⁵⁵

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-making Process for the completion of its mandate and for its final document;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate to all States Members the final document of the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-making Process;

3. *Recommends* to all States which are considering the initiation of a multilateral treaty within the framework of the United Nations to give consideration to the procedures set out in the final document of the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-making Process;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for information and possible use by Governments, a handbook on multilateral treaty-making as described in paragraph 18 of the final document of the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-making Process, to be made available within two years;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To examine, together with the specialized and related agencies, and other international organizations exercising depositary functions, the feasibility and financial implications of consolidating, in a similar way to the volumes entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*,⁵⁶ the information regarding depositary functions performed by these international organizations;

(b) To hold consultations on the feasibility and financial implications of publishing, at regular intervals, consolidated information regarding depositary functions performed by Governments;

(c) To examine the regulations in force for giving effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to their possible up-dating;

⁴⁹ A/35/312 and Corr.1.

⁵⁰ A/35/312/Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

⁵¹ A/36/553.

⁵² A/37/444.

⁵³ A/36/553/Add.1 and 2 and A/37/444 Add.1.

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Sixth Committee*, 59th, 60th and 64th meetings.

⁵⁵ A/C.6/39/L.12, annex.

⁵⁶ ST/LEG/SER.E/2 and Add.1.

(d) To invite the specialized and related agencies, and other international organizations in consultative status with the United Nations, to communicate to the Secretary-General information regarding their respective treaty-making activities; and to report thereon to the Sixth Committee;

6. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to prepare for publication as soon as possible new

editions of the *Handbook of Final Clauses*⁵⁷ and the *Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Agreements*,⁵⁸ taking into account relevant developments and practices in that respect.

99th plenary meeting
13 December 1984

⁵⁷ ST/LEG/6.

⁵⁸ ST/LEG/7.

X. DECISIONS

CONTENTS

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS				
39/301	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (A/39/PV.1, para. 6) ..	3 (a)	18 September 1984	300
39/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly (A/39/PV.1, para. 55)	4	18 September 1984	300
39/303	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (A/39/PV.2, para. 1)	5	18 September 1984	300
39/304	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (A/39/PV.2, para. 10)	6	18 September 1984	301
39/305	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit			
	A. Appointment of a member of the Unit (A/39/503 and Corr.1, para. 4; A/39/PV.3, para. 167)	17 (g)	21 September 1984	301
	B. Appointment of five members of the Unit (A/39/762/Rev.1/Add.1, para. 2; A/39/PV.105, para. 68)	17 (g)	18 December 1984	301
	C. Appointment of a member of the Unit (A/39/881, para. 4; A/39/PV.106, para. 29)	17 (g)	9 April 1985	301
39/306	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/PV.34, para. 16)	15 (b)	22 October 1984	302
39/307	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (A/39/357/Rev.1-S/16680/Rev.1 and Add.1; A/39/PV.53, para. 20)	15 (c)	7 November 1984	302
39/308	Appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/39/PV.67, para. 1; A/39/PV.86, para. 79) ¹		20 November and 5 December 1984	303
39/309	Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (A/39/PV.93, para. 48)	16 (a)	10 December 1984	303
39/310	Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/39/PV.93, para. 55)	16 (b)	10 December 1984	303
39/311	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (A/39/297, para. 2; A/39/PV.93, para. 64)	16 (c)	10 December 1984	304
39/312	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/39/298, para. 4; A/39/PV.93, para. 76)	16 (d)	10 December 1984	304
39/313	Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (A/39/PV.93, para. 79)	16 (e)	10 December 1984	304
39/314	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/39/799, para. 3; A/39/PV.93, para. 81)	16 (f)	10 December 1984	304
39/315	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/39/800, para. 3; A/39/PV.93, para. 82) ..	17 (h)	10 December 1984	305
39/316	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (A/39/798; A/39/PV.93, para. 86)	17 (k)	10 December 1984	305
39/317	Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/725, para. 6; A/39/PV.98, para. 19)	17 (a)	13 December 1984	305
39/318	Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions (A/39/726, para. 5; A/39/PV.98, para. 20)	17 (b)	13 December 1984	305
39/319	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (A/39/727, para. 5; A/39/PV.98, para. 21)	17 (c)	13 December 1984	306

¹ The item "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law" was not on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session.

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
39/320	Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee (A/39/728, para. 4; A/39/PV.98, para. 22)	17 (d)	13 December 1984	306
39/321	Appointment of two members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (A/39/729, para. 4; A/39/PV.98, para. 23)	17 (e)	13 December 1984	306
39/322	Appointment of six members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission (A/39/820, para. 11; A/39/PV.98, para. 25)	17 (f)	13 December 1984	307
39/323	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (A/39/PV.33, para. 19; A/39/PV.105, para. 11)	15 (a)	22 October and 18 December 1984	307
39/324	Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/39/852; A/39/PV.105, para. 72)	17 (i)	18 December 1984	307
39/325	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (A/39/832, para. 2; A/39/PV.105, para. 93)	17 (j)	18 December 1984	307
39/326	Appointment of three members of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/39/849; A/39/PV.105, para. 109)	126	18 December 1984	308
39/327	Appointment of two members of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/39/850, A/39/851; A/39/PV.105, para. 112)	129	18 December 1984	308
B. OTHER DECISIONS				
1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee				
39/401	Organization of the thirty-ninth session (A/39/250, paras. 2-20; A/39/PV.3, para. 115)	8	21 September 1984	309
39/402	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items (A/39/250, paras. 21-28; A/39/250/Add.1, para. 2; A/39/250/Add.2, paras. 1 and 2; A/39/251 and Add.1; A/39/252 and Add.1; A/39/PV.3, para. 162; A/39/PV.27, para. 1)	8	21 September and 9 October 1984	309
39/403	Meetings of subsidiary organs during the thirty-ninth session (A/39/250, para. 19; A/39/250/Add.2, para. 3; A/39/482 and Add.1-3; A/39/PV.3, para. 114; A/39/PV.27, para. 3; A/39/PV.32, para. 2)	8	21 September and 9 and 17 October 1984	309
39/405	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (A/39/490; A/39/PV.54, para. 1)	7	8 November 1984	309
39/406	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (A/39/PV.65, para. 98)	37	16 November 1984	309
39/413	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/39/1; A/39/PV.94, para. 1)	10	11 December 1984	309
39/414	Report of the International Court of Justice (A/39/4; A/39/PV.94, para. 2)	13	11 December 1984	309
39/420	Activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/39/23, chap. II, para. 10; A/39/PV.100, para. 51)	18	14 December 1984	309
39/424	Venue of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/39/PV.102, para. 102)	55	17 December 1984	309
39/425	Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (A/39/49, para. 72; A/39/PV.103, para. 122)	40	17 December 1984	310
39/453	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/3; A/39/PV.105, para. 65)	12	18 December 1984	310
39/454	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development			
	Decision A (A/39/PV.105, para. 102)	38	18 December 1984	310
	Decision B (A/39/PV.107, para. 9)	38	12 April 1985	310
39/455	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (A/39/PV.105, para. 103)	39	18 December 1984	310
39/456	Suspension of the thirty-ninth session (A/39/PV.105, para. 132)	8	18 December 1984	310
39/457	Report of the Security Council (A/39/2; A/39/PV.106, para. 6)	11	9 April 1985	310
39/459	Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (A/39/L.47; A/39/PV.107, para. 38)	93 (b)	12 April 1985	310

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee				
39/415	Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind (A/39/760; A/39/PV.97, para. 384)	142	12 December 1984	311
39/423	Study on deterrence and its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters (A/39/749, para. 68; A/39/PV.102, para. 38)	59 (f)	17 December 1984	311
3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee				
39/407	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa (A/39/669; A/39/PV.66, para. 1)	31	20 November 1984	311
39/421	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (A/39/717/Rev.1, para. 4; A/39/PV.100, para. 130)	78	14 December 1984	311
39/422	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (A/39/670, para. 5; A/39/PV.100, para. 131)	79	14 December 1984	311
4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee				
39/426	Development and international economic co-operation (A/39/790; A/39/PV.103, para. 131)	80	17 December 1984	312
39/427	Report of the Secretary-General on social aspects of development (A/39/790/Add.1, para. 9; A/39/PV.103, para. 133)	80 (a)	17 December 1984	312
39/428	Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/39/790/Add.5, para. 12; A/39/PV.103, para. 136)	80 (e)	17 December 1984	312
39/429	Environment (A/39/790/Add.9, para. 22; A/39/PV.103, para. 141)	80 (i)	17 December 1984	312
39/430	United Nations Special Fund (A/39/790/Add.12; A/39/PV.103, para. 162)	80 (f)	17 December 1984	312
39/431	Special programmes of economic assistance (A/39/793, para. 80; A/39/PV.103, para. 201)	83 (b)	17 December 1984	312
39/432	Protectionism and structural adjustment (A/39/790/Add.3, para. 42; A/39/PV.104, para. 7)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	312
39/433	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (A/39/790/Add.3, para. 42; A/39/PV.104, para. 8)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	312
39/434	Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries; status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (A/39/790/Add.3, para. 42; A/39/PV.104, para. 9)	80 (c)	18 December 1984	312
39/435	Report of the Secretary-General on analysis of the mandates of, and problems addressed by, the United Nations system in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (A/39/790/Add.7, para. 15; A/39/PV.104, para. 29) ..	80 (g)	18 December 1984	313
39/436	Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/39/790/Add.8, para. 10; A/39/PV.104, para. 31)	80 (h)	18 December 1984	313
39/437	Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/39/790/Add.8, para. 10; A/39/PV.104, para. 32)	80 (h)	18 December 1984	313
39/438	International conference on money and finance for development (A/39/790/Add.17, para. 17; A/39/PV.104, para. 34)	80	18 December 1984	313
39/439	Operational activities for development (A/39/791, para. 30; A/39/PV.104, para. 39)	81 (b)	18 December 1984	313
39/440	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (A/39/791, para. 30; A/39/PV.104, para. 40)	81 (d)	18 December 1984	313
39/441	Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities (A/39/791, para. 30; A/39/PV.104, para. 41)	81 (i)	18 December 1984	313
39/442	Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/39/789, para. 49; A/39/PV.104, para. 54)	12	18 December 1984	313
39/443	Reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (A/39/789/Add.1, para. 23; A/39/PV.104, para. 59)	12	18 December 1984	314
39/444	Consumer protection (A/39/789/Add.2, para. 11; A/39/PV.104, para. 60)	12	18 December 1984	314
39/445	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/789/Add.2, para. 11; A/39/PV.104, para. 66)	12	18 December 1984	314
39/446	World industrial restructuring and redeployment (A/39/790/Add.4, para. 29; A/39/PV.104, para. 75)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	314
39/447	Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development (A/39/790/Add.4, para. 29; A/39/PV.104, para. 76)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	314

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/448	Report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/39/790/Add.4, para. 29; A/39/PV.104, para. 77)	80 (d)	18 December 1984	314
39/458	Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund (A/39/791, para. 30; A/39/PV.106, para. 33)	81 (j)	9 April 1985	314
5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee				
39/404	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/39/615; A/39/PV.44, para. 52)	26	31 October 1984	315
39/408	Question of Tokelau (A/39/696, part I, para. 25; A/39/PV.87, para. 60)	18	5 December 1984	315
39/409	Question of Pitcairn (A/39/696, part I, para. 25; A/39/PV.87, para. 61)	18	5 December 1984	315
39/410	Question of Gibraltar (A/39/696, part I, para. 25; A/39/L.27; A/39/PV.87, para. 63)	18	5 December 1984	316
39/411	Question of St. Helena (A/39/696, part I, para. 26; A/39/PV.87, para. 64)	18	5 December 1984	316
39/412	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 (A/39/663, para. 12; A/39/PV.87, para. 71)	104	5 December 1984	316
6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee				
39/416	Internal Audit Division (A/39/618, para. 13; A/39/PV.98, para. 30)	108	13 December 1984	318
39/417	Statute of the International Civil Service Commission (A/39/718/Add.1, para. 10; A/39/PV.98, para. 38)	117	13 December 1984	318
39/449	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/847, para. 4; A/39/PV.105, para. 16)	12	18 December 1984	319
39/450	Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal (A/39/842, para. 12; A/39/PV.105, para. 55)	112 (c)	18 December 1984	319
39/451	Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/39/845, para. 21; A/39/PV.105, para. 60)	116 (c)	18 December 1984	319
39/452	Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/39/846, para. 10; A/39/PV.105, para. 63)	118	18 December 1984	319
39/460	Programme planning (A/39/840, para. 14; A/39/L.48; A/39/PV.107, para. 47)	110	12 April 1985	319
39/461	Amendments to the Financial Rules of the United Nations (A/39/840, para. 14; A/39/PV.107, para. 54)	110	12 April 1985	319
7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee				
39/418	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/39/784, para. 9; A/39/PV.99, para. 571)	136	13 December 1984	319
39/419	Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences (A/39/785, para. 5; A/39/PV.99, para. 572)	137	13 December 1984	319

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

39/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 18 September 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: BHUTAN, CHINA, CUBA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ITALY, IVORY COAST, PARAGUAY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

39/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly²

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 18 September 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Mr. Paul J. F. LUSAKA (Zambia) President of the General Assembly.

39/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees²

On 18 September 1984, the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

² In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1984, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

- First Committee:* Mr. Celso Antônio de SOUZA E SILVA (Brazil),
- Special Political Committee:* Mr. Alpha Ibrahima DIALLO (Guinea),
- Second Committee:* Mr. Bryce HARLAND (New Zealand),
- Third Committee:* Mr. Ali Abdi MADAR (Somalia),
- Fourth Committee:* Mr. Renagi Renagi LOHIA (Papua New Guinea),
- Fifth Committee:* Mr. Ernest Besley MAYCOCK (Barbados),
- Sixth Committee:* Mr. Gunter GOERNER (German Democratic Republic).

39/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly²

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 31 of its rules of procedure, elected the representatives of the following twenty-one Member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BOLIVIA, BULGARIA, CHAD, CHINA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DJIBOUTI, FRANCE, GHANA, GUATEMALA, ICELAND, ITALY, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, TOGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YEMEN.

39/305. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

A

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE UNIT

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with articles 2 to 4 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President,³ appointed the following person as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term beginning on 21 September 1984 and ending on 31 December 1987:

Mr. Siegfried Schumm.

B

APPOINTMENT OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE UNIT

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with articles 2 to 4 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President,⁴ appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1986:

Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra,
Mr. Alain Gourdon,
Mr. Richard V. Hennes,
Mr. Ivan Kojić,
Mr. Kabongo Tunsala.

C

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE UNIT

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 9 April 1985, the General Assembly, in accordance with articles 2 to 4 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President,⁵ appointed the following person as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term beginning on 9 April 1985 and ending on 31 December 1989:

Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro.

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows:⁶ Mr. Maurice BERTRAND (France),* Mr. Alexander Sergeevich EFIMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Mr. Alfred Nathaniel FORDE (Barbados),* Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin IBRAHIM

³ A/39/503 and Corr.1, para. 4.

⁴ A/39/762/Rev.1/Add.1, para. 2.

⁵ A/39/881, para. 4.

⁶ This list gives the composition of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1985.

(Egypt),** Mr. Nasser KADDUR (*Syrian Arab Republic*),** Mr. Kahono MARTOHADINEGORO (*Indonesia*),*** Mr. Moustapha OULD KHALIFA (*Mauritania*),* Mr. Siegfried SCHUMM (*Federal Republic of Germany*),** Mr. Earl D. SOHM (*United States of America*),* Mr. Miljenko VUKOVIĆ (*Yugoslavia*)* and 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.

39/306. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 October 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GUINEA, HAITI, ICELAND, INDIA, JAPAN, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, TURKEY, VENEZUELA and ZIMBABWE for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRIA, BENIN, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, JAPAN, LIBERIA, MALI, PAKISTAN, PORTUGAL, QATAR, ROMANIA, SAINT LUCIA, SWAZILAND, TUNISIA and VENEZUELA.

As a result, 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.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

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

39/307. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly at its 53rd plenary meeting, on 7 November 1984, and the Security Council at its 2561st meeting, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, five members of the Court for a nine-year term beginning on 6 February 1985 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Taslim Olawale ELIAS (*Nigeria*), Mr. Manfred LACHS (*Poland*), Mr. Hermann MOSLER (*Federal Republic of Germany*), Mr. Shigeru ODA (*Japan*) and Mr. Abdallah Fikri EL-KHANI (*Syrian Arab Republic*).⁷

The following persons were elected:

Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (*Nigeria*),
Mr. Jens Evensen (*Norway*),
Mr. Manfred Lachs (*Poland*),
Mr. Ni Zhengyu (*China*),
Mr. Shigeru Oda (*Japan*).

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Mr. Taslim Olawale ELIAS (*Nigeria*),*** President, Mr. José SETTE CÂMARA (*Brazil*),* Vice-President, Mr. Manfred LACHS (*Poland*),*** Mr. Platon Dmitrievich MOROZOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),* Mr. Nagendra SINGH (*India*),** Mr. José María RUDA (*Argentina*),** Mr. Shigeru ODA (*Japan*),*** Mr. Roberto AGO (*Italy*),* Mr. Stephen SCHWEBEL (*United States of America*),* Sir Robert Y. JENNINGS (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** Mr. Guy LADREIT DE LACHARRIÈRE (*France*),** Mr. Kéba MBAYE (*Senegal*),** Mr. Mohammed BEDJAOUI (*Algeria*),* Mr. Ni Zhengyu (*China*)*** and Mr. Jens EVENSEN (*Norway*).***

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1988.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 1994.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, documents A/39/357/Rev.1-S/16680/Rev.1 and Add.1; and A/39/354-S/16676, A/39/358-S/16681 and Add.1.*

39/308. Appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

At its 67th and 86th plenary meetings, on 20 November and 5 December 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 12 of its resolution 38/129 of 19 December 1983, appointed BARBADOS, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GHANA, the LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, the NETHERLANDS, ROMANIA, SIERRA LEONE, the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TURKEY, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and VENEZUELA members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

39/309. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 3 to 5, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 and its resolution 36/181 of 17 December 1981, elected AUSTRALIA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ECUADOR, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, IRAQ, the IVORY COAST, LESOTHO, MEXICO, the PHILIPPINES, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, TURKEY, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and VENEZUELA members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA, CHINA, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, IRAQ, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, PANAMA, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, TURKEY, the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and VENEZUELA.

As a result, the Industrial Development 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.

39/310. Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with section I, paragraph 1, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, elected BOTSWANA, BULGARIA, CANADA, COLOMBIA, GHANA, INDIA, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, the LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALTA, MEXICO, the NIGER, OMAN, PANAMA, POLAND, SRI LANKA, TUNISIA, TURKEY and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AFGHANISTAN, BOTSWANA, BURUNDI, the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CANADA, COLOMBIA, GREECE, GUINEA, INDIA, JAMAICA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, OMAN, POLAND, SENEGAL, SPAIN, THAILAND, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and URUGUAY.

As a result, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme 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,** TOGO,** TUNISIA,*** TURKEY,*** UGANDA,* UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST 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.

39/311. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council,⁸ elected, in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, the IVORY COAST, KENYA, MEXICO, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, TURKEY, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA members of the World Food Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BOTSWANA, CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, the GAMBIA, GREECE, INDIA, MEXICO, THAILAND, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA.

As a result, the World Food 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,*** 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.

39/312. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council,⁹ elected, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, BANGLADESH, the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, the NETHERLANDS, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and YUGOSLAVIA members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, the NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and YUGOSLAVIA.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is composed of the following Member 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.

39/313. Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly decided to defer until its fortieth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, since no candidate had been put forward by the regional groups.

39/314. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,¹⁰ elected Mr. Mostafa Kamal TOLBA Executive Direc-

⁸ Economic and Social Council decision 1984/154 of 23 May 1984. See also A/39/297, para. 2.

⁹ Economic and Social Council decisions 1984/154 of 23 May 1984 and 1984/180 of 26 July 1984. See also A/39/298, para. 4.

¹⁰ A/39/799, para. 3.

tor of the United Nations Environment Programme for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1985.

39/315. Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General¹¹ of Mr. Abd-El Rahman KHANE as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a further period of two years ending on 31 December 1986, or until the date on which the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization assumed office, whichever was earlier.

39/316. Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General.¹²

39/317. Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹³ appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985:

Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz,
Mr. Jobst Holborn,
Mrs. Virginia Housholder,
Mr. Igor Vasilevich Khalevinski,
Mr. Rachid Lahlou.

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: 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. Banbit A. ROY (*India*),** 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.

39/318. Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁴ appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

(a) For a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985:

Mr. Amjad Ali,
Mr. Ernesto Battisti,
Mr. Javier Castillo Ayala,
Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov,
Mr. Dominique Souchet,
Mr. Wang Liansheng;

(b) For a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985:

Mr. Yasuo Noguchi.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Andrzej ABRASZEWSKI (*Poland*),* Mr. Amjad ALI (*Pakistan*),*** Mr. Mohammed Sadiq AL-MAHDI (*Iraq*),* Mr. Ernesto BATTISTI (*Italy*),*** Mr. Javier CASTILLO AYALA (*Mexico*),*** Mr.

¹¹ A/39/800, para. 3.

¹² A/39/798.

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17, document A/39/725, para. 6.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/39/726, para. 5.

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 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.

39/319. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁵ appointed the Auditor-General of GHANA as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1985.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows: Senior President of the Audit Office of BELGIUM,* Auditor-General of GHANA*** and Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the PHILIPPINES.**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1986.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1988.

39/320. Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁶ confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985:

Mr. Jean Guyot,
Mr. George Johnston,
Mr. Michiya Matsukawa.

As a result, the Investments Committee is composed as follows: 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 Ireland*),** Mr. Braj Kumar NEHRU (*India*),* Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE (*Switzerland*),** Mr. Emmanuel Noi OMABOE (*Ghana*)** and Mr. Stanisław RACZKOWSKI (*Poland*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

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

39/321. Appointment of two members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁷ appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1985:

Mr. Luis María de Posadas Montero,
Mr. Endre Ustor.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. MUTUALE TSHIKANKIE (*Zaire*),* President, Mr. Samarendranath SEN (*India*),* Vice-President, Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey KEAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** Vice-President, Mr. Endre USTOR (*Hungary*),*** Mr. Herbert REIS (*United States of America*),** Mr. Luis María DE POSADAS MONTERO (*Uruguay*)*** and Mr. Roger PINTO (*France*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

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

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/39/727, para. 5.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/39/728, para. 4.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/39/729, para. 4.

39/322. Appointment of six members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:¹⁸

(a) Appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

(i) For a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1985:

Mr. Amjad Ali,
Mr. Michael O. Ani,
Mr. Omar Sirry,
Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov,
Mr. M. A. Vellodi;

(ii) For a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1985:

Mr. Carlos S. Vegega;

(b) Designated Mr. Carlos S. Vegega as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1985.

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: 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 (*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.

39/323. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 33rd and 105th plenary meetings, on 22 October and 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected AUSTRALIA, DENMARK, MADAGASCAR, THAILAND and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of MALTA, the NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN and ZIMBABWE.

As a result, 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.

39/324. Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General.¹⁹

39/325. Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,²⁰ appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra MISHRA as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/39/820, para. 11.

¹⁹ A/39/852.

²⁰ A/39/832, para. 2.

39/326. Appointment of three members of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations²¹

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of NICARAGUA, PANAMA and PERU as members of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, with effect from 1 January 1985, to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL and CHILE.²²

As a result, the Special Committee is composed of the following 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.

39/327. Appointment of two members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries²³

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of HAITI and NIGERIA as members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, with effect from 1 January 1985, to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of BENIN and GUYANA.²⁴

As a result, the *Ad Hoc* Committee is composed of the following 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.

²¹ See also sect. IX, resolution 39/81.

²² See A/39/849.

²³ See also sect. IX, resolution 39/84.

²⁴ A/39/850, A/39/851.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee***39/401. Organization of the thirty-ninth session**

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report,²⁵ adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the thirty-ninth session.

39/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd and 27th plenary meetings, on 21 September and 9 October 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first,²⁶ second²⁷ and third²⁸ reports, adopted the agenda²⁹ and the allocation of agenda items³⁰ for the thirty-ninth session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,³¹ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

39/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the thirty-ninth session

At its 3rd, 27th and 32nd plenary meetings, on 21 September and 9 and 17 October 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences³² and of the General Committee,³³ decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the thirty-ninth session:

- (a) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports;
- (b) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;
- (c) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (d) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
- (e) Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements;
- (f) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (g) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (h) Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations;
- (i) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (j) Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (k) United Nations Council for Namibia;

²⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/39/250, paras. 2-20.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/39/250, paras. 21-28.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/39/250/Add.1, para. 2.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/39/250/Add.2, paras. 1 and 2.

²⁹ For the printed text of the agenda (A/39/251 and Add.1 and 2), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v. A numerical listing of agenda items also appears as annex III to the present volume.

³⁰ For the printed text of the allocation of agenda items (A/39/252 and Add.1 and 2), see sect. I.

³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/39/250, para. 23.*

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

39/405. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1984, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General dated 14 September 1984.³⁴

39/406. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1984, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia".

39/413. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.³⁵

39/414. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.³⁶

39/420. Activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³⁷

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1984, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations contained in chapter II, paragraph 10, of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.³⁸

39/424. Venue of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development³⁹

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly decided that the preferred venue of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development should be Geneva, provided that that would

³² See A/39/482 and Add. 1-3.

³³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/39/250, para. 19, and document A/39/250/Add.2, para. 3.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, document A/39/490.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1)*.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 4 (A/39/4)*.

³⁷ See also sect. II, resolution 39/93.

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23)*.

³⁹ See also sect. III, resolution 39/160.

not entail any additional expenditure for the United Nations.

39/425. Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations:⁴⁰

- (a) Invited the Governments of Member States:
 - (i) To organize appropriate observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in their respective countries, involving the widest possible participation;
 - (ii) 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 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;
 - (iii) 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";
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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;
- (d) 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.

39/453. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, VIII and IX (part I, sects. A, B and P, and part II, sects. A to E) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁴¹

39/454. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

A

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, 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.

⁴⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/39/49), para. 72.

B

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 12 April 1985, 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 negotiations.

39/455. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council".

39/456. Suspension of the thirty-ninth session

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly decided to resume its thirty-ninth session, at a date to be announced, for the sole purpose of considering the following agenda items:

- Item 11: Report of the Security Council;
- Item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council;
- Item 17 (i): Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- Item 25: The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives;
- Item 38: Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development;
- Item 41: Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America;
- Item 42: Question of Cyprus;
- Item 43: Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;
- Item 44: Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq;
- Item 81 (j): Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance;
- Item 110: Programme planning;
- Item 115: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations;
- Item 140: Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire.

39/457. Report of the Security Council

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 9 April 1985, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.⁴²

39/459. Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 12 April 1985, the General Assembly:

- (a) Reaffirmed the need to ensure a successful outcome for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the

⁴¹ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

⁴² Ibid., Supplement No. 2 (A/39/2).

Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985 in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 35/136 of 11 December 1980 and 39/129 of 14 December 1984;

(b) Decided to request the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory body for the Con-

ference to resume its third session in New York for a period of no more than seven days starting from 29 April 1985, in order to complete successfully its preparatory work for the Conference;

(c) Decided to request the Economic and Social Council to consider, with priority, during its first regular session of 1985, the results of the deliberations of the preparatory body.

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

39/415. Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.⁴³

39/423. Study on deterrence and its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee:⁴⁴

(a) Requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title: "Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters", as recommended by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁵ 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 General Assembly at its forty-first session;

(b) Requested 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.

3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee

39/407. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1984, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.⁴⁶

39/421. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,⁴⁷ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

39/422. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,⁴⁸ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda items 45-65 and 142, document A/39/760.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/39/749, para. 68.

⁴⁵ A/39/549.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31, document A/39/669.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 78, document A/39/717/Rev.1, para. 4.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 79, document A/39/670, para. 5.

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

39/426. Development and international economic co-operation

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of part I of the report of the Second Committee.⁴⁹

39/427. Report of the Secretary-General on social aspects of development

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁰ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on social aspects of development.⁵¹

39/428. Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵² recalling the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,⁵³ containing, *inter alia*, the features of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development:

(a) Decided to establish an Informal Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Long-term Financial and Institutional Arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which should meet to permit a broad exchange of views on ways and means to facilitate the bringing into effect of the arrangements;

(b) Recommended that the Working Group should begin its deliberations as soon as possible and meet as necessary, so as to complete its work before the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to be held from 28 May to 7 June 1985;

(c) Decided to continue the existing operating procedures of the Financing System and urged all countries to contribute to its operation.

39/429. Environment

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁴

(a) Took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twelfth session;⁵⁵

(b) Took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the

United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.⁵⁶

39/430. United Nations Special Fund

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly took note of part XIII of the report of the Second Committee.⁵⁷

39/431. Special programmes of economic assistance

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:⁵⁸

(a) Took note of the summary reports of the Secretary-General on Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru⁵⁹ and on Tonga;⁶⁰

(b) Took note of the oral report made on 5 November 1984 by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator⁶¹ on the steps taken to implement General Assembly resolution 38/217 of 20 December 1983, entitled "Special assistance to alleviate the economic and social problems faced in regions of Honduras and Nicaragua as a result of the May 1982 floods and other subsequent natural disasters";

(c) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance provided by the United Nations system.⁶²

39/432. Protectionism and structural adjustment

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶³ decided to refer to its fortieth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment".⁶⁴

39/433. Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁵ decided to refer to its fortieth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States".⁶⁵

39/434. Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries; status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁶ took note of the following documents:

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/39/790.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/39/790/Add.1, para. 9.

⁵¹ A/39/171-E/1984/54.

⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.5, para. 12.

⁵³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.9, para. 22.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25).

⁵⁶ A/39/432.

⁵⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.12.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 83, document A/39/793, para. 80.

⁵⁹ A/39/392, sect. II.

⁶⁰ A/39/392/Add.1.

⁶¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 34th meeting*, paras. 1-8.

⁶² A/39/393 and Add.1.

⁶³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.3, para. 42.

⁶⁴ See A/C.2/39/L.4. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 69, document A/36/694/Add.3, para. 41.

⁶⁵ A/C.2/39/L.80. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.3, para. 22.

(a) Note by the Secretary-General⁶⁶ transmitting a progress report by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.⁶⁷

39/435. Report of the Secretary-General on analysis of the mandates of, and problems addressed by, the United Nations system in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁸ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on analysis of the mandates of, and problems addressed by, the United Nations system in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.⁶⁹

39/436. Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷⁰ decided to refer to its forty-second session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system".⁷¹

39/437. Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷⁰ took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General⁷² transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon;⁷³

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the further implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/214;⁷⁴

(c) Note by the Secretary-General⁷⁵ transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Reporting to the Economic and Social Council" and comments of the Secretary-General thereon;⁷⁶

(d) Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly decision 37/442 of 20 December 1982, on the further implementation of Assembly resolution 32/197.⁷⁷

39/438. International conference on money and finance for development

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷⁸ decided to refer to its fortieth session for consideration the draft decision entitled "International conference on money and finance for development".⁷⁹

39/439. Operational activities for development

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸⁰ took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General⁸¹ transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Office for Projects Execution of the United Nations Development Programme" and comments of the Secretary-General thereon;⁸²

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries;⁸³

(c) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1984 and its thirty-first session.⁸⁴

39/440. Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸⁰ took note of the note by the Secretary-General⁸⁵ transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund.

39/441. Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸⁰ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities.⁸⁶

39/442. Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸⁷ 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

⁶⁶ A/39/462 and Add.1.

⁶⁷ A/39/192.

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.7, para. 15.*

⁶⁹ A/39/154-E/1984/46 and Corr.1.

⁷⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.8, para. 10.*

⁷¹ A/C.2/39/L.5. For the printed text, see decision 35/439, annex.

⁷² A/39/94-E/1984/60.

⁷³ A/39/94/Add.1-E/1984/60/Add.1.

⁷⁴ A/39/97-E/1984/59.

⁷⁵ A/39/281-E/1984/81 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁷⁶ A/39/281/Add.2-E/1984/81/Add.2 and Corr.1.

⁷⁷ A/39/476.

⁷⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.17, para. 17.*

⁷⁹ A/C.2/39/L.115. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.17, para. 4.*

⁸⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 81, document A/39/791, para. 30.*

⁸¹ A/39/80.

⁸² A/39/80/Add.1.

⁸³ A/39/308-E/1984/118.

⁸⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 10 (E/1984/20).*

⁸⁵ A/39/537.

⁸⁶ DP/1984/42 and Add.1-3.

⁸⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/39/789, para. 49.*

law, requested in Assembly resolution 38/144 of 19 December 1983 as adopted.

39/443. Reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:⁸⁸

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its reconvened special session, held from 11 to 29 June 1984;⁸⁹

(b) Decided to request the Chairman, together with the other officers of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its reconvened special session, and with the assistance of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, to initiate consultations aimed at overcoming the current impasse regarding the negotiations on the draft code of conduct on transnational corporations, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the proposals of the Chairman and the Rapporteur and the progress achieved thus far during the special session;

(c) Decided to request the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to prepare a study on the outstanding issues in the draft code of conduct, including, *inter alia*, the questions of international law and international obligations *vis-à-vis* national legislation, to be circulated to Governments prior to the reconvened special session;

(d) Decided to reconvene the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations for one week in June 1985 for the Commission to examine the study requested in subparagraph (c) above and, in the light of that examination and the results of the consultations mentioned in subparagraph (b) above, to prepare a report, including suggestions regarding the most appropriate steps to be taken to complete the code of conduct, to be submitted, for consideration, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 and to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

39/444. Consumer protection

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:⁹⁰

(a) Took note of the consensus reached, on an *ad referendum* basis, on the guidelines for consumer protection annexed to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/39/L.139;⁹¹

(b) Decided to consider the draft resolution for adoption at a resumed session in 1985.⁹¹

39/445. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁹⁰ took note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the world population situation in 1983;⁹²

(b) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/150";⁹³

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;⁹⁴

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s;⁹⁵

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.⁹⁶

39/446. World industrial restructuring and redeployment

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁹⁷ requested the Secretary-General to issue the text of resolution 39/235 as an addendum to the report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.⁹⁸

39/447. Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁹⁷ decided to refer to its fortieth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development", annexed to the letter dated 17 September 1984 from the President of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the Secretary-General.⁹⁹

39/448. Report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁹⁷ took note of the report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.⁹⁸

39/458. Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 9 April 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,¹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰¹

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/39/789/Add.1, para. 23.

⁸⁹ E/1984/9/Add.2.

⁹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/39/789/Add.2, para. 11.

⁹¹ See sect. V, resolution 39/248.

⁹² A/39/128-E/1984/35.

⁹³ A/39/223.

⁹⁴ A/39/272-E/1984/99.

⁹⁵ A/39/289-E/1984/107 and Add.1.

⁹⁶ A/39/326-E/1984/111.

⁹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/39/790/Add.4, para. 29.

⁹⁸ ID/CONF.5/46 and Corr.1.

⁹⁹ A/C.2/39/8. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see ID/CONF.5/46 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. C.

¹⁰⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 81, document A/39/791, para. 30.

¹⁰¹ A/39/284 and Add.1.

5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee

39/404. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 31 October 1984, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.¹⁰²

39/408. Question of Tokelau

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹⁰³ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁰⁴ and having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand with regard to Tokelau,¹⁰⁵ notes with appreciation the willingness of the administering Power to maintain its close co-operation with the United Nations in the exercise of its responsibility towards Tokelau. The Assembly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and reaffirms further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of that right. In this regard, the Assembly notes that the people of the Territory have expressed the view that, at the present time, they do not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. The Assembly welcomes the assurances of the administering Power that it will continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory and notes that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance in the event that they should desire to change their status. The Assembly calls upon the administering Power to continue its programme of political education within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly notes with satisfaction that the administering Power is making a compilation of all laws and regulations applying to the Territory, including traditional laws, and urges the administering Power to expedite this process as well as the translation of the laws and regulations into Tokelauan. The Assembly is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to inform the Tokelauan people of the consideration of their Territory by the United Nations. The Assembly recognizes that the political and economic development of Tokelau is an important element in the process of self-determination. In this connection, the Assembly notes with satisfaction that the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau is assuming greater authority in local political, economic and financial affairs. The Assembly notes further the continuing efforts of the administering Power to promote the economic development of the Territory and

the measures it has taken to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. In this connection, the Assembly notes with satisfaction the conclusion, in September 1983, of a fisheries access agreement with the American Tunaboat Association covering the combined economic zones of the Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tuvalu and the State of Western Samoa. The Assembly notes that the Treaty of Tokelau, between New Zealand and the United States of America, which delimits the maritime boundary between Tokelau and American Samoa, entered into force on 3 September 1983. The Assembly is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid to the Territory. The Assembly notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the administering Power to make improvements in the fields of public health, public works and education. The Assembly reiterates its expression of appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as to the regional organizations, for their assistance to Tokelau and calls upon them to continue providing assistance to the Territory. Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Assembly considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session."

39/409. Question of Pitcairn

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹⁰³ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁰⁶ takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland¹⁰⁷ affirming the policy of his Government to respect the wishes of the people of Pitcairn when it considers the future constitutional arrangements for the Territory and to give further encouragement to the people of Pitcairn to pursue the way of life that they themselves have chosen and that best suits their own particular circumstances. The Assembly calls once again upon the administering Power to continue to take the necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the people of Pitcairn. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to

¹⁰² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/39/615.*

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 18, document A/39/696, part I, para. 25.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chaps. IV and XIV.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 14th meeting, paras. 11-14.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XV.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 16th meeting, paras. 45-50.

examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session.”

39/410. Question of Gibraltar

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹⁰³ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

“The General Assembly, noting that the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed a Declaration on 10 April 1980 at Lisbon,¹⁰⁸ intending, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to resolve the problem of Gibraltar, agreeing to that end to start negotiations aimed at overcoming all the differences between them on Gibraltar, agreeing also to the re-establishment of direct communications in the region, the Government of Spain having decided to suspend the application of the measures at present in force, and both Governments agreeing to base future co-operation on reciprocity and full equality of rights, noting that both Governments agreed on 8 January 1982 in London to fix the date of 20 April 1982 for the full implementation of the Lisbon Declaration, including the initiation of negotiations and the simultaneous re-establishment of direct communications in the region, and noting that, when it was subsequently agreed to postpone these arrangements, both Governments expressed their determination to keep alive the process initiated by the Lisbon Declaration of April 1980 and their intention to set a new date for its implementation, welcomes the fact that both Governments agreed on 27 November 1984 at Brussels, in a joint statement,¹⁰⁹ to apply by not later than 15 February 1985 the Lisbon Declaration in all its parts, and urges both Governments to make possible the initiation of the negotiations as envisaged in the consensus adopted by the Assembly on 14 December 1973,¹¹⁰ with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.”

39/411. Question of St. Helena

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹¹¹ having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹¹² and having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,¹⁰⁷ as the administering Power, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly noted the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in relation to their future political status and, in that regard, urged the administering Power, in consultation with the legislative Council, and other representatives of the people

of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of this Territory and in that connection reaffirmed the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expressed the hope that the administering Power would continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of forestry and the handicrafts industry. The Assembly noted the willingness of the administering Power to revitalize the fishing industry of the Territory. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly noted with concern the presence of a military base on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalled all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Noting the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration, the Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching such a mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to St. Helena, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session.

39/412. 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

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹¹³ adopted the following text:

“1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the Special Committee's agenda entitled “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”,¹¹⁴ and recalling its decision 38/419 of 7 December 1983 on this subject, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the requests repeatedly addressed to them by the Assembly, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983, to withdraw immediately and uncon-

¹⁰⁸ See A/AC.109/603 and Corr.1, para. 13.

¹⁰⁹ See A/39/732, annex.

¹¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030)*, p. 111, agenda item 23.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/39/696 (part I), para. 26.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chaps. IV, V and XVI.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 104, document A/39/663, para. 12.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. VI.

ditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

"2. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms 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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned in that regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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 of the United Nations. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and of other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges 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 the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

"3. The General Assembly deplores the fact that South Africa and the colonial Powers continue to engage in activities and dispositions of a military character and to establish and maintain bases and other military installations in Namibia and other colonial Territories in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"4. The General Assembly condemns all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which deny the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence.

"5. The General Assembly notes that, in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, struggling for freedom and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

"6. The General Assembly, noting that in Namibia, the South African Government has continued to expand its network of military bases and carried out a massive buildup of its military forces, condemns any continuing co-operation of certain Western States and other States

with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. The Assembly condemns South Africa for its ever increasing and large-scale military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its recruitment of mercenaries and other foreign agents in order to carry out its policies of internal repression and its military attacks against independent African States. In this connection, the Assembly calls upon all States to co-operate in taking effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,¹¹⁵ the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984,¹¹⁶ the Final Communiqué of the Regional Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1984,¹¹⁷ the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,¹¹⁸ and the relevant decisions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca (Morocco) from 16 to 19 January 1984.¹¹⁹

"7. The General Assembly, accordingly, demands the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, as well as the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the Territory. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

"8. The General Assembly condemns any continued military collaboration and support which certain Western States and other States render to the Government of South Africa and calls upon all States to cease such collaboration and support to that Government, particularly the sale of weapons and other *matériel*, which increases its capacity to wage wars against neighbouring African States. In particular, the Assembly calls upon all Governments to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa. In this connection, the Assembly draws particular attention to the relevant provisions of its resolution 38/36 of 1 December 1983, the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,¹²⁰ and the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia¹²¹ adopted by the United

¹¹⁵ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I.

¹¹⁶ A/AC.115/L.611.

¹¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24)* part III, chap. II, sect. C.1.

¹¹⁸ A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

¹¹⁹ See A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1.

¹²⁰ *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.

¹²¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24)*, part II, chap. III, sect. B.

Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok.

"9. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The continuing assistance rendered to the South African régime by certain Western States and other States in the military and nuclear fields belies their stated opposition to the racist practice of the South African régime and makes them willing partners of its hegemonistic and criminal policies. The Assembly accordingly condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western States and other States with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

"10. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly intensified flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States.

"11. The General Assembly recalls its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

"12. The General Assembly strongly deprecates the establishment and maintenance by colonial Powers and

their allies of military bases and other installations in the colonial Territories under their administration which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"13. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with its relevant resolutions and in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

"14. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. While it has been argued that the servicing of such installations creates employment, nevertheless, the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

"15. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"16. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session."

6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

39/416. Internal Audit Division

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹²² recognized the continuing and invaluable contribution of the Internal Audit Division of the Secretariat in ensuring that internal controls were operating effectively and decided to request the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the Internal Audit Division as recommended by the Board of Auditors,¹²³ taking into account, *inter alia*:

(a) Staff qualifications;

(b) The adequacy of audit coverage of United Nations programmes, particularly in offices away from Headquarters, in the light of the decentralization of accounting functions;

(c) The need for training in order to keep abreast of contemporary audit practices and techniques;

and to report thereon in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.

39/417. Statute of the International Civil Service Commission

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹²⁴ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the statute of the International Civil Service Commission.¹²⁵

¹²² *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 108, document A/39/618, para. 13.

¹²³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/39/5 and Corr.1), vol. 1, para. 107.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 117, document A/39/718/Add.1, para. 10.

¹²⁵ A/C.5/39/13.

39/449. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹²⁶ took note of chapters I, III (part I, sect. B, and part II, sect. F), V (sect. C), VI (sect. C), VIII and IX (part I, sects. C, F, G, I and Q, and part II, sects. F and G) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.¹²⁷

39/450. Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹²⁸ decided:

(a) To defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal¹²⁹ until its fortieth session;

(b) To consider at its fortieth session how to proceed with the examination of this matter at that session.

39/451. Amendments to the Staff Rules

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹³⁰ took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the amendments to the Staff Rules.¹³¹

¹²⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/39/847 para. 4.*

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 112, document A/39/842, para. 12.

¹²⁹ A/C.5/39/7 and Corr.1.

¹³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 116, document A/39/845, para. 21.*

¹³¹ A/C.5/39/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

39/452. Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹³² took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.¹³³

39/460. Programme planning

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 12 April 1985, the General Assembly, having considered with appreciation the statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management before the Fifth Committee on 26 October 1984¹³⁴ concerning, *inter alia*, section II, paragraph 7 (c) (iii) of Assembly resolution 38/227 A of 20 December 1983, decided to take note of the information and assurance provided by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management in his statement.

39/461. Amendments to the Financial Rules of the United Nations

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 12 April 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹³⁵ took note of the amendments to the Financial Rules of the United Nations promulgated by the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report.¹³⁶

¹³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 118, document A/39/846, para. 10.*

¹³³ A/C.5/39/15 and Corr.1.

¹³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee, 17th meeting, para. 46.*

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 110, document A/39/840, para. 14.

¹³⁶ A/C.5/39/21 and Corr.1, annex.

7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee**39/418. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:¹³⁷

(a) 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,¹³⁸ established in accordance with General 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;

(b) 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 for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment;

(c) Decided to request the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the thirty-ninth session;

(d) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Draft Body of Principles

for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment".

39/419. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:¹³⁹

(a) Decided to defer until its fortieth session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences;¹⁴⁰

(b) 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;

(c) Decided to request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences.

¹³⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 136, document A/39/784, para. 9.*

¹³⁸ A/C.6/39/L.10.

¹³⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 137, document A/39/785, para. 5.*

¹⁴⁰ A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.6/39/6.



RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly during its thirty-ninth session

*Addendum**

16 September 1985

DECISIONS

CONTENTS

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS				
39/324	Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development			
	Decision B (A/39/PV.108, para. 24)	17 (i)	16 September 1985	2
B. OTHER DECISIONS				
Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee				
39/454	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development			
	Decision C (A/39/PV.108, para. 33)	38	16 September 1985	2
39/462	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (A/39/PV.108, para. 29)	25	16 September 1985	2
39/463	Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (A/39/PV.108, para. 59)	41	16 September 1985	2
39/464	Question of Cyprus (A/39/PV.108, para. 60)	42	16 September 1985	2
39/465	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (A/39/PV.108, para. 61)	43	16 September 1985	2
39/466	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (A/39/PV.108, para. 62)	44	16 September 1985	3
39/467	Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire (A/39/PV.108, para. 63)	140	16 September 1985	3

* The present addendum contains the decisions adopted at the closing meeting of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, on 16 September 1985. For the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly from 18 September 1984 to 12 April 1985, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/39/51)*.

DECISIONS

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

39/324. Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

B¹

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly:

(a) Took note of the statement by which the President of the Assembly indicated that the Secretary-General was continuing his consultations in regard to an appointment to the post of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and hoped to be in a position to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference at the fortieth session of the Assembly, and that, in the interim, the senior Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference would continue to act as Officer-in-Charge of the Conference;

(b) Decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".

B. OTHER DECISIONS

Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

39/454. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

C²

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development".

39/462. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

39/463. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America".

39/464. Question of Cyprus

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of Cyprus".

39/465. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations".

¹ As a result, decision 39/324 contained in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/39/51)*, sect. X.A, should be considered as decision 39/324 A.

² For decisions 39/454 A and B, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/39/51)*, sect. X.B.1.

39/466. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq".

39/467. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 September 1985, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire".

ANNEX I

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly. The composition of an organ will be found in the volume of resolutions and decisions for the session indicated on the page of that volume given in the right-hand column.

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	39	125
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on International Terrorism	27	119
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports	31, vol. I	19
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	39	308
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations ^a	38	92
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean ^b		
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	28, vol. I	21
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (members appointed by the General Assembly)	27	29
Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year	35	278
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	39	305
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	34	200
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	39	303
Board of Auditors	39	306
Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund ^c	32	228
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture ^d	36	185
Committee against Torture	39	199
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	39	304
Committee for the United Nations Population Award ^e	36	135
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa	20	18
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments ^f	10	31
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	10	49
Committee on Conferences	38	240

^a See also sect. III, resolution 39/158.

^b By a communication dated 26 July 1984 (see A/38/828), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, he had appointed UGANDA as a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. As a result the *Ad Hoc* Committee is composed of the following 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 KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

^c See also decisions 36/424 and 39/430.

^d See also A/39/662, para. 1.

^e See also Economic and Social Council decision 1982/188; and A/39/537, para. 2.

^f Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the thirty-ninth session (see sect. X.A, decisions 39/302, 39/303 and 39/304).

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
Committee on Contributions	39	305
Committee on Disarmament ^a	S-10	15
Committee on Information	39	110
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	31, vol. I	195
Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	37	166
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ^b		
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination ^c		
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	31, vol. I	195
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	35	89
Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	37	135
Conference on Disarmament ^a	S-10	15
Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	37	285
Credentials Committee	39	300
Disarmament Commission	S-10	12
Economic and Social Council	39	302
Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development	37	159
General Committee ^d		
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	39	303
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries ^k	35	165
Industrial Development Board	39	303
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	34	154
International Civil Service Commission	39	307
International Court of Justice	39	302
International Law Commission ^l	36	255
Investments Committee	39	306
Joint Inspection Unit	39	301
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations ^m	30	138
Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations	38	288
Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development	39	100
Preparatory Committee for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	38	69
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	38	300
Security Council	39	307
Special Committee against Apartheid	29, vol. II	2
Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	39	308
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	32	226
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	30	153
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	38	284
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	28, vol. II	1

^a The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984 (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1)*, para. 21).

^b Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (see resolution 34/180). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/39/45)*, vol. II, annex IV.

^c Established in accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (see resolution 2106 A (XX)). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18)*, para. 7.

^d See sect. X.A, decisions 39/302, 39/303 and 39/304.

^k See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/38/39)*, sect. II.B.

^l *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/37/10), para. 4.

^m *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37), para. 3.

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize	21	62
Trade and Development Board ⁿ	31, vol. I	54
Trusteeship Council ^o	22, vol. I	53
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	39	306
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	37	280
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	3, part I	25
United Nations Council for Namibia	33	27
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee ^p	9	5
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation ...	28, vol. II	2
United Nations Staff Pension Committee (members appointed by the General Assembly)	37	284
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	25	31
World Food Council	39	304

ⁿ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/37/15), vol. II, part two, annex III.

^o See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, para. 1.

^p See also resolution 1344 (XIII).

ANNEX II

CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This list provides a reference to the conventions, declarations and other instruments the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions and decisions.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>
Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague and Supplementary Agreement	{ 84 (I) 2902 (XXVI)
Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development	32/107
Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations	169 (II)
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization	3346 (XXIX)
Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	34/68
Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization	32/156
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space	2345 (XXII)
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	3281 (XXIX)
Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	34/169
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	39/46
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	317 (IV)
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	2777 (XXVI)
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space	3235 (XXIX)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	2530 (XXIV)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	34/180
Convention on the International Right of Correction	630 (VII)
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1040 (XI)
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity	2391 (XXIII)
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	640 (VII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	3166 (XXVII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	260 A (III)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies	179 (II)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	22 A (I)
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	31/72
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	2826 (XXVI)
Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space	1962 (XVIII)
Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction	2749 (XXV)
Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	2832 (XXVI)
Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade	35/46
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	1386 (XIV)
Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament	34/88
Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations ...	2625 (XXV)
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	2542 (XXIV)
Declaration on South Africa	34/93 O

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>
Declaration on Territorial Asylum	2312 (XXII)
Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse	39/142
Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa	39/29
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente	32/155
Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	36/55
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2263 (XXII)
Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	3201 (S-VI)
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples ...	1514 (XV)
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States	36/103
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty	2131 (XX)
Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations	2627 (XXV)
Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation	37/63
Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	33/73
Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe	36/100
Declaration on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons ..	1653 (XVI)
Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	2037 (XX)
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	3452 (XXX)
Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict	3318 (XXIX)
Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace	39/11
Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons	3447 (XXX)
Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons	2856 (XXVI)
Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	2734 (XXV)
Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind	3384 (XXX)
Definition of Aggression	3314 (XXIX)
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	34/146
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ..	2106 A (XX)
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i>	3068 (XXVIII)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol	2200 A (XXI)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2200 A (XXI)
International Declaration against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports	32/105 M
International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	2626 (XXV)
International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	35/56
Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes	37/10
Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting	37/92
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	2222 (XXI)
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	2373 (XXII)
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	2660 (XXV)
United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ..	1904 (XVIII)
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	217 A (III)
World Charter for Nature	37/7

ANNEX III

INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This index provides a reference, by agenda item, to the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its thirty-ninth session, from 18 September to 18 December 1984 and from 9 to 12 April 1985. For the numerical list of resolutions and decisions, see annex IV.

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Panama		
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation		
3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly:		
(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	Decision 39/301	300
(b) Report of the Credentials Committee	Resolutions 39/3 A and B	15
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly	Decision 39/302	300
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees	Decision 39/303	300
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	Decision 39/304	301
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	Decision 39/405	309
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee	Decision 39/401	309
	Decision 39/402	309
	Decision 39/403	309
	Decision 39/456	310
9. General debate		
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	Decision 39/413	309
11. Report of the Security Council ^a	Decision 39/457	310
	Resolution 39/43	250
	Resolution 39/102	201
	Resolution 39/103	201
	Resolution 39/104	202
	Resolution 39/105	203
	Resolution 39/106	203
	Resolution 39/107	203
	Resolution 39/108	204
	Resolution 39/109	205
	Resolution 39/110	205
	Resolution 39/111	206
	Resolution 39/112	207
	Resolution 39/113	208
	Resolution 39/114	208
	Resolution 39/115	209
	Resolution 39/116	210
	Resolution 39/117	210
	Resolution 39/118	211
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council ^a	Resolution 39/119	211
	Resolution 39/120	211
	Resolution 39/121	214
	Resolution 39/223	170
	Resolution 39/224	170
	Resolution 39/225	171
	Resolution 39/226	171
	Resolution 39/227	171
	Resolution 39/228	172
	Resolution 39/229	173
	Resolution 39/230	174
	Resolution 39/248	179
	Resolution 39/249	281

^aSee also sect. X.B.1, decision 39/456.

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
	Decision 39/442	313
	Decision 39/443	314
	Decision 39/444	314
	Decision 39/445	314
	Decision 39/449	319
	Decision 39/453	310
(a) Report of the Council		
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General		
(c) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
13. Report of the International Court of Justice	Decision 39/414	309
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Resolution 39/12	22
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs		
(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	Decision 39/323	307
(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	Decision 39/306	302
(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice	Decision 39/307	302
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections		
(a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board	Decision 39/309	303
(b) Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	Decision 39/310	303
(c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	Decision 39/311	304
(d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	Decision 39/312	304
(e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	Decision 39/313	304
(f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme	Decision 39/314	304
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments		
(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Decision 39/317	305
(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions	Decision 39/318	305
(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	Decision 39/319	306
(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee	Decision 39/320	306
(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	Decision 39/321	306
(f) International Civil Service Commission	Decision 39/322	307
(i) Appointment of members of the Commission		
(ii) Designation of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission		
(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	Decisions 39/305 A to C	301
(h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Decision 39/315	305
(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Decision 39/324	307
	Decision 39/456	310
(j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	Decision 39/325	307
(k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	Decision 39/316	305
	Resolution 39/30	237
	Resolution 39/31	238
	Resolution 39/32	239
	Resolution 39/33	240
	Resolution 39/34	241
	Resolution 39/35	242
	Resolution 39/36	243
	Resolution 39/37	244
	Resolution 39/38	245
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	Resolution 39/39	246
	Resolution 39/40	247
	Resolution 39/91	47
	Resolution 39/92	48
	Resolution 39/93	49
	Decision 39/408	315
	Decision 39/409	315
	Decision 39/410	316
	Decision 39/411	316
	Decision 39/420	309
(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		

Agenda item		Page
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General		
19. Admission of new members to the United Nations	Resolution 39/1	14
20. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/5	16
21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/7	17
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/8	18
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/9	20
24. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/14	23
25. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/4 Decision 39/456	15 310
26. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/6 Decision 39/404	17 315
27. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/48	26
28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/13	23
29. Question of Namibia	Resolutions 39/50 A to E	28
(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		
30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/47	26
31. Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	{ Resolution 39/2 Resolutions 39/72 A to G Decision 39/407	14 40 311
(a) Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>		
(b) Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports		
(c) Report of the Secretary-General		
32. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/10	21
33. Question of Palestine	Resolutions 39/49 A to D	27
(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People		
(b) Report of the Secretary-General		
34. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/73	45
35. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	Resolution 39/74	46
36. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General	Resolutions 39/146 A to C	50
37. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia	Decision 39/406	309
38. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development ^a	Decisions 39/454 A and B	310
39. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council	Decision 39/455	310
40. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations	{ Resolutions 39/161 A and B Decision 39/425	53 310
41. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America	Decision 39/456	310
42. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General	Decision 39/456	310
43. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations	Decision 39/456	310
44. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq	Decision 39/456	310
45. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	Resolution 39/51	57

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
46. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/52	57
47. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/53	58
48. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/54	59
49. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/55	60
50. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/56	60
51. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/57	61
52. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/58	62
53. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/147	75
54. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/59	63
55. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Disarmament Commission	{ Resolution 39/160 Decision 39/424	99 309
56. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/60	64
57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa		
(a) Implementation of the Declaration: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	Resolution 39/61 A	64
(b) Nuclear capability of South Africa	Resolution 39/61 B	65
(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission		
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General		
58. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/62	66
59. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session	{ Resolutions 39/148 D, M and Q	78
(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission	Resolution 39/148 R	87
(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/148 N	84
(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General		
(d) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/148 E	78
(e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolutions 39/148 C and K	77
(f) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolutions 39/148 F and P	79
(g) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session	Resolutions 39/148 L and O	83
(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission		
(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament		
(h) Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/148 A	76
(i) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/148 I	81
(j) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/148 J	82
(k) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	Resolutions 39/148 B and G	77
(l) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies		
(i) Work of the Advisory Board: report of the Secretary-General	Decision 39/423	311
(ii) Draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	Resolution 39/148 H	80
60. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly	Resolution 39/63 I	71
(a) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission	Resolution 39/63 E	69
(b) Freeze on nuclear weapons	Resolution 39/63 G	70

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
(c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/63 B	67
(d) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General	Resolutions 39/63 A, D and J	66
(e) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/73 E on a nuclear-arms freeze	Resolution 39/63 C	67
(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/63 H	70
(g) Disarmament and international security: report of the Security Council ..	Resolution 39/63 K	72
(h) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/63 F	70
61. Reduction of military budgets		
(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission	Resolution 39/64 A	72
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/64 B	73
62. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean	Resolution 39/149	88
63. World Disarmament Conference: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	Resolution 39/150	89
64. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	Resolutions 39/65 A to E	73
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament		
(b) Report of the Secretary-General		
65. General and complete disarmament	Resolutions 39/151 A, D and G	89
(a) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/151 B	90
(b) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/151 F	92
(c) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/151 C	90
(d) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: report of the Secretary-General		
(e) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/151 J	94
(f) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 39/151 H	92
(g) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/151 I	93
(h) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament	Resolution 39/151 E	91
66. Question of Antarctica: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/152	94
67. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/153	94
68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security		
(a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Security Council	Resolution 39/154	95
	Resolution 39/155	95
	Resolution 39/156	97
(b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/157	97
69. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations	Resolution 39/158	98
70. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	Resolution 39/94	101
71. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General	Resolutions 39/95 A to H	102
72. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space	Resolution 39/96	106
(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		
73. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations ..	Resolution 39/97	108
74. Questions relating to information	Resolutions 39/98 A and B	108
(a) Report of the Committee on Information		

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
(b) Report of the Secretary-General		
(c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
75. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Resolutions 39/99 A to K	115
(a) Report of the Commissioner-General		
(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East		
(c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine		
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General		
76. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/100	120
77. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/101	120
78. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India	Decision 39/421	311
79. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	Decision 39/422	311
80. Development and international economic co-operation	{ Resolution 39/218	167
	{ Decision 39/426	312
	{ Decision 39/438	313
(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	{ Resolution 39/162	125
	{ Decision 39/427	312
(i) Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade		
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General		
(b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/163	125
	{ Resolution 39/209	159
	{ Resolution 39/210	160
	{ Resolution 39/211	161
	{ Resolution 39/212	161
(c) Trade and development	{ Resolutions 39/213 A and B	162
	{ Resolution 39/214	162
	{ Decision 39/432	312
	{ Decision 39/433	312
	{ Decision 39/434	312
(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board		
(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General		
(d) Industrialization	{ Resolution 39/231	174
	{ Resolution 39/232	175
	{ Resolution 39/233	176
	{ Resolution 39/234	177
	{ Resolution 39/235	178
	{ Decision 39/446	314
	{ Decision 39/447	314
	{ Decision 39/448	314
(i) Report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization		
(ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board		
(iii) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization		
(e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	{ Resolution 39/164	126
	{ Decision 39/428	312
(f) Food problems	{ Resolution 39/165	126
	{ Resolution 39/166	127
(i) Report of the World Food Council		
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General		
(g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/215	163
	{ Resolution 39/216	163
	{ Decision 39/435	313
(h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/217	164
	{ Decision 39/436	313
	{ Decision 39/437	313
(i) Environment	{ Resolution 39/167	128
	{ Resolutions 39/168 A and B	129
	{ Decision 39/429	312

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
	(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	
	(ii) Report of the Secretary-General	
(j) Human settlements	Resolution 39/169	130
	Resolutions 39/170 A and B	131
	Resolution 39/171	132
	(i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements	
	(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General	
(k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/172	132
(l) United Nations Special Fund	Decision 39/430	312
(m) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	Resolution 39/173	133
(n) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/174	133
(o) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/175	135
(p) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/176	135
81. Operational activities for development	Resolution 39/219	167
(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/220	168
(b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General	Decision 39/439	313
(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund		
(d) United Nations Fund for Population Activities	Decision 39/440	313
(e) United Nations Volunteers programme		
(f) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	Resolution 39/221	169
(g) United Nations Children's Fund	Resolution 39/222	169
(h) World Food Programme		
(i) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General	Decision 39/441	313
(j) Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance: report of the Secretary-General ^a	Decision 39/458	314
82. Training and research		
(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Resolution 39/177	136
	Resolution 39/178	136
	(i) Report of the Executive Director	
	(ii) Report of the Secretary-General	
(b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University	Resolution 39/179	137
83. Special economic and disaster relief assistance		
(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/207	157
	Resolution 39/180	137
	Resolution 39/181	139
	Resolution 39/182	140
	Resolution 39/183	140
	Resolution 39/184	141
	Resolution 39/185	142
	Resolution 39/186	143
	Resolution 39/187	144
	Resolution 39/188	144
	Resolution 39/189	145
	Resolution 39/190	146
	Resolution 39/191	146
	Resolution 39/192	147
(b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/193	148
	Resolution 39/194	148
	Resolution 39/195	149
	Resolution 39/196	150
	Resolution 39/197	150
	Resolution 39/198	151
	Resolution 39/199	151
	Resolution 39/200	152
	Resolution 39/201	153
	Resolution 39/202	153
	Resolution 39/203	154
	Resolution 39/204	155
	Resolution 39/205	155
	Decision 39/431	312

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
(c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/206	156
84. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa	Resolution 39/15	184
85. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/22 Resolution 39/23	192 193
86. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/16	186
87. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/17 Resolution 39/18	187 190
88. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination		
(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination ...	Resolution 39/21	191
(b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/20	191
(c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i> : report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/19	190
89. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General ...	Resolution 39/24	194
90. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/25	194
91. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/26	195
92. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/122 Resolution 39/249	215 281
93. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace	{ Resolution 39/123 Resolution 39/124 Resolution 39/126 Resolution 39/127 Resolution 39/128	215 216 218 219 219
(a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General		
(b) Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women	{ Resolution 39/129 Decision 39/459	220 310
(c) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/125	216
94. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women	Resolution 39/130	221
(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women		
(b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General		
95. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	Resolution 39/131	222
96. Human rights and scientific and technological developments	{ Resolution 39/132 Resolution 39/133 Resolution 39/134	222 223 223
97. Question of a convention on the rights of the child	Resolution 39/135	224
98. International Covenants on Human Rights	{ Resolution 39/136 Resolution 39/138	225 226
(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee		
(b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General		
(c) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty ...	Resolution 39/137	226
99. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/46	197
100. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
(a) Report of the High Commissioner	Resolution 39/140	228
(b) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/139	227

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
101. International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/141 Resolution 39/142 Resolution 39/143	229 231 232
102. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms		
(a) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/124	Resolution 39/145	233
(b) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/144	233
103. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	Resolution 39/41	247
(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		
104. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	{ Resolution 39/42 Decision 39/412	248 316
105. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Resolution 39/43	250
(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		
106. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/44	254
107. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/45	254
108. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors	{ Resolution 39/66 Resolution 39/67 Decision 39/416	258 258 318
(a) United Nations		
(b) United Nations Development Programme		
(c) United Nations Children's Fund		
(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East		
(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research		
(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme		
(h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities		
(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation		
(j) United Nations Industrial Development Fund		
109. Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985	{ Resolution 39/236 Resolutions 39/237 A to C	265 268
110. Programme planning ^a	{ Resolution 39/238 Decision 39/460 Decision 39/461	270 319 319
(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General		
111. Financial emergency of the United Nations	Resolutions 39/239 A and B	271
(a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations		
(b) Report of the Secretary-General		
112. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	Resolution 39/241	272
(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		
(b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/240	272

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
(c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General	Decision 39/450	319
113. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit	Resolution 39/242	273
114. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences	Resolutions 39/68 A to D	258
115. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions ^a	Resolutions 39/247 A and B	280
116. Personnel questions	Resolution 39/243	274
(a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/245	274
(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/244	274
(c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/245 Decision 39/451	274 319
117. United Nations common system	{ Resolution 39/27 Resolution 39/69 Decision 39/417	256 260 318
(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission		
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General		
118. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	{ Resolution 39/246 Decision 39/452	276 319
119. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East		
(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General	Resolutions 39/28 A and B	256
(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 39/70 Resolutions 39/71 A and B	264 264
120. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/75	283
121. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/76	284
122. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/77	284
123. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States	Resolution 39/78	285
124. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States	Resolution 39/79	285
125. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/80	286
126. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	{ Resolution 39/81 Decision 39/326	286 308
127. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventeenth session	Resolution 39/82	287
128. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/83	288
129. Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	{ Resolution 39/84 Decision 39/327	289 308
130. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session	Resolution 39/85	290
131. United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/86	290
132. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	Resolution 39/87	291
133. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	Resolutions 39/88 A and B	292
134. Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 39/89	293
135. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process	Resolution 39/90	294
136. Draft body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons Under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	Decision 39/418	319

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
137. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General.....	Decision 39/419	319
138. Right of peoples to peace	Resolution 39/11	22
139. Critical economic situation in Africa	Resolution 39/29	24
140. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire	Decision 39/456	310
141. Countries stricken by desertification and drought	Resolution 39/208	158
142. Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind	Decision 39/415	311
143. Inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism and any actions by States aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign States	Resolution 39/159	99

ANNEX IV

CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check list includes all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its thirty-ninth session, from 18 September to 18 December 1984 and from 9 to 12 April 1985. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for those resolutions and decisions which were adopted by a formal vote. Unless otherwise indicated, all the votes were recorded votes. The details of the voting, which are available only for recorded votes, appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*); a complete tabulation of those results by Member State will be found in the annex to the *Index to proceedings of the General Assembly* (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.38).

RESOLUTIONS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/1	Admission of Brunei Darussalam to membership in the United Nations	19	3rd	21 September 1984		14
39/2	Situation in South Africa	31	13th	28 September 1984	133-0-2	14
39/3	Credentials of representatives to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly					
	Resolution A	3 (b)	32nd	17 October 1984		15
	Resolution B	3 (b)	102nd	17 December 1984		15
39/4	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives	25	39th	26 October 1984		15
39/5	The situation in Kampuchea	20	43rd	30 October 1984	110-22-18	16
39/6	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	26	46th	1 November 1984	89-9-54	17
39/7	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	21	54th	8 November 1984		17
39/8	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	22	54th	8 November 1984		18
39/9	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	23	54th	8 November 1984	134-2-2	20
39/10	International Year of Peace	32	54th	8 November 1984		21
39/11	Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace	138	57th	12 November 1984	92-0-34	22
39/12	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	59th	13 November 1984		22
39/13	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	28	63rd	15 November 1984	119-20-14	23
39/14	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	24	65th	16 November 1984	106-2-33	23
39/15	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa	84	71st	23 November 1984	120-10-14	184
39/16	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	86	71st	23 November 1984		186
39/17	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	87	71st	23 November 1984	121-17-7	187
39/18	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	87	71st	23 November 1984		190
39/19	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i>	88 (c)	71st	23 November 1984	121-1-23	190
39/20	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	88 (b)	71st	23 November 1984		191

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/21	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	88 (a)	71st	23 November 1984	145-1-0	191
39/22	International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace	85	71st	23 November 1984		192
39/23	Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work	85	71st	23 November 1984		193
39/24	Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations	89	71st	23 November 1984		194
39/25	Question of aging	90	71st	23 November 1984		194
39/26	United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	91	71st	23 November 1984		195
39/27	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (chapter III)	117	81st	30 November 1984		256
39/28	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force					
	Resolution A	119 (a)	81st	30 November 1984	98-2-12*	256
	Resolution B	119 (a)	81st	30 November 1984	98-11-5*	257
39/29	Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa ...	139	83rd	3 December 1984		24
39/30	Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands	18	87th	5 December 1984		237
39/31	Question of American Samoa	18	87th	5 December 1984		238
39/32	Question of Guam	18	87th	5 December 1984		239
39/33	Question of Bermuda	18	87th	5 December 1984		240
39/34	Question of the British Virgin Islands	18	87th	5 December 1984		241
39/35	Question of the Cayman Islands	18	87th	5 December 1984		242
39/36	Question of Montserrat	18	87th	5 December 1984		243
39/37	Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands	18	87th	5 December 1984		244
39/38	Question of the United States Virgin Islands	18	87th	5 December 1984		245
39/39	Question of Anguilla	18	87th	5 December 1984		246
39/40	Question of Western Sahara	18	87th	5 December 1984	90-0-42	247
39/41	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	103	87th	5 December 1984	142-0-3	247
39/42	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	104	87th	5 December 1984	121-2-22	248
39/43	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	12 and 105	87th	5 December 1984	119-3-22	250
39/44	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	106	87th	5 December 1984		254
39/45	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	107	87th	5 December 1984		254
39/46	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	99	93rd	10 December 1984		197
39/47	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	30	93rd	10 December 1984		26
39/48	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	27	94th	11 December 1984	122-1-21	26
39/49	Question of Palestine					
	Resolution A	33	95th	11 December 1984	127-2-21	27
	Resolution B	33	95th	11 December 1984	130-3-17	27
	Resolution C	33	95th	11 December 1984	131-3-15	27
	Resolution D	33	95th	11 December 1984	121-3-23	28
39/50	Question of Namibia (A/39/24 (part II))					
	A. Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa	29	97th	12 December 1984	128-0-25	28
	B. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)	29	97th	12 December 1984	129-0-25	33

* Non-recorded vote.

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
	C. Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia	29	97th	12 December 1984	148-0-7	34
	D. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of Namibia ..	29	97th	12 December 1984	130-0-24	36
	E. United Nations Fund for Namibia	29	97th	12 December 1984	149-0-5	38
39/51	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	45	97th	12 December 1984	139-0-8	57
39/52	Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons	46	97th	12 December 1984	122-3-23	57
39/53	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty ...	47	97th	12 December 1984	124-0-24	58
39/54	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	48	97th	12 December 1984		59
39/55	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia .	49	97th	12 December 1984	100-3-42	60
39/56	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	50	97th	12 December 1984		60
39/57	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	51	97th	12 December 1984	104-19-20	61
39/58	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	52	97th	12 December 1984	146-0-4	62
39/59	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	54	97th	12 December 1984	150-0-1	63
39/60	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests	56	97th	12 December 1984	123-2-24	64
39/61	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa					
	A. Implementation of the Declaration	57 (a)	97th	12 December 1984	147-0-5	64
	B. Nuclear capability of South Africa	57 (b)	97th	12 December 1984	137-4-11	65
39/62	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons	58	97th	12 December 1984	125-1-23	66
39/63	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly					
	A. World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities	60 (d)	97th	12 December 1984	117-0-31	66
	B. United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament	60 (c)	97th	12 December 1984		67
	C. Nuclear-arms freeze	60 (e)	97th	12 December 1984	129-12-8	67
	D. World Disarmament Campaign	60 (d)	97th	12 December 1984	139-0-12	68
	E. Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures	60 (a)	97th	12 December 1984		69
	F. Regional disarmament	60 (h)	97th	12 December 1984		70
	G. Freeze on nuclear weapons	60 (b)	97th	12 December 1984	127-11-11	70
	H. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	60 (f)	97th	12 December 1984	128-17-5	70
	I. Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	60	97th	12 December 1984		71
	J. World Disarmament Campaign	60 (d)	97th	12 December 1984		71
	K. Disarmament and international security	60 (g)	97th	12 December 1984	128-0-19	72
39/64	Reduction of military budgets					
	Resolution A	61 (a)	97th	12 December 1984		72
	Resolution B	61 (b)	97th	12 December 1984	114-16-7	73
39/65	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons					
	A. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons ...	64	97th	12 December 1984	118-16-14	73
	B. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons .	64	97th	12 December 1984	84-1-62	74
	C. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons ...	64	97th	12 December 1984		74
	D. Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	64	97th	12 December 1984		75
	E. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons ...	64	97th	12 December 1984	87-18-30	75
39/66	Financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors	108	98th	13 December 1984		258

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
39/67	Catering operation at United Nations Headquarters	108	98th	13 December 1984		258
39/68	Pattern of conferences					
	A. Report of the Committee on Conferences	114	98th	13 December 1984		258
	B. Shortening of sessions or adoption of a biennial cycle for sessions of United Nations organs	114	98th	13 December 1984		259
	C. Pattern of conferences	114	98th	13 December 1984		259
	D. Control and limitation of documentation	114	98th	13 December 1984		259
39/69	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (chaps. IV-IX)	117	98th	13 December 1984		260
39/70	Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States	119 (b)	98th	13 December 1984	119-15-6	264
39/71	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon					
	Resolution A	119 (b)	98th	13 December 1984	121-15-3	264
	Resolution B	119 (b)	98th	13 December 1984	121-15-3	265
39/72	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa					
	A. Comprehensive sanctions against the <i>apartheid</i> régime and support to the liberation struggle in South Africa	31	99th	13 December 1984	123-15-15	40
	B. Programme of work of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	31	99th	13 December 1984	152-2-0	42
	C. Relations between Israel and South Africa	31	99th	13 December 1984	108-19-25	43
	D. <i>Apartheid</i> in sports	31	99th	13 December 1984	148-0-6	43
	E. Public information and public action against <i>apartheid</i>	31	99th	13 December 1984	152-0-2	43
	F. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	31	99th	13 December 1984		44
	G. Concerted international action for the elimination of <i>apartheid</i>	31	99th	13 December 1984	146-2-6	44
39/73	Law of the sea	34	99th	13 December 1984	138-2-5	45
39/74	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	35	99th	13 December 1984		46
39/75	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order	120	99th	13 December 1984	120-0-17	283
39/76	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States	121	99th	13 December 1984	106-10-21	284
39/77	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	122	99th	13 December 1984		284
39/78	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States	123	99th	13 December 1984		285
39/79	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States	124	99th	13 December 1984		285
39/80	Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind	125	99th	13 December 1984	122-0-15	286
39/81	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	126	99th	13 December 1984	111-15-10	286
39/82	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	127	99th	13 December 1984		287
39/83	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives	128	99th	13 December 1984		288
39/84	Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries	129	99th	13 December 1984		289
39/85	Report of the International Law Commission	130	99th	13 December 1984		290
39/86	United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations	131	99th	13 December 1984		290
39/87	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	132	99th	13 December 1984		291
39/88	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization					
	Resolution A	133	99th	13 December 1984		292
	Resolution B	133	99th	13 December 1984		293

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/89	Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally	134	99th	13 December 1984		293
39/90	Review of the multilateral treaty-making process	135	99th	13 December 1984	125-0-12	294
39/91	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	100th	14 December 1984	138-2-6	47
39/92	Dissemination of information on decolonization	18	100th	14 December 1984	139-2-6	48
39/93	Programme of activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	100th	14 December 1984	137-2-17	49
39/94	Effects of atomic radiation	70	100th	14 December 1984		101
39/95	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories					
	Resolution A	71	100th	14 December 1984	120-2-15	102
	Resolution B	71	100th	14 December 1984	140-1-3	102
	Resolution C	71	100th	14 December 1984	143-1-1	103
	Resolution D	71	100th	14 December 1984	115-2-28	103
	Resolution E	71	100th	14 December 1984	143-1-1	104
	Resolution F	71	100th	14 December 1984	141-1-3	105
	Resolution G	71	100th	14 December 1984	117-2-26	105
	Resolution H	71	100th	14 December 1984	143-2-0	106
39/96	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space	72	100th	14 December 1984		106
39/97	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	73	100th	14 December 1984		108
39/98	Questions relating to information					
	Resolution A	74	100th	14 December 1984	132-6-7	108
	Resolution B	74	100th	14 December 1984	122-6-17	113
39/99	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
	A. Assistance to Palestine refugees	75	100th	14 December 1984	145-0-1	115
	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	75	100th	14 December 1984		116
	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	75	100th	14 December 1984		116
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees	75	100th	14 December 1984	145-0-1	116
	E. Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip	75	100th	14 December 1984	145-2-0	117
	F. Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees	75	100th	14 December 1984	122-19-4	117
	G. Population and refugees displaced since 1967	75	100th	14 December 1984	127-2-17	117
	H. Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties	75	100th	14 December 1984	123-2-21	118
	I. Protection of Palestine refugees	75	100th	14 December 1984	127-2-18	118
	J. Palestine refugees in the West Bank	75	100th	14 December 1984	145-2-0	119
	K. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine Refugees	75	100th	14 December 1984	144-2-0	119
39/100	International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees ...	76	100th	14 December 1984		120
39/101	Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea	77	100th	14 December 1984	143-2-1	120
39/102	Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers	12	101st	14 December 1984		201
39/103	Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live	12	101st	14 December 1984		201
39/104	Assistance to refugees in Somalia	12	101st	14 December 1984		202
39/105	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia	12	101st	14 December 1984		203
39/106	Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad	12	101st	14 December 1984		203
39/107	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti	12	101st	14 December 1984		203
39/108	Situation of refugees in the Sudan	12	101st	14 December 1984		204
39/109	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa	12	101st	14 December 1984		205

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/110	Summary or arbitrary executions	12	101st	14 December 1984		205
39/111	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	12	101st	14 December 1984		206
39/112	Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	12	101st	14 December 1984		207
39/113	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	12	101st	14 December 1984		208
39/114	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 ...	12	101st	14 December 1984		208
39/115	Regional arrangements for the protection of human rights ..	12	101st	14 December 1984		209
39/116	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region	12	101st	14 December 1984		210
39/117	Human rights and mass exoduses	12	101st	14 December 1984		210
39/118	Human rights in the administration of justice	12	101st	14 December 1984		211
39/119	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador	12	101st	14 December 1984	93-11-40	211
39/120	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala	12	101st	14 December 1984	85-11-47	211
39/121	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile	12	101st	14 December 1984	90-13-40	214
39/122	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	92	101st	14 December 1984		215
39/123	The role of women in society	93	101st	14 December 1984		215
39/124	Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation	93	101st	14 December 1984		216
39/125	Arrangements for the future management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	93 (c)	101st	14 December 1984		216
39/126	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas	93	101st	14 December 1984		218
39/127	Senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions	93	101st	14 December 1984	135-1-8	219
39/128	Integration of women in all aspects of development	93	101st	14 December 1984		219
39/129	Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace	93 (b)	101st	14 December 1984		220
39/130	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	94	101st	14 December 1984	142-1-1	221
39/131	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	95	101st	14 December 1984		222
39/132	Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights	96	101st	14 December 1984		222
39/133	Human rights and scientific and technological developments	96	101st	14 December 1984	127-0-21	223
39/134	Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments	96	101st	14 December 1984	124-6-17	223
39/135	Question of a convention on the rights of the child	97	101st	14 December 1984		224
39/136	International Covenants on Human Rights	98	101st	14 December 1984		225
39/137	Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	98 (c)	101st	14 December 1984	64-19-55	226
39/138	Reporting obligations of the States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights	98	101st	14 December 1984		226
39/139	Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa	100 (b)	101st	14 December 1984		227
39/140	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	100 (a)	101st	14 December 1984		228
39/141	Draft Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Related Activities	101	101st	14 December 1984		229
39/142	Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse	101	101st	14 December 1984		231
39/143	International campaign against traffic in drugs	101	101st	14 December 1984		232
39/144	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights	102 (b)	101st	14 December 1984		233
39/145	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	102 (a)	101st	14 December 1984	131-2-12	233

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/146	The situation in the Middle East					
	Resolution A.	36	101st	14 December 1984	100-16-28	50
	Resolution B.	36	101st	14 December 1984	88-22-32	52
	Resolution C.	36	101st	14 December 1984	138-1-7	53
39/147	Israeli nuclear armament	53	102nd	17 December 1984	94-2-44	75
39/148	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session					
	A. Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures	59 (h)	102nd	17 December 1984	126-1-13	76
	B. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	59 (k)	102nd	17 December 1984	98-16-24	77
	C. Nuclear weapons in all aspects	59 (e)	102nd	17 December 1984	102-19-13	77
	D. Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war	59	102nd	17 December 1984	101-19-17	78
	E. Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon	59 (d)	102nd	17 December 1984	71-11-53	78
	F. Climatic effects of nuclear war: nuclear winter	59 (f)	102nd	17 December 1984	130-0-11	79
	G. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	59 (k)	102nd	17 December 1984	100-12-26	79
	H. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	59 (l)	102nd	17 December 1984	141-1-3	80
	I. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	59 (i)	102nd	17 December 1984		81
	J. Disarmament Week	59 (j)	102nd	17 December 1984	124-0-19	82
	K. Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament	59 (e)	102nd	17 December 1984	124-13-9	83
	L. Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session	59 (g)	102nd	17 December 1984	120-0-18	83
	M. International co-operation for disarmament	59	102nd	17 December 1984	109-19-7	83
	N. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	59 (b)	102nd	17 December 1984	123-1-21	84
	O. Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session	59 (g)	102nd	17 December 1984	127-11-7	85
	P. Prevention of nuclear war	59 (f)	102nd	17 December 1984	128-6-12	86
	Q. Review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade	59	102nd	17 December 1984		87
	R. Report of the Disarmament Commission	59 (a)	102nd	17 December 1984		87
39/149	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	62	102nd	17 December 1984		88
39/150	World Disarmament Conference	63	102nd	17 December 1984		89
39/151	General and complete disarmament					
	A. Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	65	102nd	17 December 1984	136-0-4	89
	B. Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects	65 (a)	102nd	17 December 1984	143-0-2	90
	C. Study on conventional disarmament	65 (c)	102nd	17 December 1984		90
	D. Nuclear-weapon freeze	65	102nd	17 December 1984	104-18-18	91
	E. Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament	65 (h)	102nd	17 December 1984	109-18-14	91
	F. Military research and development	65 (b)	102nd	17 December 1984	141-1-5	92
	G. Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament	65	102nd	17 December 1984		92
	H. Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes	65 (f)	102nd	17 December 1984	140-0-8	92
	I. Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans	65 (g)	102nd	17 December 1984	70-19-53	93
	J. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	65 (e)	102nd	17 December 1984		94
39/152	Question of Antarctica	66	102nd	17 December 1984		94
39/153	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region	67	102nd	17 December 1984		94
39/154	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	68 (a)	102nd	17 December 1984		95
39/155	Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	68 (a)	102nd	17 December 1984	137-0-11	95
39/156	Strengthening of international security: common security ..	68 (a)	102nd	17 December 1984		97

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/157	Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	68 (b)	102nd	17 December 1984	119-0-28	97
39/158	Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security	69	102nd	17 December 1984	108-22-13	98
39/159	Inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism and any actions by States aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign States	143	102nd	17 December 1984	117-0-30	99
39/160	Relationship between disarmament and development	55	102nd	17 December 1984		99
39/161	Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Resolution A	40	103rd	17 December 1984		53
	Resolution B	40	103rd	17 December 1984	143-1-2	54
39/162	Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	80 (a)	103rd	17 December 1984		125
39/163	Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	80 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984	125-10-12	125
39/164	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	80 (e)	103rd	17 December 1984		126
39/165	Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa	80 (f)	103rd	17 December 1984		126
39/166	Food and agricultural problems	80 (f)	103rd	17 December 1984		127
39/167	Remnants of war	80 (i)	103rd	17 December 1984	121-0-24	128
39/168	Plan of Action to Combat Desertification					
	A. Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	80 (i)	103rd	17 December 1984		129
	B. Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	80 (i)	103rd	17 December 1984		130
39/169	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories	80 (j)	103rd	17 December 1984	143-2-2	130
39/170	Human settlements					
	A. Report of the Commission on Human Settlements ..	80 (j)	103rd	17 December 1984		131
	B. Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system	80 (j)	103rd	17 December 1984		131
39/171	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless	80 (j)	103rd	17 December 1984		132
39/172	World survey on the role of women in development	80 (k)	103rd	17 December 1984		132
39/173	Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	80 (m)	103rd	17 December 1984		133
39/174	Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	80 (n)	103rd	17 December 1984		133
39/175	Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries	80 (o)	103rd	17 December 1984		135
39/176	Development of the energy resources of developing countries	80 (p)	103rd	17 December 1984		135
39/177	Long-term financing and the future role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	82 (a)	103rd	17 December 1984	127-10-11	136
39/178	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	82 (a)	103rd	17 December 1984		136
39/179	United Nations University	82 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		137
39/180	Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		137
39/181	Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		139
39/182	Special economic assistance to Liberia	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		140
39/183	Assistance to Lesotho	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		140
39/184	Assistance to Democratic Yemen	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		141
39/185	Special economic assistance to Benin	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		142
39/186	Special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		143
39/187	Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		144
39/188	Assistance to Uganda	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		144
39/189	Assistance to Cape Verde	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		145
39/190	Assistance to Yemen	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		146
39/191	Assistance to Madagascar	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		146
39/192	Assistance to Sierra Leone	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		147

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/193	Assistance to the Comoros	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		148
39/194	Special economic assistance for Swaziland	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		148
39/195	Special economic assistance to Chad	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		149
39/196	Economic assistance to Haiti	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		150
39/197	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		150
39/198	Economic assistance to Vanuatu	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		151
39/199	Assistance to Mozambique	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		151
39/200	Assistance to Djibouti	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		152
39/201	Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		153
39/202	Economic and financial assistance to Guinea	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		153
39/203	Assistance to the Gambia	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		154
39/204	Assistance to Nicaragua	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		155
39/205	Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		155
39/206	Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region	83 (c)	103rd	17 December 1984		156
39/207	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator ..	83 (a)	103rd	17 December 1984		157
39/208	Countries stricken by desertification and drought	141	103rd	17 December 1984		158
39/209	Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984		159
39/210	Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984	116-19-6	160
39/211	Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology ..	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984	119-21-1	161
39/212	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries ..	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984		161
39/213	United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships					
	Resolution A	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984		162
	Resolution B	80 (c)	107th	12 April 1985		162
39/214	Report of the Trade and Development Board	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984		162
39/215	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference	80 (g)	104th	18 December 1984		163
39/216	Activities of the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries	80 (g)	104th	18 December 1984		163
39/217	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee	80 (h)	104th	18 December 1984		164
39/218	Development and international economic co-operation	80	104th	18 December 1984	123-14-8	167
39/219	Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries	81	104th	18 December 1984		167
39/220	Financing of operational activities for development	81 (a)	104th	18 December 1984		168
39/221	United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	81 (f)	104th	18 December 1984	124-0-22	169
39/222	United Nations Children's Fund	81 (g)	104th	18 December 1984		169
39/223	Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories	12	104th	18 December 1984	138-2-7	170
39/224	Assistance to the Palestinian people	12	104th	18 December 1984	146-2-0	170
39/225	World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development	12	104th	18 December 1984		171
39/226	Confidence-building in international economic relations	12	104th	18 December 1984	111-17-12	171
39/227	Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific	12	104th	18 December 1984		171
39/228	International Conference on Population	12	104th	18 December 1984		172
39/229	Protection against products harmful to health and the environment	12	104th	18 December 1984	147-1-0	173
39/230	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa	12	104th	18 December 1984	130-1-18	174
39/231	Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984		174
39/232	Industrial development co-operation	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984	118-2-27	175
39/233	Industrial Development Decade for Africa	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984	120-1-28	176

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/234	Revision of the list of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984		177
39/235	World industrial restructuring and redeployment	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984		178
39/236	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 ^a	109	105th	18 December 1984		265
39/237	Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985					
	A. Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985	109	105th	18 December 1984	124-17-6	268
	B. Revised income estimates for the biennium 1984-1985	109	105th	18 December 1984	126-11-10	270
	C. Financing of appropriations for the year 1985	109	105th	18 December 1984	122-16-7	270
39/238	Programme planning	110	105th	18 December 1984		270
39/239	Financial emergency of the United Nations					
	A. Issue of special postage stamps	111	105th	18 December 1984		271
	B. Financial situation of the United Nations	111	105th	18 December 1984		271
39/240	Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations	112 (b)	105th	18 December 1984	83-25-23	272
39/241	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	112	105th	18 December 1984		272
39/242	Joint Inspection Unit	113	105th	18 December 1984		273
39/243	Staff and administrative questions of the Economic Commission for Western Asia	116	105th	18 December 1984	123-2-20	274
39/244	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations	116 (b)	105th	18 December 1984		274
39/245	Composition of the Secretariat	116 (a) and (c)	105th	18 December 1984		274
39/246	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	118	105th	18 December 1984		276
39/247	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations					
	Resolution A	115	105th	18 December 1984		280
	Resolution B	115	107th	12 April 1985		280
39/248	Consumer protection	12	106th	9 April 1985		179
39/249	Statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	12 and 92	106th	9 April 1985		281

DECISIONS

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. Elections and appointments						
39/301	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	3 (a)	1st	18 September 1984		300
39/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly	4	1st	18 September 1984		300
39/303	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees	5	2nd	18 September 1984		300
39/304	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly ...	6	2nd	18 September 1984		301
39/305	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit					
	A. Appointment of a member of the Unit	17 (g)	3rd	21 September 1984		301
	B. Appointment of five members of the Unit	17 (g)	105th	18 December 1984		301
	C. Appointment of a member of the Unit	17 (g)	106th	9 April 1985		301
39/306	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	15 (b)	34th	22 October 1984		302
39/307	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice	15 (c)	53rd	7 November 1984		302

^a Of the seventeen sections of resolution 39/236, four were put to the vote with the following results:

Section II.	Parking in the United Nations Headquarters garage	119-14-9
Section III.	Conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa	122-5-16
Section XI.	Expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok	126-10-10
Section XIV.	United Nations Office at Nairobi	124-21-1

Decision No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
39/308	Appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law ^b	—	67th and 86th	20 November and 5 December 1984		303
39/309	Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board	16 (a)	93rd	10 December 1984		303
39/310	Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (b)	93rd	10 December 1984		303
39/311	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	16 (c)	93rd	10 December 1984		304
39/312	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	16 (d)	93rd	10 December 1984		304
39/313	Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	16 (e)	93rd	10 December 1984		304
39/314	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (f)	93rd	10 December 1984		304
39/315	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	17 (h)	93rd	10 December 1984		305
39/316	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	17 (k)	93rd	10 December 1984		305
39/317	Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)	98th	13 December 1984		305
39/318	Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions	17 (b)	98th	13 December 1984		305
39/319	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	17 (c)	98th	13 December 1984		306
39/320	Confirmation of the appointment of three members of the Investments Committee	17 (d)	98th	13 December 1984		306
39/321	Appointment of two members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)	98th	13 December 1984		306
39/322	Appointment of six members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission	17 (f)	98th	13 December 1984		307
39/323	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	15 (a)	34th and 105th	22 October and 18 December 1984		307
39/324	Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	17 (i)	105th	18 December 1984		307
39/325	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	17 (j)	105th	18 December 1984		307
39/326	Appointment of three members of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	126	105th	18 December 1984		308
39/327	Appointment of two members of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	129	105th	18 December 1984		308

B. Other decisions

39/401	Organization of the thirty-ninth session	8	3rd	21 September 1984		309
39/402	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items	8	3rd and 27th	21 September and 9 October 1984		309
39/403	Meetings of subsidiary organs during the thirty-ninth session	8	3rd, 27th and 32nd	21 September and 9 and 17 October 1984		309
39/404	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	26	44th	31 October 1984		315
39/405	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	54th	8 November 1984		309
39/406	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia	37	65th	16 November 1984		309
39/407	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	31	66th	20 November 1984		311

^b The item "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law" was not on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session.

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/408	Question of Tokelau	18	87th	5 December 1984		315
39/409	Question of Pitcairn	18	87th	5 December 1984		315
39/410	Question of Gibraltar	18	87th	5 December 1984		316
39/411	Question of St. Helena	18	87th	5 December 1984	119-2-24	316
39/412	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	104	87th	5 December 1984	118-10-15	316
39/413	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	94th	11 December 1984		309
39/414	Report of the International Court of Justice	13	94th	11 December 1984		309
39/415	Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind	142	97th	12 December 1984		311
39/416	Internal Audit Division	108	98th	13 December 1984		318
39/417	Statute of the International Civil Service Commission	117	98th	13 December 1984		318
39/418	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	136	99th	13 December 1984		319
39/419	Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences	137	99th	13 December 1984		319
39/420	Activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	100th	14 December 1984		309
39/421	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India	78	100th	14 December 1984		311
39/422	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	79	100th	14 December 1984		311
39/423	Study on deterrence and its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters	59	102nd	17 December 1984	145-1-0	311
39/424	Venue of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development	55	102nd	17 December 1984		309
39/425	Observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations	40	103rd	17 December 1984		310
39/426	Development and international economic co-operation	80	103rd	17 December 1984		312
39/427	Report of the Secretary-General on social aspects of development	80 (a)	103rd	17 December 1984		312
39/428	Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development	80 (e)	103rd	17 December 1984		312
39/429	Environment	80 (i)	103rd	17 December 1984		312
39/430	United Nations Special Fund	80 (l)	103rd	17 December 1984		312
39/431	Special programmes of economic assistance	83 (b)	103rd	17 December 1984		312
39/432	Protectionism and structural adjustment	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984		312
39/433	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984		312
39/434	Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries; status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities	80 (c)	104th	18 December 1984		312
39/435	Report of the Secretary-General on analysis of the mandates of, and problems addressed by, the United Nations system in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	80 (g)	104th	18 December 1984		313
39/436	Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system	80 (h)	104th	18 December 1984		313
39/437	Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system	80 (h)	104th	18 December 1984		313
39/438	International conference on money and finance for development	80	104th	18 December 1984		313
39/439	Operational activities for development	81 (b)	104th	18 December 1984		313

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
39/440	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund	81 (d)	104th	18 December 1984		313
39/441	Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities	81 (i)	104th	18 December 1984		313
39/442	Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	12	104th	18 December 1984	145-2-0	313
39/443	Reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations	12	104th	18 December 1984		314
39/444	Consumer protection	12	104th	18 December 1984		314
39/445	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council	12	104th	18 December 1984		314
39/446	World industrial restructuring and redeployment	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984		314
39/447	Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984		314
39/448	Report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	80 (d)	104th	18 December 1984		314
39/449	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	105th	18 December 1984		319
39/450	Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal ..	112 (c)	105th	18 December 1984		319
39/451	Amendments to the Staff Rules	116 (c)	105th	18 December 1984		319
39/452	Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund ..	118	105th	18 December 1984		319
39/453	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	105th	18 December 1984		310
39/454	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development					
	Decision A	38	105th	18 December 1984		310
	Decision B	38	107th	12 April 1985		310
39/455	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council	39	105th	18 December 1984		310
39/456	Suspension of the thirty-ninth session	8	105th	18 December 1984		310
39/457	Report of the Security Council	11	106th	9 April 1985		310
39/458	Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund	81 (j)	106th	9 April 1985		314
39/459	Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace	93 (b)	107th	12 April 1985		310
39/460	Programme planning	110	107th	12 April 1985		319
39/461	Amendments to the Financial Rules of the United Nations ..	110	107th	12 April 1985		319

