RESOLUTIONS

and

DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

16 September-19 December 1986

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 53 (A/41/53)

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New York, 1987

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.

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 16 September to 19 December 1986. Any further resolutions or decisions which the Assembly may adopt at its forty-first 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).

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I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS[1]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Spain (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-first 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, V (section C), VI (section D), VIII and IX) (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.
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (item 16).
17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (item 17):
   (*a*) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
   (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
   (*c*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
   (*d*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission.
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 18):[4]
   (*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
   (*h*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

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[1] At its 3rd, 36th, 52nd and 76th plenary meetings, on 20 September, 14 and 31 October, and 19 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-first session (see sect. X.B.1, decision 41/402). 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/41/250, paras. 20-28) and second (A/41/250/Add.1, para. 11) reports and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. The General Committee made no recommendation regarding the allocation of agenda item 43 (Question of Cyprus). For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

[2] For chapters I and IX, 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"; for chapter V (section C), see also "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section D), see also "Second Committee" and "Fourth Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

[3] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (*b*) (i)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1985 (see A/41/517 and Corr.1) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of agenda item 60.

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

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 19):[5]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 20).
21. International Year of Peace: reports of the Secretary-General (item 21).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: 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 (item 24).
25. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (item 25).
26. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (item 26).
27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (item 27).
28. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (item 28).[6]
29. Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 29).
30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General (item 30).
31. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (item 31).
32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 33):[7]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
34. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (item 34).
35. Question of Palestine (item 35):
    (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
36. Question of Namibia (item 36):[8]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
    (*c*) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia;
    (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

[5] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (*a*) (i)), decided to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee (A/41/23) 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 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (*a*) (ii)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the hearings of the organizations and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

[7] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (*a*) (iii)), decided to consider the 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.

[8] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (*a*) (iv)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

37. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (item 37).
38. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (item 38).[9]
39. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (item 39).
40. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (item 40).
41. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (item 41).
42. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (item 42).
43. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 44).
44. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (item 45).
45. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (item 139).
46. Current financial crisis of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 140).[10]
47. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (item 142).
48. Emergency assistance to El Salvador (item 145).[11]
49. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (item 146).[12]

First Committee

(Disarmament and Related International Security Questions)

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 46).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 47).
3. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 48).
4. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (item 49).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
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 51).
7. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 52).
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 53).

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[9] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly decided that, the item would be considered in plenary meeting and that, in the course of the consideration of the item in plenary meeting, the Fifth Committee would, within the scope of its responsibilities, undertake a factual examination of the report and submit its findings to the plenary Assembly.

[10] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (*a*) (viii)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the Fifth Committee would deal with the clarification of technical questions relating to the item.

[11] At its 36th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/41/250/Add.2, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[12] At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/41/250/Add.3, paras. 2 and 4), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

9. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (item 54):
   (*a*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
10. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 55).
11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 56):
   (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
12. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 57).
13. Reduction of military budgets (item 58):
   (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
14. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 59).
15. General and complete disarmament (item 60):[3]
   (*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*b*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*d*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*e*) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*f*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*h*) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*i*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*j*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.
16. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 61):
   (*a*) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*b*) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*c*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*d*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;
   (*e*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
   (*f*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*g*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*h*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*i*) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
17. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 62):
   (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
   (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*d*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   (*e*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*f*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;

(g) Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General;
(h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(j) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
(k) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(l) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General;
(m) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;
(n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;
(o) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

18. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (item 63).
19. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (item 64).
20. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (item 65).
21. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (item 66).
22. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (item 67).
23. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (item 68).
24. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (item 69).
25. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security (item 141).
26. Israeli nuclear armament (item 144).[13]

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) 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;

[13] At its 36th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/41/250/Add.2, para. 1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

(*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. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (item 77).
9. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 78).
10. Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (item 137).
11. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 33):[7]
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12):[14]
    (*a*) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections D to F, H and I), IV, VI, VIII and IX);[15]
    (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
2. Development and international economic co-operation (item 79):
    (*a*) Trade and development:
        (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
        (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
        (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
    (*b*) Food problems:
        (i) Report of the World Food Council;
        (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*c*) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
    (*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.
3. Operational activities for development (item 80):[16]
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
    (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*e*) World Food Programme.
4. Training and research (item 81):
    (*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;

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

[15] For chapters I and IX, 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 chapter IV (section A) and chapter VI (sections B and C), see also "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter IV (sections B and C), see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section A), see also "Third Committee"; for chapter VI (section D), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Fourth Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

[16] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (*c*) (ii)), decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under agenda item 80.

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

(d) University for Peace.

5. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (item 82):

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

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

6. External debt crisis and development (item 143).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12):[17]

(a) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections A to C and G), IV (section A), V, VI (sections A to C), VII to IX);[18]

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General;

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

2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (item 83).

3. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 84).

4. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (item 85).

5. Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General (item 86).

6. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General (item 87).

7. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General (item 88).

8. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 89):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;

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

9. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General (item 90).

10. Crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General (item 91).

11. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (item 92):

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

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

12. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (item 93):

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

(b) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General;[16]

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[17] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, para. 27 (c) (i)), decided that the question entitled "Families in the development process" would be discussed by the Third Committee under agenda item 12.

[18] For chapters I and IX, 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 IV (section A) and chapter VI (sections B and C), see also "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter V (sections A and E) and chapter VII, see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter V (section C), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section A), see also "Second Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"

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

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

13. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 94).
14. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (item 95).
15. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (item 96).
16. International Covenants on Human Rights (item 97):
    (*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
    (*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General.
17. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 98).
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 99):
    (*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;
    (*b*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
19. International campaign against traffic in drugs: reports of the Secretary-General (item 100).
20. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: reports of the Secretary-General (item 101).
21. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (item 102).
22. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General (item 103).

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 104):
    (*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 105).
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 106):
    (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VI (section D) and IX) (item 12).[19]
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 107).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 108).

[19] For chapters I and IX, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 13; and for chapter VI (section D), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee".

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 19):[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*) Report of the Secretary-General.
8. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (item 28).[6]
9. Question of Namibia (item 36):[8]
   (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
   (*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
   (*c*) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia;
   (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 109):
   (*a*) United Nations;
   (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
   (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
   (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
   (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
   (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
   (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
   (*h*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
   (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;
   (*j*) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (item 110).
3. Programme planning (item 111):
   (*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
   (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
4. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 112):
   (*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
   (*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
5. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 113):
   (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
   (*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
   (*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
6. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (item 114).[20]
7. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (item 115).
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 116).
9. Personnel questions (item 117):
   (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;

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[20] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/41/250, 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.

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.

10. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (item 118).
11. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 119).
12. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 120):
    (*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, IV (sections A to C), V (sections A, C and E), VI (sections B and C), VII to IX) (item 12).[21]
14. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 18):[22]
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    (*f*) International Civil Service Commission:
        (i) Appointment of members of the Commission;
        (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;
    (*i*) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.[23]
15. Current financial crisis of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 140).[10]
16. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (item 38).[9]

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (item 121).
2. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (item 122).
3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (item 123).
4. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (item 124).
5. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (item 125).
6. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (item 126).

[21] For chapters I and IX, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fourth Committee", item 4; for chapter IV (section A) and chapter VI (sections B and C), see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; for chapter IV (sections B and C), see also "Second Committee"; for chapter V (sections A and E) and chapter VII, see also "Third Committee"; for chapter V (section C), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Fifth Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

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

[23] At its 76th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/41/245, para. 3), decided to include this item in its agenda as sub-item 18 (*i*) and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session (item 127).
8. 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).
9. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (item 129).
10. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session (item 130).
11. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 131).
12. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 132).
13. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (item 133).
14. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (item 134).
15. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General (item 135).
16. Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally: report of the Secretary-General (item 136).
17. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (item 138).

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE [1]

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

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41/213	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (A/41/L.49/Rev.1)	38	19 December 1986	57

41/1. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 589 (1986) of 10 October 1986,[2]

Expressing its appreciation for the effective and dedicated service rendered to the United Nations by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar during his first term of office,

Appoints Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 and ending on 31 December 1991.

33rd plenary meeting
10 October 1986

41/2. Emergency assistance to El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Deeply distressed by the loss of lives, the number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by the earthquake which, on 10 October 1986, struck the city of San Salvador, capital of El Salvador, and adjoining villages,

Conscious of the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the cataclysm,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster, especially given the particular circumstances under which the people of El Salvador are living,

Conscious also of the prompt response being made by Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide emergency disaster relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effects will require, as a complement to the effort being made by the people and Government of El Salvador, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas, as well as to undertake the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Government and people of El Salvador;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are currently providing emergency relief to that country;

3. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to the relief and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize resources in order to assist in the relief and reconstruction task undertaken by the Government of El Salvador, to co-ordinate the multilateral assistance and, in consultation with the Government of El Salvador, to identify the emergency and medium-term and long-term needs so as to contribute to the reconstruction of the affected areas.

36th plenary meeting
14 October 1986

41/3. 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,[3]

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-

[2] A/41/696.

[3] A/41/531.

determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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

Taking note of the second general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held at Geneva from 28 to 30 July 1986 in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/4,

Taking note of the encouraging progress made in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other priority areas for developing trade and technical co-operation among the Islamic countries,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984 and 40/4 of 25 October 1985,

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

2. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the second general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;[4]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

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

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

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

7. *Recommends* that a co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be organized at a time and place to be determined through consultations with the organizations concerned;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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

40th plenary meeting
16 October 1986

41/4. 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 resolution 40/5 of 25 October 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[5]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[4] Ibid., sect. III.C.

[5] A/41/181

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1986 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[6] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983,[7] as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

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

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system held at Tunis and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985,[8] as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis and Amman proposals;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, including the following measures:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(*b*) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

(*c*) Consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States regarding the convening in 1987 of the joint sectoral meeting on development of human resources in the Arab region;

(*d*) Provision, within existing resources, of necessary assistance for the proposed meeting on the development of human resources in the Arab region;

7. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1987, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

41st plenary meeting
17 October 1986

41/5. 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, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984 and 40/60 of 9 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,[9]

Having heard the statement of the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee of 17 October 1986 on the steps taken by the Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective co-operation between the two organizations,[6]

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.
[7] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.
[8] See A/40/481/Add.1.
[9] A/41/653.

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

2. *Extends its congratulations* to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its thirtieth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional and international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the commendable progress achieved during the past five years towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in wider areas;

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

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

41st plenary meeting
17 October 1986

41/6. 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, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984 and 40/7 of 5 November 1985,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea[10] 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 40/7,[12]

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

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1986/146 of 23 May 1986 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7 and calls for their full implementation;

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

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1985-1986[13] 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;

[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/41/707.

[13] A/CONF.109/11 and Corr.1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

44th plenary meeting
21 October 1986

41/7. Credentials of representatives to the forty-first session of the General Assembly[14]

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.[15]

45th plenary meeting
21 October 1986

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.[16]

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

41/8. 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,[17]

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolution 40/20 of 21 November 1985, and the practical measures taken for their implementation, as well as its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-second ordinary session, which were held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July and from 28 to 30 July 1986, respectively,[18]

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

Noting further the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, annexed thereto, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first session held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,[19] which was devoted mainly to the critical economic situation in Africa,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given by the international community to the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 30 September 1986,[20]

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

Recalling, in this connection, the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the

[14] Resolutions 41/7 A and B also apply to the credentials of representatives to the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly, which was held from 17 to 20 September 1986.

[15] A/41/727.

[16] A/41/727/Add.1.

[17] A/41/542.

[18] See A/41/654.

[19] A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI).

[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings,* 17th meeting.

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,[21]

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

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

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

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of the refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum cope with the heavy social, economic and administrative burden imposed on their fragile economies,

Recognizing the important role which the various information units and departments of the United Nations system can play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and commends his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

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

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

4. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and, in that regard, to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, and of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;[22]

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to implement fully its resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

6. *Also calls upon* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the need to give increasingly wide publicity to all matters relating to the social and economic development of Africa, in particular to General Assembly resolution S-13/2;

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

9. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

10. *Calls upon* all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to increase their assistance to the African States affected by serious economic problems, in particular problems of displaced persons resulting from natural and other disasters, by implementing fully General Assembly resolution S-13/2 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

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

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

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

[21] A/S-11/14, annex I

[22] Resolution 35/56, annex

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

15. *Calls upon* the international community to provide generous assistance on a long-term basis to all African States affected by the economic crisis, particularly those suffering from calamities such as drought and flood, in accordance with General Assembly resolution S-13/2 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

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

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

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

19. *Reaffirms* its willingness to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity and its organs in the implementation of resolutions and decisions of mutual concern;

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

21. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to help them cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence of large numbers of refugees;

22. *Invites* Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and effectively to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;[23]

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

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange the date and venue for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of that organization and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system;

26. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

48th plenary meeting
23 October 1986

41/9. International Year of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/16 of 16 November 1982, 38/56 of 7 December 1983, 39/10 of 8 November 1984, 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/10 of 11 November 1985 on the International Year of Peace,

Recalling further that, by its resolution 40/3, the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed the year 1986 the International Year of Peace, which constituted a meaningful event in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Appreciating that the promotion of peace is the basic objective of the United Nations, and that its attainment is the common ideal of all the peoples of the world,

Appreciating also that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace has generated an enthusiastic response on the part of the international community and provides an important impetus for increased international co-operation towards the attainment of peace,

Welcoming the governmental and non-governmental action taken for the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace,

Welcoming further the action taken by the Secretary-General, as well as the co-operation extended by the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and the participation of subsidiary bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the programme of the Year, pursuant to its resolution 40/10,

Considering that the Proclamation and the programme of the International Year of Peace, as well as the numerous efforts and activities which have been stimulated within the United Nations system and in the international community as a whole, have made a concrete and substantive contribution towards understanding and dialogue between nations and peoples, and to the efforts required in 1986 and beyond to achieve the goal of genuine peace,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace,[24]

[23] A/39/402, annex.

[24] A/41/586 and Add.1.

1. *Conveys its thanks* to the Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to the international community for their efforts in the promotion of peace, and invites them to persevere in those efforts, inspired by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the objectives and the spirit of the International Year of Peace, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for their valuable efforts in promoting and fulfilling the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 40/10 by maintaining links with national co-ordinating committees, educational institutions, the mass media and others in the activities carried out during the Year;

3. *Recognizes* that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace will remain a valuable source for future dialogue and action to promote and achieve peace;

4. *Underscores* the contribution made to the programme of the International Year of Peace and to the activities carried out during the Year by non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, the mass media and others and the importance of their future co-operation with the United Nations and the United Nations system in promoting lasting peace among peoples;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use the Trust Fund for the International Year of Peace for the promotion of peace, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a final report on the results of the International Year of Peace;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "International Year of Peace".

49th plenary meeting
24 October 1986

41/10. Right of peoples to peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/11 of 11 November 1985,

Reaffirming the strong resolve of peoples to maintain and strengthen international peace and security,

Recalling its Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, approved on 12 November 1984,[25]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,[26]

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

2. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to do their utmost to contribute to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international levels;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to inform him of the measures taken or being taken for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace with a view to securing this right;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Right of peoples to peace".

49th plenary meeting
24 October 1986

41/11. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the determination of the peoples of the States of the South Atlantic region to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to develop their relations under conditions of peace and liberty,

Convinced of the importance of promoting peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic for the benefit of all mankind and, in particular, of the peoples of the region,

Convinced further of the need to preserve the region from measures of militarization, the arms race, the presence of foreign military bases and, above all, nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the special interest and responsibility of the States of the region to promote regional co-operation for economic development and peace,

Fully conscious that the independence of Namibia and the elimination of the racist régime of *apartheid* are conditions essential to guaranteeing the peace and security of the South Atlantic,

Recalling the principles and norms of international law applicable to ocean space, in particular the principle of the peaceful uses of the oceans,

Convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic would contribute significantly to the strengthening of international peace and security and to promoting the principles and purposes of the United Nations,

1. *Solemnly declares* the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic";

2. *Calls upon* all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional co-operation, *inter alia*, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region;

3. *Calls upon* all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, the non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and the non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it;

4. *Calls upon* all States of the region and of all other regions to co-operate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting

[25] Resolution 39/11, annex.
[26] A/41/628 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.

from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible;

5. *Reaffirms* that the elimination of *apartheid* and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, are essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urges the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the situation in the South Atlantic and the implementation of the present declaration, taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

50th plenary meeting
27 October 1986

41/12. 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 Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

Concerned that armed attacks on nuclear facilities raise fears about the safety of present and future nuclear installations,

Aware that all States developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes need assurances against armed attacks on nuclear facilities,

1. *Calls upon* Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council;

2. *Considers* that Israel has not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Reaffirms* that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

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

51st plenary meeting
29 October 1986

41/29. Emergency situation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, and its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 containing the United Nations Programme of Action for Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa,[27]

Noting with deep appreciation the efforts of the international community, which have contributed to the containment of the drought-related emergency in most of the affected African countries,

Noting also the continuing nature of the emergency situation,

Noting further with deep concern that many African countries are now facing or are threatened by a new and potentially severe infestation by locusts and grasshoppers,

Recognizing that the continuing emergency situation not only undermines the efforts of the African countries in carrying out their programmes for economic recovery and longer-term development, but also severely hampers those efforts,

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

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community for its valuable support with regard to the emergency situation in Africa and appeals to it to continue its efforts and to implement fully resolutions 39/29, 40/40 and S-13/2;

3. *Commends* the determined efforts of the Governments and peoples of Africa in responding to the challenge posed by the emergency situation;

4. *Notes with deep concern* that the emergency situation still exists in some of the affected African countries, that increased emergency assistance continues to be required and that non-food needs have yet to be met;

5. *Appeals* to the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations urgently to pursue and intensify their efforts to satisfy the unmet emergency needs of the affected African countries as described in the report of the Secretary-General;[28]

6. *Urges* the international community to make every possible effort to assist African countries in establishing early-warning systems in order to limit and control the grasshopper and locust infestation and to provide adequate assistance for dealing with its effects, and, in this connection, requests all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organiza-

[27] A/41/683 and Add.1
[28] See A/41/683, sect. IV.

tions to co-operate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to continue, after the closure of the Office for Emergency Operation in Africa, his efforts in monitoring the emergency situation still affecting some African countries and in sensitizing the international community;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the emergency situation in Africa and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, in accordance with resolution S-13/2.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/30. 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, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, and 40/62 of 9 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[29]

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

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

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

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

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

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

53rd plenary meeting
3 November 1986

41/31. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statement made by the Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",[30]

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

[29] A/41/765.

[30] Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

1. *Urgently calls* for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of this resolution.

53rd plenary meeting
3 November 1986

41/32. Twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Aware that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter 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 to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification or accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[31] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[31] and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[31]

Recalling its resolution 31/86 of 13 December 1976, by which it welcomed with deep satisfaction the entry into force of those instruments as a major step in the international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also its decision, contained in resolution 40/114 of 13 December 1985, to convene during its forty-first session a commemorative plenary meeting devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Convinced that the entry into force of the International Covenants has furthered the ability of the United Nations to promote, encourage and guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Also convinced that respect for and implementation of the provisions of the International Covenants in the field of human rights contribute to good co-operation between States for the achievement of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting, however, that only half of the States Members of the United Nations have acceded to the International Covenants,

Conscious that it is desirable to broaden accession to the International Covenants so that they acquire a genuinely universal character,

Desiring to observe solemnly the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants,

1. *Invites* all States to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights by continuing and strengthening measures aimed at the implementation, promotion and protection of the provisions of those instruments;

2. *Invites also* the appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants;

3. *Reaffirms*, on the occasion of this twentieth anniversary, that, in order to contribute to the realization of the purposes and to the implementation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, States should pursue policies directed to the full implementation of the rights referred to in those instruments;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States that have become party to the International Covenants;

5. *Appeals strongly*, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants, to all States that have not yet become parties to those instruments to do so, so that the Covenants acquire genuine universality, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the same occasion, to continue systematically encouraging States to become parties to the International Covenants and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants with a view to helping them to ratify those instruments or accede thereto;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, within existing resources, the dissemination of appropriate public information on the International Covenants on Human Rights with a view to emphasizing their importance;

8. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenants in as many languages as possible, and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories.

54th plenary meeting
3 November 1986

41/33. 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, 38/29 of 23 November 1983, 39/13 of 15 November 1984 and 40/12 of 13 November 1985,

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

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

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

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the

[31] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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,[32] and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

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

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

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

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

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

5. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

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

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

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

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

57th plenary meeting
5 November 1986

[32] A/41/619-S/18347. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council. Forty-first Year. Supplement for July. August and September 1986*, document S/18347.

41/34. Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984 and 40/63 of 10 December 1985, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[33] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Seriously concerned at any attempt to undermine the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[34]

Noting the developments within the Preparatory Commission in 1985 and in 1986 and the significant progress made by the Preparatory Commission through its unanimous decision of 5 September 1986 to facilitate the registration of applicants as pioneer investors for deep sea-bed mining,[35]

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its fifth regular session at Kingston from 30 March to 24 April 1987 and its summer meeting in 1987 at Geneva, Kingston or New York,[36]

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,

Recognizing that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Na-

[33] *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.

[34] *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

[35] See LOS/PCN/L.41/Rev.1, annex.

[36] See A/41/742, para. 115. In the light of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, concerning the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the schedule of meetings for the fifth regular session of the Preparatory Commission has been modified. The Preparatory Commission will meet at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April 1987.

tions system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1986 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,[37] in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General[38] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A,

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 40/63,[39]

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and thirty-two of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

4. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;

5. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

6. *Further calls upon* States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

7. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the important decision of the Preparatory Commission on 5 September 1986 that has created conditions for the early implementation of the régime for pioneer investors, contained in resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, thus facilitating the process of registration of applicants for pioneer investor status at the next session of the Preparatory Commission;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the effective execution by the Secretary-General of the central programme in law of the sea affairs under chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

10. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/63 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the new legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the new legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

12. *Approves* the programme of meetings of the Preparatory Commission for 1987;[36]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

58th plenary meeting
5 November 1986

41/35. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa[40]

A

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ASSISTANCE TO THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,[41]

Recalling its resolution 40/64 B of 10 December 1985,

Reaffirming that the international community, and the United Nations in particular, have a special responsibility to assist the people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their heroic struggle against *apartheid* and for the full exercise of their right to self-determination within a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the institutionalized and continuing escalation of the reign of repressive and increasing state terror by the racist régime, the maintenance of the state of emergency, the virtually limitless powers of the police and security forces to arrest, detain, torture and kill opponents of *apartheid*, the use of régime-sponsored death squads and vigilantes to spread fear as well as the establishment and operation of "reorientation camps" by the racist régime to attempt brainwashing former detainees into acquiescence,

Gravely concerned at the increasing use of capital punishment by the racist régime against freedom fighters and patriots and their execution in defiance of international protests and appeals, and alarmed that the racist régime is now applying collective death penalties as in the case of the six Sharpeville patriots sentenced for opposing the imposition of the "new constitution" in September 1984,

Noting with indignation that the *apartheid* régime is persisting with its policy of "bantustanization" aimed at further uprooting the oppressed people of South Africa, dispossessing it of its inalienable rights, depriving it of citizenship and fragmenting the country,

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[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6A* (A/37/6/Add.1), annex II.
[38] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.
[39] A/41/742.

[40] See also sect. I, footnote 7, and sect. X.B.3, decision 41/412.
[41] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/41/22).

Gravely concerned, in this regard, that the Pretoria racist régime has continued its odious practice of forced removals,

Deploring the imposition of censorship and other restrictions on the media by the racist régime, in particular on press reports and the transmission of audio-visual material, aimed at concealing the ruthless atrocities perpetrated by the *apartheid* régime from world public opinion,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their right to choose all available means, including armed struggle, for the total eradication of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern the escalation of the aggression, state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail by the *apartheid* régime against independent African States,

Stressing that the racist *apartheid* régime is the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa, and that as long as it exists there will be neither peace in the region, nor security for any country nor true independence for Namibia, and that it must, therefore, be eradicated,

Recognizing the continued collaboration with and active support of the racist régime by certain Western and other Governments, transnational corporations, banks and other financial institutions as a major obstacle to the efforts of the oppressed people of South Africa and the international community for the total eradication of *apartheid*,

1. *Strongly condemns once again* the policies and practices of *apartheid* of the racist régime of South Africa, in particular its brutal oppression, repression and genocidal violence against the people of South Africa;

2. *Reaffirms* its full support to the people of South Africa in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, for the total eradication of *apartheid*, so that they can exercise their right of self-determination in a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

3. *Commends* the people of South Africa and the liberation movements for their heroic and sustained struggle against the *apartheid* régime and reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle as well as their right to choose the necessary means, including armed struggle, to attain their noble objectives;

4. *Commends* the trade unions, student associations, women's organizations and other mass organizations in South Africa that have associated themselves with the struggle of the people for the elimination of *apartheid* in the face of the onslaught by the régime;

5. *Commends* the independent African States in southern Africa for their tremendous sacrifices and for their continuing support to the people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

6. *Strongly condemns* the continued and increasing use of capital punishment against freedom fighters and patriots, and their execution in defiance of international protests and appeals;

7. *Demands* that existing death sentences against and further executions of freedom fighters and patriots be annulled and halted, and that the six Sharpeville patriots be released immediately;

8. *Demands once more* that captured freedom fighters in South Africa be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I[42] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;[43]

9. *Further demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

10. *Vehemently condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its escalation of aggression, state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States;

11. *Condemns* the continued collaboration with the *apartheid* régime by Governments of certain Western and other countries, transnational corporations, banks and other financial institutions, which gives encouragement to the racist régime in its repression of the legitimate struggle of the people and in its defiance of the demand of the international community for the total eradication of *apartheid*;

12. *Affirms* the view that the occupation of southern Angola by the racist régime was in large part facilitated by the policies pursued by the United States Administration in the region, especially its support for the armed criminal bandits of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and its policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage";

13. *Strongly condemns* the state of emergency in South Africa and requests that the international community exert maximum pressure on the *apartheid* régime, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, as the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means available for the elimination of *apartheid*, the liberation of Namibia and the maintenance of peace in southern Africa, in order to attain the total eradication of *apartheid*, and especially press on:

(*a*) Immediate lifting of the state of emergency;

(*b*) Immediate withdrawal of racist troops from and around the townships;

(*c*) Immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including those detained under the state of emergency;

(*d*) Immediate end to repression, violence and terror in South Africa;

(*e*) Abrogation of bans on political organizations;

(*f*) Immediate and unconditional guarantee for the safe return of South African political exiles who have been arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter their own country,

(*g*) Cessation of all military, political and economic action aimed at destabilizing independent African States, and respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

14. *Strongly condemns* the continued forced removals of black communities by the Pretoria racist régime;

15. *Appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, city and other local authorities as well as individuals urgently to increase political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

16. *Also appeals* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and to assist them in resisting the aggression, state terrorism and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail by the racist régime;

[42] A/32/144, annex I.

[43] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

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

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

B

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 40/64 A of 10 December 1985,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to start eliminating *apartheid*,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that the United Nations has a primary responsibility to assist in efforts to eliminate it without further delay,

Reaffirming its support to the struggle of the people of South Africa for the exercise of their right to self-determination and for the establishment of a democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the intransigence of the *apartheid* régime and its escalation of violence against the oppressed people of South Africa, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its acts of aggression, internal and external state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States,

Noting that continued political, economic, military, cultural and other forms of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa bolster the régime in its attempt to break its international isolation, thus encouraging it to persist in its defiance of world public opinion and to escalate its repression, aggression and destabilization,

Reaffirming its conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations is the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means by which the international community can aid the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, and by which the United Nations will discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deploring the fact that certain Western permanent members of the Security Council have prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued violation of the mandatory arms embargo adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 as well as the nuclear collaboration by certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa,

Welcoming action taken by legislative bodies, municipalities and other government institutions as well as universities, churches, labour unions, and student and women's groups to promote divestment from corporations and financial institutions that are collaborating with South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*[41] and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;[44]

2. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its brutal repression and violence against the oppressed people of South Africa, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression, state terrorism and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States;

3. *Condemns* the policy of "constructive engagement" and similar policies of appeasement that have ignored the reign of terror by the racist régime and encouraged its illegal occupation of Namibia and aggression against independent African States;

4. *Condemns* the activities of those transnational corporations and financial institutions that have continued to collaborate with South Africa;

5. *Calls upon* the Security Council urgently to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and urges the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and others that are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their position and facilitate the application of those sanctions by the Security Council;

6. *Urges* the Security Council to adopt measures to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo adopted by its resolution 418 (1977), in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Final Declaration of the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May 1986;[45]

7. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so, pending action by the Security Council, urgently to adopt legislative and other comparable measures to ensure the total isolation of South Africa;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to exclude the South African régime from all organizations within the United Nations system where this has not already been done;

9. *Calls once again upon* the International Monetary Fund urgently to terminate credit and other assistance to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. *Further calls upon* all organizations within the United Nations system to ensure the total isolation of South Africa and of transnational corporations, banks, financial and other institutions that are collaborating with South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure compliance by the United Nations system with paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 40/64 A;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind paragraph 15 of resolution 40/64 A, to undertake a study on the relationship of various specialized agencies, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system with

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[44] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[45] A/41/388-S/18121, annex.

banks and financial institutions that conduct business in or with entities in South Africa.

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

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,[46]

Taking note of the relevant provision of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[47]

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee to expose the increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Reiterating that the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, in defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of *apartheid*, an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid* and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Again strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields;

2. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the economic, military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and organizations in a position to do so to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration;

4. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for publicizing information on the growing relations between Israel and South Africa and promoting public awareness of the grave dangers of the alliance between Israel and South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render, through the Department of Public Information and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, all possible assistance to the Special Committee in disseminating information relating to the collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Further requests* the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

D

Programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,[41]

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

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 222 to 226 of the report of the Special Committee relating to its programme of work and activities to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

3. *Supports* the efforts of the Special Committee to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[44] so as to broaden the ever-growing international consensus in favour of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions;

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to organize, co-sponsor or participate in conferences, seminars, hearings and other activities and events that will deepen knowledge of the various aspects of *apartheid* in order to foster as active and action-oriented a political commitment as it may deem necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities, within the financial resources allocated under the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services for such activities;

5. *Further authorizes* the Special Committee to hold consultations with and to send missions to Governments, parliaments, legislative institutions, intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations as appropriate, in order to strengthen co-ordinated and effective action against *apartheid* and to promote a peaceful and speedy transition to a non-racial and democratic system in a united South Africa;

6. *Decides* to make a special allocation of $375,000 to the Special Committee for 1987 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

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

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 22A* (A/41/22/Add.1).
[47] A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

E

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST *APARTHEID* IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, in which States are urged to consider acceding to the Convention,[44]

Considering that all forms of collaboration, including those in the field of sports, with racist South Africa bolster the régime in its attempts to break its international isolation,

Convinced that the Convention, together with the International Covenants on Human Rights[31] and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,[48] would be important instruments towards the isolation of the racist régime of South Africa,

Commending athletes who have demonstrated solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa by complying with the sports boycott of racist South Africa,

Welcoming the signing by a significant number of States of the Convention,

1. *Reaffirms* that the racist régime of South Africa must be isolated in all fields, including that of sports;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significant number of States that have signed and ratified the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports since it was solemnly opened for signature, ratification and accession on 16 May 1986;

3. *Appeals* to those States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention without further delay;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention.

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

F

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,[41]

Recalling its resolutions concerning an oil embargo against South Africa,

Welcoming the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Oslo from 4 to 6 June 1986,[49] and the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[44]

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo in preventing aggression by the *apartheid* régime, its repression of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and its attacks against neighbouring States,

Noting that while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa very few major shipping States have done so,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Seminar that an intergovernmental mechanism should be established under the auspices of the United Nations to monitor compliance with the oil embargo,[50]

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-*apartheid* organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa and commends it to the attention of all States;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa pertaining to oil and petroleum products;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to take action urgently to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

4. *Requests* all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate for each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to *apartheid* South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(*f*) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(*g*) To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

[48] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.
[49] A/41/404-S/18141, annex.
[50] *Ibid.*, para. 21.

(*h*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;

(*i*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo;

(*j*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo;

5. *Decides* to establish an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

6. *Authorizes* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of regional groups and the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to appoint eleven Member States as members of the Intergovernmental Group on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and to ensure representation of oil-exporting States and shipping States;

7. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, the monitoring of the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all necessary assistance to the Special Committee and to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to facilitate the monitoring of the oil embargo as recommended in the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa.

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

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* *

The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General[51] *that, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the above resolution, he had appointed the following States as members of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa: ALGERIA, CUBA, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, INDONESIA, KUWAIT, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORWAY, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.*

G

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 40/64 H of 10 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,[52] to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the reimposition of the state of emergency, now nation-wide, in South Africa and the unprecedented repression of several thousands of opponents of *apartheid*, including leaders of democratic political mass organizations, community and church leaders, students and trade unionists,

Alarmed by the increasing number of political trials and detentions and the harsh sentences, including the death penalty, imposed on opponents of *apartheid*,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is essential at this critical juncture to meet the rapidly increasing needs for such assistance,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

H

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *APARTHEID*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid*, and lately in particular by the reimposition of the state of emergency and its extension nation-wide,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have increasingly committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid*, and, in particular, the

[51] A/41/982.
[52] A/41/638.

need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid*,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[44]

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have increasingly resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of the neighbouring States,

Considering that contacts between *apartheid* South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of *apartheid* will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* which deprives the majority of the South African population of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Strongly condemns* the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations as well as individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom belong to the majority population, for opposing the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency;

3. *Further condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has increasingly carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(*a*) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(*b*) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(*c*) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(*d*) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(*e*) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(*f*) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(*g*) Immediately withdraw all their troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Further urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(*a*) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(*b*) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(*c*) Prohibition of the sale of Krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(*d*) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(*e*) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(*f*) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

8. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and institutions recognizing the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance:

(*a*) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(*b*) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid*;

10. *Commends* those States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/64 I of 10 December 1985 and invites those that have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[53]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

64th plenary meeting
10 November 1986

41/36. 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 1985;[54]

Taking note of the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 11 November 1986, which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1986,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[55] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purposes, as stated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Emphasizing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life and health,

Commending the International Atomic Energy Agency for its recent speedy responses and initiatives in the field of nuclear safety, in co-operation with its member States and with other international organizations concerned, and for its timely and expeditious efforts in the conclusion of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,[56]

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(SPL.I)/RES/1 and GC(SPL.I)/RES/2 adopted on 26 September 1986 by the General Conference of the Agency at its first special session,[56] and resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session,

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

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

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

4. *Welcomes* the signing by a significant number of States of the two Conventions regarding nuclear accidents referred to above and calls upon those States that have not yet done so to become parties to them as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the forty-first session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

66th plenary meeting
11 November 1986

41/37. 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 reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the Central American region to live in peace and security, free from outside interference,

Recalling that the Security Council, in that resolution, encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed urgently to all interested States in and outside the region to co-operate fully with the Group, through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to existing differences,

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

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[53] Resolution 217 A (III).

[54] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1985* (Austria, July 1986), (GC(XXX)/775 and Corr.1); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/41/517 and Corr.1).

[55] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

[56] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.

Recalling also its resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process, and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,[57]

Recalling Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, in which the Council called upon all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State in the region which might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group,

Taking note of the various reports submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/4,

Sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and the Support Group expressed in their Declaration of 1 October 1986,[58]

Agreeing with that Declaration that the worsening of the crisis in Central America can create serious tensions and conflicts throughout the continent, and that the peace of Central America is therefore the peace of Latin America,

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, meeting in Guatemala, which, *inter alia*, requested the Contadora Group and the Support Group to persevere in their valuable efforts to achieve peace in Central America, and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support,

Convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Convinced that it is imperative to avoid a war in Central America, and that this is primarily the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, as well as a task for all politically responsible Governments and individuals who are prepared to defend the cause of peace,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America requires that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Acknowledges* the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central America;

3. *Reiterates its support* for the peace activities of the Contadora Group and the Support Group and requests them to persevere in their valuable efforts, and urges all States to continue to give them their resolute support;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

75th plenary meeting
18 November 1986

41/38. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations and to settle their disputes by peaceful means,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their political, social and economic system without any interference, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Recalling its resolution 40/157 of 16 December 1985 on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Deeply concerned at the threats and aggressive provocations, and the imposition of comprehensive cultural and economic sanctions, including the freezing of assets and properties, carried out against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Deeply concerned also at the series of disinformation campaigns carried out against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Gravely concerned at the aerial and naval military attack perpetrated against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on 15 April 1986, which constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region,

Noting with concern that the Security Council has been prevented from discharging its responsibilities owing to the negative vote of certain permanent members,

Taking into consideration the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986,[59]

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[60] and other relevant declarations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in this context,

Taking note also of the final communiqué adopted at the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1986,[61]

1. *Condemns* the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April

[57] A/39/562-S/16775, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984*, document S/16775, annex.

[58] A/41/662-S/18373, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18373, annex.

[59] See A/41/654, annex II, declaration AHG/Decl.2 (XXII).

[60] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 215-217.

[61] A/41/740-S/18418, annex, para. 23.

1986, which constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States in this regard to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to resort to peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

4. *Affirms* the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it;

5. *Requests* the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

78th plenary meeting
20 November 1986

41/39. Question of Namibia[62]

A

Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling further 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,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,[63]

Having examined also 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,[64]

Recalling further other resolutions and decisions declaring the illegality of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in particular Security Council resolutions 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,[65]

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly, and expressing its grave concern that, in the period of time that has elapsed, South Africa has continued its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the Assembly,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which, *inter alia*, it 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 to isolate it totally, politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

Taking note of debates held in the Security Council from 13 to 15 November 1985[66] calling for the imposition of mandatory selective sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as those held in the Council from 5 to 13 February 1986 and on 22 May 1986 on the situation in southern Africa,[67]

Welcoming the special communiqué[68] and the final communiqué,[69] adopted at the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Fortieth Session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 1 October 1985, the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,[70] the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 25 November 1985 regarding the situation in southern Africa following the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress,[71] the Political Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986,[72] the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986,[73] the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[47] the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986,[74] the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Programme of Action on Namibia and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia issued by the eminent persons participating in the Conference,[75] the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986, on the refusal of a Government to impose sanctions on South Africa,[76] and the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of

[62] See also sect. I, note 8, and sect. X.B.6, decision 41/413.
[63] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/41/24).
[64] *Ibid., Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. VIII.
[65] *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.
[66] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year*, 2624th-2626th, 2628th and 2629th meetings.
[67] *Ibid.*, 2652nd, 2654th, 2656th-2662nd and 2684th meetings.
[68] A/40/699-S/17518, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17518, annex.
[69] A/40/704-S/17521, annex.
[70] A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I.
[71] A/40/951-S/17656, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17656, annex.
[72] A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
[73] A/41/703-S/18395, annex.
[74] A/AC.131/216.
[75] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.
[76] A/41/654, annex I, resolution CM/Res.1039 (XLIV)/Rev.1.

Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, on the involvement of a Government in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola,[77]

Recalling the debates held at its special session on the question of Namibia and resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 adopted at that session,

Strongly reiterating that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, 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 effective measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting that 1986 marks the twenty-sixth anniversary of the creation of 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 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization against South Africa's colonial occupation,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with 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, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal exploitation of the Namibian people,

Deeply concerned at the decision of the European Economic Community not to extend its economic sanctions imposed against South Africa on 16 September 1986 to Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racist régime of South Africa,

Deploring South Africa's continued intransigence and insistence on irrelevant and unacceptable pre-conditions to the independence of Namibia, its attempts to bypass the United Nations and its designs aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory through the establishment of puppet political institutions,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies, including the so-called South West Africa Territorial Forces, and the use of aggression against neighbouring States,

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

Expressing its grave concern at the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola by South African troops, which has been facilitated by the support extended to the racist régime and to bandits of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to destabilize Angola,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's use of the Namibian territory as a springboard for its continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, resulting in 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 colonial régime of South Africa, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,[78] 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,

Recalling the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration between certain States and South Africa 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, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, 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, and the killing, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, as well as 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, on account of the vetoes cast by two of its Western permanent members, from carrying out its responsibility under Chapter VII of the Charter,

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

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

2. *Endorses* the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, and urges the international community to implement them;

3. *Takes note* of the important debates held in the Security Council from 13 to 15 November 1985 on the question of Namibia;

[77] *Ibid.*, annex II, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXII).

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

4. *Further takes note* of Security Council resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that régime for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in that resolution;

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 by the General Assembly in its 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. *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;

7. *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;

8. *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 reason, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under its resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

9. *Reaffirms* its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1987, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/97 A of 13 December 1985 and S-14/1;

10. *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;

11. *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 the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

12. *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 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;

13. *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 the sacrifices that it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness that it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

14. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification;

15. *Expresses its dismay* at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members;

16. *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 embodied in Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

17. *Reiterates its conviction* that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, 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;

18. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure to be null and void, affirms that it constitutes a direct affront and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), and further affirms that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's stranglehold over Namibia;

19. *Denounces* all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

20. *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;

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

22. *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 for self-determination and national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

23. *Reiterates* that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the Namibian people repre-

sented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

24. *Further reiterates* that Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

25. *Calls upon* the South African régime to desist from linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, as such "linkage" is incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

26. *Strongly rejects* the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

27. *Welcomes and endorses* the universal and categorical rejection of "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that such "linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonization process in Namibia, constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

28. *Welcomes and endorses* the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa as one which, in addition to encouraging South Africa's intransigence and thereby delaying Namibia's independence, has been discredited and made bankrupt by the very actions of the Pretoria régime both within South Africa and in the southern African region as a whole;

29. *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);

30. *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;

31. *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 better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

32. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity against South Africa's acts of aggression;

33. *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;

34. *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 oppressive policies of the *apartheid* régime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

35. *Solemnly reaffirms* that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other 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;

36. *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;

37. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of these 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;

38. *Strongly condemns* the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration helps to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia;

39. *Deplores*, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demands their immediate closure;

40. *Notes with appreciation* the measures taken by some States, international organizations, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to exert pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon them to redouble and intensify their efforts to force the racist régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and South Africa;

41. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, especially those that 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 and to isolate the racist régime of South Africa;

42. *Urges* Governments not to exercise their veto in the Security Council in regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and thus to respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa;

43. *Calls upon* the members of the European Economic Community to strengthen, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions they recently imposed against the Pretoria régime and to extend them to include illegally occupied Namibia;

44. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, 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 and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States, as well as for the forcible displacement of the Namibians from their homes;

45. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet further sinister attempts 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;

46. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilizaton and aggression against neighbouring African States;

47. *Denounces* the latest acts of aggression by the racist régime against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declares that Pretoria's policy of aggression and destabilization not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States;

48. *Expresses its grave concern* at the acquisition of nuclear-weapon 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. *Condemns and calls for* an immediate end to the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

50. *Declares* that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate *apartheid* and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration;

51. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

52. *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;

53. *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 Council resolution 421 (1977);[79]

54. *Calls upon* all States to comply with Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

55. *Condemns* all collaboration with the Pretoria régime in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States that do so to terminate such collaboration, including refraining from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials or reactors;

56. *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;

57. *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;

58. *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;

59. *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;

60. *Endorses* the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia and contained in paragraph 59 of the Final Document adopted by the Council at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985,[80] that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[33] proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action for the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the Namibian people;

61. *Reaffirms* that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their 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 Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

62. *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 legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

63. *Calls upon* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted

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

[80] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/40/24), part two, chap. III, sect. A.

from Namibia with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

64. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia that are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

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

66. *Once again requests* all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative 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;

67. *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 resolutions and decisions of the United Nations 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;

68. *Approves* the continued efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

69. *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,[81] which regulates the activities of Urenco;

70. *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 legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia, and to implement effectively such legislation;

71. *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 acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;

72. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually 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 resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

73. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its 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 forty-second session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

74. *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 forty-second session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

75. *Declares* that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I[42] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[43] 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 War[82] and the Additional Protocol thereto;

76. *Declares* that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the international 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 capability constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

77. *Strongly urges* the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

78. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

79. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 November 1986

[81] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.

[82] *Ibid.*, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

B

Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility over the Territory,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent 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, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining recognition for the 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 further delay, with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which, together with Council resolution 385 (1976), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the Namibian people to freedom, self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued denial to the Namibian people of the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

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 the Territory,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its manoeuvres aimed at obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

Recalling that the "linkage" insisted upon by South Africa of the independence of Namibia with totally irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, has been rejected by the General Assembly and the Security Council and has been condemned world wide,

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 any attempts to link their presence in that country with the independence of Namibia constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola,

Expressing its dismay at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by two Western permanent members from adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that country in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,[83]

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its installation and maintenance of a so-called interim government in Namibia, in violation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978), 439 (1978) and 566 (1985),

Expressing grave concern at the lack of progress in implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as indicated in the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1983,[84] 6 June 1985,[85] 6 September 1985[86] and 26 November 1985,[87] concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Gravely concerned at the use of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime as a springboard of aggression against, and destabilization of, front-line States, particularly against Angola,

Recalling Security Council resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council, *inter alia*, demanded that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution and warned that failure to do so would compel the Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter,

Recalling its request to the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions of the Council, and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter and in response to the overwhelming demand of the international community,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) 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 over Namibia pending its achievement of self-determination and national independence;

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[83] See resolution ES-8/2.

[84] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983*, document S/16237.

[85] *Ibid., Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*, document S/17242.

[86] *Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1985*, document S/17442.

[87] *Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17658.

3. *Reiterates* that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constitute the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demands their immediate and unconditional implementation;

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, declares this measure null and void, and calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people;

5. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral action;

6. *Further 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;

7. *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 the Territory;

8. *Rejects* all manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia by introducing an East-West confrontation to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence;

9. *Strongly condemns and rejects* the persistent attempts by South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), 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 further the independence of Namibia and that they constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

10. *Strongly rejects* the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

11. *Strongly condemns* the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa and calls upon the Western permanent members of the Council to support the imposition of enforcement measures by it in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with resolutions of the Council;

12. *Strongly urges* the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

13. *Requests* the Security Council to meet urgently in order to exercise its authority with regard to Namibia and to undertake decisive action in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia, and to take, without further delay, appropriate steps to ensure that Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia are implemented without any pre-conditions;

14. *Reiterates* that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are the most effective and peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

15. *Calls upon* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and other institutions, as well as corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals, pending the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, to cease all co-operation with that régime in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields;

16. *Welcomes* the world-wide support that has been given to the call for sanctions against South Africa and commends those States that have adopted sanctions against the illegal occupation régime;

17. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 November 1986

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,[63]

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 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

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,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General

Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V) and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985,

Recognizing that 1987 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence,

Taking into consideration the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Programme of Action on Namibia and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia issued by the eminent persons participating in the Conference,[75]

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, bearing in mind that 1987 marks the twentieth anniversary of its establishment as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V), 40/97 A and S-14/1;

5. *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 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 kinds of schemes through which South Africa attempts to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;

(*d*) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Namibia not ensuing from free elections conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant 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, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985;

(*e*) Make a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

6. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall send missions of consultation to Governments in order to co-ordinate efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the Namibian cause;

7. *Decides further* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences in order to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are adequately protected;

8. *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;

9. *Requests* all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia before submitting any draft resolution that may involve such rights and interests;

10. *Reiterates its request* to all specialized agencies and other organizations 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 and organizations;

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *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 in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

14. *Takes note* of the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986[74] and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Programme of Action on Namibia and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia issued by the eminent persons participating in the Conference;[75]

15. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference;

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

(*a*) Consult regularly with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the provisional headquarters of that organization, which will visit Namibian refugee centres whenever necessary;

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

(*c*) Review the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,[65] prepare annual reports on the subject with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to counter the support that those States give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(*d*) Take all measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,[78] including the initiation of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States in accordance with paragraph 68 of resolution 41/39 A;

(*e*) Consider the illegal activities of foreign economic interests, particularly the transnational corporations operating in Namibia, including the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium, with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to put an end to such activities;

(*f*) Take measures to ensure the closure of the so-called information offices created by the illegal South African occupation régime in certain Western countries for promoting its puppet institutions in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

(*g*) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and urge them to take measures to end such operations;

(*h*) Consider sending missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to persuade them to take all possible measures to terminate such investments;

(*i*) Contact institutions and municipalities in order to encourage them to divest themselves of their investments in Namibia and South Africa;

(*j*) 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;

(*k*) Continue to draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(*l*) Organize international and regional activities, as required, 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 economic interests, and to expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

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

(*n*) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands of Namibia;

17. *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 for the financing of 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;

18. *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;

19. *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 on all matters of interest to the Namibian people;

20. *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 United Nations Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

21. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall hold extraordinary plenary meetings in southern Africa during the week of 19 May 1987 and that these meetings shall be provided with verbatim records;

22. *Decides* that, in order to expedite the training of 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;

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

24. *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.

79th plenary meeting
20 November 1986

D

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION IN SUPPORT OF THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia[63] and 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,[64]

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

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

Underlining the fact that, twenty years after the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist régime of South Africa continues illegally to occupy the Territory in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Underlining that 1987 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986,[74]

Taking into consideration also the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia[75] adopted by the Conference,

Gravely concerned at the total black-out of news on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime,

Gravely concerned at the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

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,

Reiterating the importance of intensifying publicity on all aspects of the question of Namibia as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia,

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 immediate independence of Namibia,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence:

(*a*) To continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia;

(*b*) To focus its activities towards greater mobilization of public opinion in Western States, particularly the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany;

(*c*) To intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(*d*) To organize an international campaign to boycott products from Namibia and South Africa, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations;

(*e*) To expose and denounce collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in all fields;

(*f*) To organize exhibitions on Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

(*g*) To prepare and disseminate publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(*h*) To produce and disseminate radio and television programmes designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(*i*) To produce and disseminate in both the English language and the local languages of Namibia radio programmes, designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist régime of South Africa;

(*j*) To produce and disseminate posters;

(*k*) To ensure full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(*l*) To prepare and disseminate a thematic atlas on Namibia;

(*m*) To reproduce and disseminate the comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(*n*) To produce and disseminate booklets on the activities of the Council;

(*o*) To update and disseminate widely a compendium of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia and relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, as well as decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on the question of Namibia;

(*p*) To publicize and distribute the indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits they extract from the Territory;

(*q*) To produce and disseminate widely, on a monthly basis, a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(*r*) To produce and disseminate, on a weekly basis, an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(*s*) To acquire books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for dissemination;

(*t*) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a list of Namibian political prisoners;

(*u*) To assist the South West Africa People's Organization in the production and distribution of material on Namibia;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, media encounters on developments relating to Namibia particularly prior to the activities of the Council during 1987;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory;

4. *Further requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South African agents from the so-called information centres established in several Western countries;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to increase the awareness of the international community of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of that Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations, 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*;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize workshops for non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academics and media representatives at which the participants will consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia;

9. *Decides* to allocate the sum of $500,000 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 to be taken by the Council in each individual case in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to contact leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, legislators and parliamentarians, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations and inform them 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;

11. *Appeals* to non-governmental organizations, associations, institutions, support groups and individuals sympathetic to the Namibian cause:

(*a*) To increase the awareness of their national communities and legislative bodies concerning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the gross violation of basic human rights by the South African régime in Namibia and the plunder of the resources of the Territory by foreign economic interests;

(*b*) To mobilize in their countries broad public support for the national liberation of Namibia by holding hearings, seminars and public presentations on various aspects of the Namibian question, as well as by producing and distributing pamphlets, films and other information material;

(*c*) To expose and campaign against the political and economic collaboration of certain Western Governments with the South African régime, as well as diplomatic visits to and from South Africa;

(*d*) To intensify public pressure for the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of foreign economic interests that are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory;

(*e*) To continue and develop campaign and research work, in order to expose the involvement and operations of Western-based oil companies in the supply of petroleum products to Namibia and South Africa;

(*f*) To step up their efforts to persuade universities, local governments and other institutions to divest themselves of all investments in firms doing business in Namibia and South Africa;

(*g*) To intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War[82] and the Additional Protocol thereto;

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* all Member States to observe Namibia Day in a befitting manner, by giving the widest possible publicity to and ensuring the dissemination of information on Namibia, including the issuance of special postage stamps for the occasion;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information and to ensure that all activities of the United Nations on dissemination

of information on the question of Namibia follow the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information;

16. *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 1987 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programme undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

17. *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 of the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia and to direct the Department to submit to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1987, the list of Namibian political prisoners, in order to intensify international pressure for their immediate and unconditional release.

79th plenary meeting
20 November 1986

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,[88]

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,[89]

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 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 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 forty-second 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 development 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. *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 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 for Namibia, 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;

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

7. *Decides* to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of $1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1987;

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

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programmes of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians on the

[88] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/41/24), part one, chap. IV, sect. O, and sect. P, paras. 774-787.

[89] 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.

basis of procedures that 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 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. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue and to intensify its field attachment programme, enabling Namibians trained under various programmes to gain practical on-the-job experience in governments and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. *Appeals* to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to support the field attachment programme and to meet the financial requirements;

13. *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 Nationhood Programme projects and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the 1987-1991 programming cycle, and, taking into consideration that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the United Nations, to exercise maximum flexibility and understanding in financing projects funded from the indicative planning figure;

15. *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;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that 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;

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 continue 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 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, publish and disseminate 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;

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;

23. *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.

79th plenary meeting
20 November 1986

41/40. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[90]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,[91]

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

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

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[90] See also sect. I, footnote 6, and sect. X.B.6, decision 41/414.
[91] A/41/824.

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

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

84th plenary meeting
25 November 1986

41/41. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, in which the General Assembly noted that information had been transmitted by Member States regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information transmitted by the Government of France on New Caledonia and Dependencies, under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Aware that the Government of France has not transmitted any further information regarding New Caledonia and Dependencies since 1946,

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

Recalling its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the annex to which contains the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter,

Noting the decision of the Heads of Government of the member States of the South Pacific Forum, taken at their meeting held at Suva from 8 to 11 August 1986, to seek the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,[92]

Noting also the decision of the Eighth Conference on Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, whereby the heads of State or Government strongly urged the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, to reinscribe New Caledonia on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories and agreed to act together in pursuing this objective,[93]

1. *Considers* that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter;

2. *Declares* that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter and requests the Government of France to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

3. *Affirms* the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to consider the question of New Caledonia at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Requests* the Government of France, as the Administering Power concerned, to extend its co-operation to the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
2 December 1986

B

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,[94]

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 on the question of Namibia and taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[44] as well as the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the Conference,[75]

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Na-

[92] A/41/668.
[93] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 151 and 152.
[94] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23).

mibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régime therefrom,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[53] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1986, including the programme of work envisaged for 1987;[95]

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united and integrated Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to pose a threat to international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to

[95] *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. J.

enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and, in particular, urges the Government of the United Kingdom to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee at its 1987 session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

92nd plenary meeting
2 December 1986

41/42. 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,[96]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 40/58 of 2 December 1985,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to all aspects of the policies and practices of *apartheid* and developments in Namibia,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures, through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(*e*) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(*f*) To continue to provide verbatim records to the Special Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982;

(*g*) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*h*) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(*i*) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

[96] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

92nd plenary meeting
2 December 1986

41/43. Question of Palestine

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 A of 12 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[97]

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

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 112 to 120 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[98] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations where such activities would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and in creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

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

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

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

93rd plenary meeting
2 December 1986

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[97]

Taking note, in particular, of relevant information contained in paragraphs 73 to 101 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, and 40/96 B of 12 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/96 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/96 B in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

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

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

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

93rd plenary meeting
2 December 1986

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[97]

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[97] *Ibid., Supplement No. 35* (A/41/35).

[98] *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.

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 102 to 111 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 40/96 C of 12 December 1985,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/96 C,

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1986-1987 and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine;

(*b*) To continue to update publications on the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine;

(*c*) To publish brochures and booklets on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(*d*) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of a new film in 1987 and special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

(*e*) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(*f*) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

93rd plenary meeting
2 December 1986

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, 39/49 D of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 D of 12 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/49 D and 40/96 D, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1986, in which he, *inter alia*, stated that "the obstacles which have so far prevented the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East as called for by the General Assembly still exist",[99] and his report of 29 October 1986,[100]

Expressing its regret that, owing to the negative attitude of some Member States, the difficulties regarding the convening of the Conference "have remained essentially the same",[101] and expressing its hope that those Member States will reconsider their attitude,

Having heard the constructive statements made by numerous representatives, including that of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Emphasizing the need to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict which has persisted for nearly four decades,

Recognizing that the persistence of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East constitutes a threat to security and stability in the region and to world peace, and therefore directly involves the responsibility of the United Nations,

Stressing its conviction that the convening of the Conference will constitute a major contribution by the United Nations towards the realization of a just solution to the question of Palestine conducive to the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Appreciating the concern about the exacerbating situation in the Middle East as voiced in a great many statements during the general debate at the current session and at previous sessions,

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

2. *Determines* that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

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

4. *Stresses* the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay;

5. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 May 1987;

7. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
2 December 1986

41/162. 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, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983,

[99] A/41/215-S/17916. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, document S/17916.

[100] A/41/768-S/18427. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18427.

[101] *Ibid.*, para. 31.

38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1986,[99] 16 July 1986[102] and 29 October 1986,[103]

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982[104] reiterating its previous resolutions regarding the Palestinian question and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and 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,[105] to all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985;

4. *Considers* the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[104] and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985,[106] as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solu-

[102] A/41/453 and Add.1.
[103] A/41/768-S/18427.
[104] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annnex.
[105] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
[106] See A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex.

tion to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic cooperation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine[107] and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

B

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1986,[103]

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principles of the inadmissibility of the 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,[105] to the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B and 40/168 B;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied

[107] *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.

Syrian Golan Heights is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[108] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(*a*) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(*b*) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(*c*) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(*d*) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1986,[103]

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once again upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/212. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

A

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

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

Recalling its subsequent resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December 1982, 38/60 of 14 December 1983, 39/74 of 13 December 1984 and 40/95 of 12 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has successfully concluded its work related to the preparations for the Conference,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held from 23 March to 10 April 1987 at Geneva, represents a global effort under the auspices of the United Nations specifically for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in this field for economic and social development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on its seventh and final session;[109]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chairman and the members of the Preparatory Committee for the time and effort devoted to the preparation for the Conference;

3. *Invites* all States to participate in the Conference at an appropriately high level;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

B

The General Assembly,

Aware of the intensification of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in order to ensure safer development of nuclear energy for the future,

Bearing in mind that the need to improve the safety of nuclear energy and the need for intensified international co-operation are in the forefront of public opinion,

Aware of the central role that the International Atomic Energy Agency is being given in this context,

Realizing that effects and consequences of possible nuclear accidents are of equal concern to all States, including those which may not be carrying out any nuclear activity on their territory,

Bearing in mind its resolution 41/36 of 11 November 1986 on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Convinced that it is in the interest of the international community that safety aspects be considered whenever nuclear energy is being discussed,

1. *Appeals* to all Governments to ensure that the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants are applied in order to minimize risks to life and health;

2. *Further appeals* to all Governments to take into account, when discussing nuclear energy matters during the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, the legitimate interests of neighbouring countries that could be affected by transboundary effects of the use of nuclear energy.

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

41/213. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[110]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, by which it decided to establish the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Group[111] and the related report of the Fifth Committee,[112] as well as the comments on the report of the Group made by the Secretary-General[113] and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,[114]

Expressing its appreciation to the Group for its report,

Taking fully into account the views expressed during the consideration of this item at the current session,

Recognizing the need for measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations with a view to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues,

Recognizing the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process in the Organization,

Reaffirming the requirement of all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations promptly and in full,

Recognizing the detrimental effect of the withholding of assessed contributions on the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Recognizing further that late payments of assessed contributions adversely affect the short-term financial situation of the Organization,

I

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GROUP OF HIGH-LEVEL INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS TO REVIEW THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. *Decides* that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[111] should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee[112] and subject to the following:

(*a*) The implementation of recommendation 5 should not prejudice the implementation of projects and programmes already approved by the General Assembly;

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[109] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 47* (A/41/47).

[110] See also sect. I, footnote 9.

[111] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

[112] A/41/795.

[113] A/41/663.

[114] A/41/763, annex.

(*b*) The percentages referred to in recommendation 15, which were arrived at in a pragmatic manner, should be regarded as targets in the formulation of the Secretary-General's plans to be submitted to the General Assembly for implementation of the recommendation; further, the Secretary-General is requested to implement this recommendation with flexibility in order to avoid, *inter alia*, negative impact on programmes and on the structure and composition of the Secretariat, bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of the staff, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(*c*) The Secretary-General should transmit to the International Civil Service Commission those recommendations having direct impact on the United Nations common system (recommendations 53 and 61), with the request that it report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, so as to enable the Assembly to make a final decision; the expertise of the Commission should be availed of in dealing with the other recommendations over which the Commission has a mandate to advise and make recommendations;

(*d*) The Secretary-General should take into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980, in implementing recommendations 55 and 57, to the extent they are agreed upon;

(*e*) The Economic and Social Council, assisted as and when required by relevant organs and bodies, in particular the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, should carry out the study called for in recommendation 8;

(*f*) The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, assisted as required by the Joint Inspection Unit and other bodies, shall evaluate the implementation of the recommendations relating to the intergovernmental machinery and its functioning, as indicated in recommendation 70;

(*g*) In the implementation of recommendation 24, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/201 of 8 December 1986 should be duly taken into account;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to report to the General Assembly as indicated in recommendations 69, 70 and 71 of the Group;

II

PLANNING, PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING PROCESS

1. *Decides* that the planning, programming and budgeting process shall be governed, *inter alia*, by the following principles:

(*a*) Strict adherence to the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Articles 17 and 18 thereof;

(*b*) Full respect for the prerogatives of the principal organs of the United Nations with respect to the planning, programming and budgeting process;

(*c*) Full respect for the authority and the prerogatives of the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization;

(*d*) Recognition of the need for Member States to participate in the budgetary preparation from its early stages and throughout the process;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process through, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) Full implementation of regulation 4.8 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, which governs co-ordination between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 25 to 54 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session;[115]

(*c*) Ensuring follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*d*) Improvement of the representation of Member States in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 46 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;

3. *Resolves* to achieve improvement in the consultative process for the formulation of the medium-term plan through:

(*a*) Full implementation of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation pertaining to the medium-term plan, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and of the related Rules;

(*b*) Submission of the introduction to the medium-term plan, which constitutes an integral element in the planning process, to Member States for wide consultations;

(*c*) Consultations in a systematic way regarding the major programmes in the plan with sectoral, technical, regional and central bodies in the United Nations;

(*d*) Drawing up by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, of a calendar for such consultations;

4. *Approves* the budget process set forth in annex I to the present resolution;

5. *Reaffirms* that the decision-making process is governed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;[116]

6. *Agrees* that, without prejudice to paragraph 5 above, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should continue its existing practice of reaching decisions by consensus; explanatory views, if any, shall be presented to the General Assembly;[116]

7. *Considers it desirable* that the Fifth Committee, before submitting its recommendations on the outline of the programme budget to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure of the Assembly, should continue to make all possible efforts with a view to establishing the broadest possible agreement;[116]

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[115] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/41/38 and Corr.2).

[116] See annex II to the present resolution.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such supplementary rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a proposal on the date for submission of the outline of the programme budget and also on the date for final approval of the outline by the Assembly;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1986

ANNEX I

Budget process

A. *Off-budget years*

1. The Secretary-General shall submit an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, which shall contain an indication of the following:

(*a*) Preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium;

(*b*) Priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature;

(*c*) Real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget;

(*d*) Size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources.

2. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, acting as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, shall consider the outline of the programme budget and submit, through the Fifth Committee, to the Assembly its conclusions and recommendations.

3. On the basis of a decision by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall prepare his proposed programme budget for the following biennium.

4. Throughout this process, the mandate and functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall be fully respected. The Advisory Committee shall consider the outline of the programme budget in accordance with its terms of reference.

B. *Budget years*

5. The Secretary-General shall submit his proposed programme budget to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in accordance with the existing procedures.

6. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall examine the proposed programme budget in accordance with their respective mandates and shall submit their conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Fifth Committee, for the final approval of the programme budget.

C. *Contingency fund and additional expenditures*

7. The programme budget shall include expenditures related to political activities of a "perennial" character whose mandates are renewed annually, together with their related conference costs.

8. The programme budget shall include a contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall budget level, to accommodate additional expenditures relating to the biennium derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget or, subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 below, from revised estimates.

9. If additional expenditures, as defined in paragraph 8 above, are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, such additional expenditures can only be included in the budget through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium.

10. A comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation, is also necessary. It is desirable to accommodate these expenditures, within the overall level of the budget, either as a reserve or as a separate part of the contingency fund set up in paragraph 8 above. The Secretary-General should examine all aspects related to the question and report, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

11. Pending a decision by the General Assembly on the question dealt with in paragraph 10 above, the revised estimates arising from the impact of extraordinary expenses, including those relating to the maintenance of peace and security, as well as fluctuations in rates of exchange and inflation, shall not be covered by the contingency fund and shall continue to be treated in accordance with established procedures and under the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules. The Secretary-General should nevertheless make efforts to absorb these expenditures, to the extent possible, through savings from the programme budget, without causing in any way a negative effect on programme delivery and without prejudice to the utilization of the contingency fund.

ANNEX II

Statement made by the President of the General Assembly at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986[117]

... I have obtained a legal opinion from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations on three paragraphs of the draft resolution. The legal opinion reads as follows:

"You have requested our opinion on the legal consequences of three draft paragraphs which are under consideration for inclusion in a resolution to be adopted by the General Assembly on the United Nations budgetary process. These three paragraphs read as follows:

"'5. *Reaffirms* that the decision-making process is governed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

"'6. *Agrees* that, without prejudice to paragraph 5 above, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should continue its existing practice of reaching decisions by consensus; explanatory views, if any, shall be presented to the General Assembly;

"'7. *Considers it desirable* that the Fifth Committee, before submitting its recommendations on the outline of the programme budget to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure, should continue to make all possible efforts with a view to establishing the broadest possible agreement;'.

"It is our opinion that these draft paragraphs read separately or together do not in any way prejudice the provisions of Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations or of the relevant rules of procedure of the General Assembly giving effect to that Article."

That coincides with the views expressed by all delegations.

I concur with the foregoing, and I take it that the General Assembly also agrees with it.

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[117] Annexed to the resolution following a decision by the General Assembly

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE[1]

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, see sect. X.B.2.

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41/45. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984 and 40/79 of 12 December 1985 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),[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

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it would not be fair if the peoples of some of those territories were deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which the Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Deplores* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/46. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

A

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984,[3] after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[4] undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[5] article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the same three nuclear-weapon States, in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament after four years of trilateral negotiations, 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",[6]

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration[7] adopted on 21 September 1985, called on the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling that the leaders of the six States associated with the five-continent peace and disarmament initiative affirmed in the Mexico Declaration,[8] adopted on 7 August 1986, that they "remain convinced that no issue is more urgent and crucial today than bringing to an end all nuclear tests", adding that "both the qualitative and the quantitative development of nuclear weapons exacerbate the arms race, and both would be inhibited by the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing",

Bearing in mind that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems that it will be necessary to solve in order that the Conference may transmit a complete draft treaty to the General Assembly,

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.
[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.
[5] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
[6] CD/139/Appendix II/Vol. II, document CD/130.
[7] *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.
[8] A/41/518-S/18277, annex I.

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1987 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Calls upon* the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria, which should include appropriate means of verification;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[4] to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Bearing also in mind that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[5] recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date,

Recalling that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Recalling also that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration[7] adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

Noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

1. *Recommends* that the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

2. *Requests* that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress of their efforts.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/47. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and further nuclear proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to limit and reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are engaged in nuclear and space talks and in consultations on the entire scope of issues relating to nuclear testing, and expressing the hope that those talks and consultations will lead to both early and concrete results,

Noting also recent initiatives, including the proposals by the leaders of the six States associated with the five-continent initiative, to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests in all environments for all time is through the conclusion of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty open to and capable of attracting the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. *Urges,* therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(*a*) The Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session;

(*b*) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States, should co-operate with the Conference on Disarmament in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(*c*) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*d*) Those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;[4]

3. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) In this context, to take into account the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States;

(*c*) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/48. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984 and 40/82 of 12 December 1985 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,[10]

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[5]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Further invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;[10]

7. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

8. *Requests* those parties that have not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so;

9. *Welcomes* any further comments from those parties that have already communicated their views to the Secretary-General;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a

[9] Resolution S-10/2.

[10] A/41/465 and Add.1.

nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/49. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984 and 40/83 of 12 December 1985 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[11]

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

[11] A/41/519.

41/50. 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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984 and 40/84 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[12]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,[13]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Further notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Notes* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Con-

[12] A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I. For the printed text of the Convention and its Protocols, see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[13] A/40/550.

ventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/51. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons in their respective regions, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] 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,[15] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1986 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", as reflected in its report,[16] and that disappointment was expressed at the lack of progress on that item,

Noting further that this consideration revealed the existence of a general readiness to continue a substantive dialogue on the issue,

Recalling the proposals submitted on this subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention,

Welcoming once again the solemn declarations made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced that if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States,

Considering that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable international legal guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms once again* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to find a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

2. *Considers* that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on this question;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue active consideration on this subject, including through the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons as soon as practicable, at its 1987 session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/52. 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

[14] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[16] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), sect. III.F.

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,[9] in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

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

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984 and 40/86 of 12 December 1985,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament[14] 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,[17] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Noting the proposals submitted under this item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[18] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986,[19] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/53. 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,[20] 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 weap-

[17] Ibid., *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.
[18] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 49.
[19] See A/41/326-S/18049, annex I.
[20] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

ons 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[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984 and 40/87 of 12 December 1985 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[21]

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations[22] made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,[14]

Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their relationship, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders of 21 November 1985,[23] of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Taking note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,[24]

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify through substantive and general consideration issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

2. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the 1986 session of the Conference and at the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1987 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

10. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convey to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the wish of the Member States for the early completion of the Institute's study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

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[21] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, paras. 36-39.

[22] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 426.

[23] A/40/1070, annex.

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), sect. III.E.

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/54. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the growing threat of nuclear war,

Recalling that over the past three decades the need for cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon testing has been in the focus of attention of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would constitute an indispensable element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, thus contributing to the achievement of the final goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under appropriate verification,

Stressing once again that the elaboration of such a treaty is the task of the highest priority and should not be made dependent on the attainment of any other measure in the field of disarmament,

Recalling the proposals contained in the Delhi Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of six States on 28 January 1985,[25] and their joint message of 28 February 1986 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,[26]

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, in particular resolution 40/88 of 12 December 1985,

Emphasizing the importance of verification measures, including those proposed by the leaders of six States in the Mexico Declaration which they adopted at Ixtapa on 7 August 1986,[27]

Deeply deploring that the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

Deeply deploring that appeals to refrain from nuclear testing have remained unheeded,

1. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of this matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of this ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

2. *Resolutely urges* all States, and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion without delay of such a treaty;

3. *Invites* the United States of America—pending the conclusion of such a treaty—to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions declared unilaterally and extended several times by one nuclear-weapon State;

4. *Expresses its hope* that all other nuclear-weapon States will also consider joining in such a moratorium;

5. *Invites* all interested States to agree without delay to establish an international network for monitoring and verifying compliance with such a moratorium joined by other nuclear-weapon States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/55. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[28] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

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

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[29] 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 of the report of the Disarmament Commission,[30]

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[25] A/40/114-S/16921, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex.
[26] A/41/210-S/17910 and Corr.1, annex.
[27] A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment.

[28] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.
[29] A/39/470.
[30] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/41/42).

Noting the actions taken recently by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1986, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984 and 40/89 B of 12 December 1985,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[28] 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,[9] it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented an increasingly dangerous and challenging obstacle to the world community, faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 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,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by *apartheid* South Africa of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442,[31] adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-ninth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[29] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1986, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session 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,[32]

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

[31] See A/41/490, annex I, attachment 1.
[32] See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

1. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

2. *Further condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

3. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

4. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

5. *Commends* the actions taken recently by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

6. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

7. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

8. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1987 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. *Requests* the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa,[33] with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

10. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/56. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977, 33/66 B of 14 December 1978, 34/79 of 11 December 1979, 35/149 of 12 December 1980, 36/89 of 9 December 1981, 37/77 A of 9 December 1982, 38/182 of 20 December 1983, 39/62 of 12 December 1984 and 40/90 of 12 December 1985 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] according to which both qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Expressing once again its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting that in the course of its 1986 session the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Convinced that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Determined to prevent the creation, as a result of developments of modern science and technology, of weapons based on new physical principles and having a destructive capacity close to that of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction,

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,[34]

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to commence negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development;

4. *Once again urges* all States to refrain from any action that could adversely affect the efforts aimed at preventing the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

[33] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

[34] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), paras. 100 and 103-105.

5. *Calls again upon* all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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41/57. Reduction of military budgets

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,[35]

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,[36]

Recalling further the provisions of its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, subsequently affirmed in its resolutions 35/142 A of 12 December 1980, 36/82 A of 9 December 1981, 37/95 A of 13 December 1982, 38/184 A of 20 December 1983, 39/64 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/91 A of 12 December 1985, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditure, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1986, agreed upon the above-mentioned principles except one, on which various alternatives were proposed by Member States,[37]

1. *Declares again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. *Appeals* to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its substantive session in 1987, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Draws anew the attention* of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

6. *Urges* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to cooperate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

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[35] *Ibid., Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

[36] See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/41/42), para. 28.8.

41/58. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 D of 12 December 1984, in which it noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, there were more than a hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;[38]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

3. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence.

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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,[9] which states that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represents one of the most urgent measures of disarmament,

Convinced of the urgency of the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Emphasizing the need for the extension of international co-operation in the field of chemical industries for peaceful purposes,

Bearing in mind that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would contribute to the achievement of this goal,

Stressing the continuing importance of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[39]

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons, through the earliest conclusion and implementation of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction, thereby complementing the obligations assumed under the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925,

Appreciating the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and the progress achieved in negotiations,

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations and to display a constructive approach to such negotiations and the political will to reach an early agreement on the chemical weapons convention,

Emphasizing the need to stop a further increase of arsenals of chemical weapons and to refrain from the deployment of such weapons on the territories of other countries, as well as the necessity of withdrawing chemical weapons deployed abroad to within the national boundaries of States to which they belong,

Expressing profound concern at decisions on the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as at their intended deployment,

Welcoming the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to accelerate the efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on the general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons,

Taking note of proposals and initiatives on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones in various regions aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and at contributing to the achievement of stable regional and international security,

Welcoming the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[38] which stresses the urgency of a chemical weapons ban,

[38] BWC/CONF.II/13/II, part II.

[39] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity for the speediest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in order to submit a draft convention on the complete ban on chemical weapons to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Reaffirms its call* to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States;

4. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

5. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

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C

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/92 C of 12 December 1985,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[39] 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,[40]

Reiterating its concern over reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985, in which, *inter alia*, it pointed out the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

Reaffirming its dedication to protecting mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. *Calls for* compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

2. *Strongly endorses* the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Calls upon* all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons.

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D

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and of their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[39] 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,[40]

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986,[41] and in particular of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,[38]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[42] which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,[43] and noting that following the precedents set in 1984 and 1985, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiations,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Takes note* of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciates the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report;

2. *Expresses again none the less its regret and concern* that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

[40] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex

[41] BWC/CONF.II/13/13

[42] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27).

[43] *Ibid.*, para. 87

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1987 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, *inter alia*, increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1986 mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of its negotiations.

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41/59. General and complete disarmament

A

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 D of 12 December 1985,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons;[44]

2. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1987 session;

3. *Recognizes* that the work done by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1986 was useful in terms of the mandate entrusted to it;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Also requests* that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

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B

OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recognizing that the adoption of concrete, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Emphasizing that the need for such measures at the regional and subregional levels is of special importance,

Believing that the adoption of such measures would contribute to greater openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Believing that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982, 38/188 C of 20 December 1983 and 40/94 K of 12 December 1985,

Aware of the existence, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from an increasing number of States,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

2. *Urges* those global, regional and subregional organizations that have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level to intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures at the earliest possible date;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;

4. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report[45] prepared in conformity with resolution 40/94 K;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1987 the measures they have adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

[44] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), para. 102.

[45] A/41/466 and Add.1.

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

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C

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 C of 12 December 1985, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*,[46]

Recalling the many statements made at its fortieth session in which growing concern was expressed by Member States regarding the conventional arms race and in which the importance also of conventional disarmament measures was reiterated,

Recalling also the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1986 session of its agenda item 4 (*b*) concerning nuclear and conventional disarmament and the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament,[47]

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[48] containing further views received from Member States regarding the *Study*,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the question of conventional disarmament, fully taking into account the recommendations and conclusions contained in the *Study*, as well as all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of conventional arms reductions and disarmament, and to report on its deliberations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

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D

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO THE CAUSE OF ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 J of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 E of 17 December 1984,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, step up its activity in this field,

Convinced that all avenues should be effectively utilized for promoting the cause of disarmament in all its aspects,

Reaffirming further that the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system have a valuable contribution to make in this regard, while taking duly into account the relationship between disarmament and their respective areas of competence,

Taking note of various activities conducted by the United Nations agencies in pursuance of resolution 39/151 E as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on this matter,[49]

1. *Reaffirms its invitation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue, within their areas of competence, the activities aimed at promoting the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to continue to co-ordinate such activities and to submit an updated report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament".

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3 December 1986

E

CONFIDENCE-BUILDING AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES AND CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling the obligation for States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and recalling the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the achievement of increased security and stability in Europe through a balance at lower levels of armed forces and conventional weapons as an objective of great importance,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

Mindful of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has for

[46] United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.85.IX.1.
[47] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/41/42).
[48] A/41/501 and Add.1 and 2.
[49] A/41/491.

consolidating security and co-operation on that continent and in the whole world,

Noting the agreed aim of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to undertake in stages new effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament,

Convinced that military forces should not exceed levels necessary for all States to protect their security,

Conscious of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to security, taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

Convinced that efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and furthering disarmament are in the common interest of all States,

Considering that the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued, aiming, in Europe, at a balance at a lower level of armaments, within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, under strict international control,

Affirming further that agreement on and implementation of confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to promoting openness in the field of military activities, to the creation of a climate of confidence in international relations and to preparing for progress in disarmament,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9]

1. *Believes* that there is need for strengthening stability and security at a lower level of forces by the verifiable limitation and reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament and by an increased openness in this context;

2. *Notes* that conventional disarmament is part of the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament with the concurrence of all States concerned can play a useful role in reducing tensions and strengthening security;

3. *Believes also* that increased confidence can improve the basis for effective, adequate and effectively verifiable measures of conventional disarmament aimed at enhancing the security of all States and that the implementation of such disarmament measures can, in turn, result in increased confidence;

4. *Welcomes* the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures adopted on 19 September 1986, within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, covering the whole of Europe and designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

5. *Considers* that, by their scope and their nature as well as by their full implementation, these measures will be an important contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe, thereby promoting international peace and security;

6. *Highly appreciates* the agreement reached at Stockholm as a valuable example of finding solutions to important problems of a military nature;

7. *Expresses* the hope that after the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures at Stockholm, steps will be agreed upon in order to make further progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament in Europe;

8. *Invites* all States, with full account to be taken of specific regional conditions, to consider the achievement of lessening confrontation by confidence- and security-building measures, which contribute to reducing the danger of surprise attacks, diminishing the possibility of misunderstanding or political pressure through the use of military strength and reducing misinterpretations that could worsen crises and eventually lead to conflict.

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F

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war— a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] and in particular, the provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "In the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought"[23] and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of 50 per cent reductions in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Also noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have held further bilateral negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Further noting that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, so as to start the process of nuclear disarmament,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* that negotiations on nuclear disarmament should yield concrete results at the earliest possible time;

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most im-

portant nuclear arsenals, to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear weapons;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

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G

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that the same document declares, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*[46] conducted in accordance with that resolution,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Urges* the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to continue negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions;

4. *Encourages* all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its substantive session in 1987, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

H

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON THE MILITARY USE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 37/99 J of 13 December 1982, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the military use of research and development, with a view to preventing a qualitative arms race and to ensuring that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling also resolution 39/151 F of 17 December 1984 by which it took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General[50] and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[51] containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, that the Group had continued the efforts to reach agreement on its draft report but that, although the area of disagreement was narrow, it had not been possible to reach agreement on the draft report as a whole;

[50] A/39/525.
[51] A/40/533.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present available material with an indication where consensus could not be reached.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

I

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Gravely concerned that military attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I[52] of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[53] prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear installations by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GC (XXVII)/RES/409 of 1983, which urges all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that military attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, due to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

J

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context that, *inter alia*, full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiations of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Further calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

K

NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commis-

[52] A/32/144, annex I.
[53] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

sion to consider the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race,[54] both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1986 session of the Commission,[55] which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1987 session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

L

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1986 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its session held in 1986 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",[56]

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,[57]

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.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

M

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, by which, *inter alia*, it urged Governments, where the regional situation so permitted and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,[58]

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985 relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

2. *Reiterates* the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;

3. *Expresses its firm support* for all regional endeavours, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening a climate of mutual confidence that will make possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the interested Governments, upon their request, such technical services and assistance as may be

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[54] A/40/535, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title *The Naval Arms Race* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3).
[55] A/CN.10/83.
[56] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), paras. 7 and 10.
[57] *Ibid., Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), sect. III.B.
[58] A/41/579.

useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

N

NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

The General Assembly,

Noting the repeated calls by the General Assembly for the urgent conclusion of a treaty to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments for all time,

Expressing its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the States concerned should provide all other States with information on all nuclear explosions conducted by them,

Convinced that the provision of such data by all States conducting nuclear explosions would supplement and contribute to the improvement of independent monitoring capabilities and thereby facilitate the early conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. *Calls upon* each of the States concerned to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion:

(*a*) The date and time of the explosion;

(*b*) The exact location of the explosion in terms of geographic co-ordinates and depth;

(*c*) The geological characteristics, including the basic physical properties of the rock, of the site of the explosion;

(*d*) The estimated yield of the explosion;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

O

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 O of 12 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,[59]

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1987, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Requests further* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

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3 December 1986

41/60. Review and Implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN: ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Aware of the growing public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and its positive impact on the mobilization on a large scale of world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 36/92 J of 9 December 1981, 37/100 H of 13 December 1982, 38/73 F of 15 December 1983, 39/63 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 D of 16 December 1985,

Welcoming the voluntary contributions made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund to carry out the objectives of the Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the progress and implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign,[60]

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,[61]

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[59] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/41/42), para. 30.

[60] A/41/554.

[61] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, sect. II.

Expressing its satisfaction over the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

1. *Reaffirms* the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities that are an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World 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. *Reaffirms also* the importance of carrying out the Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] taking into account that the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority;

3. *Calls upon* Governments of all States to recognize and respect the mass peace and disarmament movements as an important factor of current world politics contributing to the promotion of a new political approach required by the realities of the nuclear and space age;

4. *Urges* Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the immediate cessation and prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, with a bilateral moratorium by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on all nuclear explosions being the first step towards this end, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General annually of the actions taken to that end;

5. *Recommends* that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security;

6. *Considers* it necessary, the future of mankind being at stake, that more attention should be paid to the active involvement of children and youth in Campaign activities;

7. *Invites once again* Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

B

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, 39/63 D of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 B of 16 December 1985, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981,[62] 11 June 1982,[63] 3 November 1982,[64] 30 August 1983,[65] 4 October 1985[66] and 19 September 1986,[60]

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the activities contemplated for 1987, as well as its main financial aspects,[60]

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,[67] as well as the Final Act of the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[68] held on 28 October 1986,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";[69]

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive the co-operation and participation of all States;[69]

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign[70] 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;

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[62] A/36/458.
[63] A/S-12/27.
[64] A/37/548.
[65] A/38/349.
[66] A/40/443.
[67] A/41/666, paras. 9-17.
[68] A/CONF.139/1.
[69] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.
[70] See A/CONF.127/SR.1.

4. *Reiterates its regret* that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-second session there should be a fifth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution will do so;

6. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities since it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the organizations of the United Nations system during 1987 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1988;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

C

CONSIDERATION OF GUIDELINES FOR CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the ultimate goal of confidence-building measures is to strengthen international peace and security and to contribute to the prevention of all wars, in particular nuclear war,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Stressing the potential of specific confidence-building measures to create favourable conditions for progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building measures may serve the additional objective of facilitating verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Welcoming the draft guidelines for confidence-building measures contained in the report of the Disarmament Commission[71] as particularly appropriate to serve this important objective,

Expecting that new developments in the field of disarmament and growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures will facilitate further elaboration of the text,

Takes note of the "Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

D

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, in which the ministers reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and the realization of its objectives and, in that context, welcomed the establishment at Lomé of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,[72]

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General on the Regional Centre,[73]

1. *Welcomes* the establishment on 1 January 1986 of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

2. *Also welcomes* the promptness with which the Secretary-General has taken the necessary administrative steps to ensure the functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue to give the Centre all necessary support;

3. *Thanks* Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations that have already made contributions towards the functioning of the Centre;

4. *Again appeals* to Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

E

FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

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[71] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/41/42), annex II.

[72] See A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I, para. 51.

[73] A/41/660.

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Once again calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

F

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1986 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 40/151 F of 16 December 1985,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those negotiations.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ..... on the ..... day of ..... one thousand nine hundred and

G

CONVENING OF THE THIRD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision, contained in paragraph 66 of the Concluding Document of its Twelfth Special Session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament,[74]

Reaffirming its resolution 38/73 I of 15 December 1983, in which it decided that the third special session devoted to disarmament should be held not later than 1988,

Recalling its resolutions 39/63 I of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 I of 16 December 1985,

Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

Expressing its concern at the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

Reiterating its conviction that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly for nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. *Decides* to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations thereon;

3. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the third special session on disarmament not later than 1 April 1987;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States relevant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render to it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

5. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in order, *inter alia*, to set the date for its substantive session;

6. *Further requests* the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".

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H

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF FELLOWSHIPS ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] 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,[74] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 H of 16 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained one hundred and seventy-five government officials from ninety-three countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the programme, including the new disarmament training and advisory services, will enhance the capabilities of Member States to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[75]

2. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[76] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

3. *Approves* the modalities for implementation of the new disarmament training programme as contained in the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the operations of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services.

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[74] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32.

[75] A/41/720.

[76] A/33/305.

I

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[74] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Bearing in mind that in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985,[25] the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, stated: "A halt to the nuclear-arms race is at the present moment imperative. Only thus can it be ensured that nuclear arsenals do not grow while negotiations proceed", that in the Mexico Declaration adopted on 7 August 1986[8] it was stressed that they "continue to urge that what has so far been a unilateral moratorium by one of the two major nuclear States should soon become at least a bilateral moratorium", and that at the same summit a document was issued on verification measures to facilitate the immediate halting of nuclear tests,[27]

Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

Noting that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the heads of State or Government called upon the leaders of the two States to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva,[21]

Welcoming the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1985 and extended by it on four different occasions, the last time until 1 January 1987,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step towards preventing the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Urges once more* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I[77] and SALT II[78] treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico Summit on 7 August 1986;[27]

(*c*) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. *Requests* the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze".

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3 December 1986

J

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end,

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[77] "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).

[78] "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).

Mindful of the Lima Communiqué adopted by the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System at its twelfth regular meeting, held at Lima on 16 and 17 October 1986,[79] in which the foreign ministers, ministers and heads of delegation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries reaffirmed their support for the establishment at Lima of a United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

Bearing in mind resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

1. *Decides* to establish, as at 1 January 1987, in accordance with resolution 39/63 J on the World Disarmament Campaign, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, with headquarters at Lima, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end;

2. *Decides also* that the Centre shall provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the Latin American region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development through appropriate reutilization of available resources, and shall co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Latin America under the World Disarmament Campaign;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end, the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Lima with a view to the full employment of available resources;

4. *Invites* Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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41/61. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982, 38/186 of 20 December 1983, 39/150 of 17 December 1984 and 40/154 of 16 December 1985,

Reiterating its conviction that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,[80]

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] it decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 23 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 14 of its report to the General Assembly, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated the following:

> "Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly should take up the question at its forty-first regular session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 40/154, also adopted by consensus";

2. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Recommends* that the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee undertake consultations with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, in order to remain currently informed of the development of their positions on the question of convening a world disarmament conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those consultations;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

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[79] See A/41/772, annex.

[80] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/41/28).

41/86. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Noting its resolutions 38/183 P of 20 December 1983, 39/148 B of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 B of 16 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,[23]

Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,[81]

Noting that at the further meeting at Reykjavik in October 1986, although no comprehensive agreement was reached, intensive discussion of far-reaching arms-control understandings took place,

Noting also that a large measure of agreement was reached on a number of issues,

Noting further with satisfaction that the two sides remain committed to further progress in their bilateral negotiations, building on what has been achieved so far,

Expressing its appreciation to the two Governments concerned for their readiness to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility, and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. *Urges* the two Governments to make early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground;

3. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

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B

NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

Convinced that it is possible and necessary for mankind to block the way to a nuclear catastrophe and that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most urgent measure to this end,

Welcoming the joint statement issued by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 November 1985 and, in particular, the conviction expressed therein that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,[23]

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which all nuclear-weapon States are called upon to enter early into an internationally binding commitment not to be the first to use or to threaten to use nuclear weapons,[82]

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;

[81] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/40/27 and Corr.1), appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/Vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571.

[82] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

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C

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 K, adopted by consensus on 16 December 1985,

Noting the related discussions that have taken place in the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies during 1986,[83]

1. *Reaffirms* the value of United Nations disarmament studies and the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[84]

3. *Invites* those Member States that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1987, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the replies received in 1987 to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations disarmament studies".

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4 December 1986

D

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the escalating arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, which represents a serious threat to the very existence of mankind,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race, bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace and creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

Emphasizing anew the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public for halting the arms race on Earth and preventing it in outer space and for eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the new initiatives to this end,

Mindful of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,[85]

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,[86]

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, 37/78 D of 9 December 1982, 38/183 L of 20 December 1983, 39/148 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 E of 16 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General[87] on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1986 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

3. *Expresses serious concern* over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space, which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;

4. *Stresses* the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;

5. *Invites* all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General;[88]

6. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

7. *Also invites* international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

8. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

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[83] See A/41/666, sect. II.A.
[84] A/41/421 and Add.1 and 2.
[85] Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.
[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12
[87] A/41/492 and Corr.1.
[88] A/34/436.

9. *Requests* Governments to continue, in accordance with resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

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4 December 1986

E

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,[30]

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,[9] 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,[74] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 F of 16 December 1985,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;[30]

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation that the Commission has transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration draft guidelines for the appropriate type of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, and that progress has also been achieved on other items;

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1987 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1986 substantive session;

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1987 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[42] together with all the official records of the forty-first session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

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4 December 1986

F

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] 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 by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation,[89]

Noting further that in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lay at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, was the most dangerous myth in existence,[90]

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[89] See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 28.
[90] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 33.

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of all types and versions and their delivery systems as a first step in the process which should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania,[91] which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration[25] and the Mexico Declaration[8] issued by the leaders of those States on 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, respectively,

Noting that in the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1986 session, several proposals were presented for the consideration of practical measures,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. *Affirms* that the existence of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminishes the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[9]

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1987 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

(*a*) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(*b*) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*c*) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on its consideration of this subject;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

G

PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing nuclear-arms race,

Deeply concerned by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Conscious that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[9] regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, they were instruments of mass annihilation,[89] and that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constituted a threat to the survival of mankind and that, therefore, it had become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament,[92]

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, 39/148 P of 17 December 1984 and, in particular, its resolution 40/152 Q of 16 December 1985, in which it expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war, and once more requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

Having considered that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session relating to this question,[93]

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1986 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its forty-first session,

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[91] 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.

[92] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 31.

[93] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), sect. III.C.

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all peoples of the world,

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

1. *Notes with regret* that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures which could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an *ad hoc* committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1987 session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

H

CLIMATIC EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR, INCLUDING NUCLEAR WINTER

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] after referring specifically to the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of a world war – a nuclear war – is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Noting that the conclusions of some of the studies compiled in the report of the Secretary-General,[94] in conformity with resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, confirm that nuclear winter and other climatic effects of nuclear war pose an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war, without excluding the possibility of all the Earth being transformed into a darkened, frozen planet, where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Recalling that, by its resolution 40/152 G of 16 December 1985, the General Assembly recognized the necessity of systematic research on the subject and requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, and to transmit the study to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session,

1. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the compilation of excerpts of scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, prepared in accordance with the request made in its resolution 39/148 F;

2. *Regrets* that, owing to the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer until 1987 the meeting of the Group of Consultant Experts to Carry Out a Study on the Climatic and Potential Physical Effects of Nuclear War, including Nuclear Winter, requested in its resolution 40/152 G;

3. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which will examine, *inter alia*, its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the report of the Secretary-General and the source documents from which the compilation was prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the General Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-third session, in 1988;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

I

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/150 of 16 December 1985,

Regretting that, owing to the financial difficulties of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer until 1987 the updating of the report entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures*,[95] requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 40/150,

Deeply convinced that, in undertaking further measures that might be required to face the financial difficulties of the Organization, due attention should be given to the pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about the problems created by the arms race and about the need for disarmament, which is of vital interest to all peoples and for which the United Nations has a central role,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring up to date the report entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures* under the conditions provided in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of its resolution 40/150;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and to inform the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress achieved in implementation of the present resolution.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

[94] A/40/449 and Corr.2.

[95] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.IX.2.

J

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/148 L of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 J of 16 December 1985,

Noting with concern that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolutions has not been alleviated,

Firmly convinced that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Bearing in mind paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] in which it affirmed that all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament and that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as well as paragraphs 120 (*g*) and (*h*) of the Final Document,

Recalling further its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, *inter alia*, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. *Reiterates once more* the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. *Urges* States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in the work of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

K

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979[96] and its resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, 39/148 M of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 I of 16 December 1985,

Stressing the vital need to proceed to concrete measures towards halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Bearing in mind the vital interests of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would, *inter alia*, release considerable material, financial and human resources to be used for peaceful purposes and particularly for overcoming economic underdevelopment, especially in the developing countries,

Stressing the importance of the appeals and proposals of the group of six States from five continents and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of their unswerving efforts to achieve genuine disarmament,

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9]

Stressing that international co-operation for disarmament should, as a matter of priority, be aimed at averting nuclear war through the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, the discontinuation of nuclear-weapon tests and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and at confidence-building as an indispensable component of relations among States,

Believing that the two nuclear-weapon States that possess the most important nuclear arsenals should jointly take the lead and show a good example in curbing the nuclear-arms race while mutually refraining from launching weapons into outer space,

Conscious that in the nuclear space age the reliable security of all countries can be ensured only by political means, through the joint efforts of all States,

1. *Invites* all States to increase co-operation and to strive actively for meaningful disarmament negotiations on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, so that they may prevent qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons, as well as the development of new types and systems of weaponry, especially weapons of mass destruction;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to the deterioration of the international situation and to the further intensification of the arms race and which are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. *Declares* that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[97] constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

5. *Reiterates its profound conviction* that outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military preparations and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind;

6. *Appeals* to States that are members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of these groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

[96] Resolution 34/88.

[97] Resolution 1514 (XV).

7. *Calls upon* all Member States and the international organizations concerned to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

8. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

L

Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference, which contains concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures;

2. *Considers* that the Document of the Stockholm Conference will contribute to furthering the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security in the world as a whole.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

M

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 M of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[74] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[42]

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Reaffirming that the establishment of *ad hoc* committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Deploring the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the 1986 session of the Conference,

Deploring also the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up *ad hoc* committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and on the prevention of nuclear war,

Noting with satisfaction that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. *Expresses its deep concern and disappointment* that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. *Once again urges* the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1987 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing *ad hoc* committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the *ad hoc* committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;

6. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

N

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/18 of 18 November 1985,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament,[98] adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 September 1986,

Gravely concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

1. *Appeals* to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to conduct, pursuant to their special obligations and responsibilities as leading nuclear-weapon States, their bilateral negotiations with the greatest resolve with a view to achieving agreements on concrete and effective measures for the halting of the nuclear-arms race, radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. *Invites* the two negotiating parties to keep the General Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

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,[9] the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[74] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983, 39/148 O of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 N of 16 December 1985 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than eight years since that session, that in the mean time the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that annual global military expenditures are estimated to have reached the staggering figure of $1,000 billion, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that the escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved in the course of several years,

Stressing once again that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which increase the danger of nuclear war and constitute a threat to the continued survival of mankind;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;

[98] See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I.

3. *Invites* all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Calls upon* the two leading nuclear-weapon States to pursue their negotiations with renewed determination and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, reduce substantially their nuclear arsenals, prevent the arms race in outer space and undertake effective measures of nuclear disarmament;

5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

6. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

7. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

P

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant portions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] in particular paragraph 120,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[42] which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. *Takes note* of the report on the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

Q

Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 O of 16 December 1985,

Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

Noting that the importance of verification of and compliance with agreements is universally recognized,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] adopted by consensus at that session, its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(*a*) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(*b*) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(*c*) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(*d*) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(*a*) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(*b*) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[99] containing the views and suggestions of Member States on verification principles, procedures and techniques, and encourages all States that have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1987, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the Assembly in its resolution 40/152 O;

3. *Urges* individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they can contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider at its 1987 session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States on this issue;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

R

STUDY ON DETERRENCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 39/423 of 17 December 1984, by which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title "Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters",

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study,[100]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Study on Deterrence which assisted him in the preparation of the study;

2. *Commends* the study to the attention of all Member States;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/87. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,[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 fortieth session in resolution 40/153, concerning the convening of the Conference at an early date not later than 1988,

Recalling the exchange of views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1986,

Noting the exchange of views on the adverse political and security climate in the region,

Noting further the various documents before the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

Convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering that any other foreign military presence in the area, whenever it is contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering further that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security

[99] A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2.

[100] A/41/432 and Corr.1. The report was subsequently issued with the title *Study on Deterrence: Its Implications for Disarmament and the Arms Race. Negotiated Arms Reductions and International Security and Other Related Matters* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.2).

[101] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

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 Ocean and exchange of views of the Committee;[102]

2. *Takes note* of the discussions on substantive matters in the Working Group established in accordance with the *Ad Hoc* Committee's decision of 11 July 1985;

3. *Emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971;

4. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has been unable, during its four weeks of work in 1986, to complete preparatory work relating to the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, and urges the Committee to continue its work with vigour and determination;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1987 in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date soon thereafter, but not later than 1988, to be decided by the Committee in consultation with the host country, with a clear understanding that if preparatory work is not completed in 1987 serious consideration will be given to ways and means of more effectively organizing work in the *Ad Hoc* Committee to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

6. *Emphasizes* that the Conference called for in resolution 34/80 B and subsequent resolutions and the establishment and maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace require the full and active participation and co-operation of all the permanent members of the Security Council, the major maritime users and the littoral and hinterland States;

7. *Decides* that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of the Conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference;

8. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues;

9. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

10. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

11. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions in 1987 each of a duration of two weeks for completion of preparatory work;

12. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

13. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

14. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/88. Question of Antarctica

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984 and 40/156 A of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Welcoming the increasing international awareness of and interest in Antarctica,

Bearing in mind the Antarctic Treaty[103] and the significance of the system it has developed,

Taking into account the debate on this item at its forty-first session,[104]

Convinced of the advantages of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[105] and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[106] as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the

[102] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/41/29).

[103] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778, p. 72.

[104] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, First Committee*, 49th to 51st meetings; and *ibid., First Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

[105] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

[106] A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986,

Conscious of the significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, economy, environment, scientific research and meteorology,

Recognizing, therefore, the interest of mankind as a whole in Antarctica,

Taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[107]

Noting with appreciation the expanded study on the question of Antarctica submitted by the Secretary-General,[108]

Noting the increased flow of information from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and expressing concern at the continuing non-availability of information to the Secretary-General on certain issues affecting the question of Antarctica,

1. *Requests* the Antartic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General fully informed on all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and to provide an updated report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984 and 40/156 B of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[105] and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[106] as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986,

Recognizing that the management, exploration and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Aware that negotiations are in progress among the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, with the non-Consultative Parties as observers, to which other States are not privy, with a view to establishing a régime regarding Antarctica's minerals,

1. *Reaffirms* that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica, the protection of its environment, the non-appropriation and conservation of its resources and the international management and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation;

2. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/156 C of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,[106]

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[105]

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[103] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

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[107] *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.

[108] A/41/722.

41/89. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984 and 40/157 of 16 December 1985,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Expressing concern at the persistent and increasing tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Deeply concerned at the continuing military operations in the Mediterranean and the grave dangers that these create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Considering, in this regard, the urgent need for all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[109]

Considering also the necessity of intensifying efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the need to promote security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Recalling, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,[110] and the commitments assumed by the participants with the objective of contributing to peace and security in the region,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Taking note of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures,

Taking note of the desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to launch a process of consultations with the European-Mediterranean and other European countries on peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Taking note also of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,[111]

1. *Reaffirms*:

(*a*) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(*b*) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(*c*) The need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, *inter alia*, confirms the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act;

3. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

4. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;[109]

5. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

6. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

7. *Invites* the member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

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[109] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[110] A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex.

[111] A/41/486 and Add.1.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-first session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/90. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security[112] have not been fully implemented,

Recalling the duty of States not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of any State, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[109] the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States[113] and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,[114]

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation to new levels of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation, by the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference, aggression and foreign occupation, by the intensification and expansion of the scope and frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities, by the aggravation of existing crises in the world, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, by the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation and by attempts to characterize erroneously the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation, thus denying them the right to self-determination, to decide their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations, by the persistence of colonialism, racism and *apartheid* supported by the growing use of military force, and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can be assured only through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(*a*) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(*b*) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(*a*) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(*b*) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, to start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[9] and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Invites* all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. *Urges* all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end:

[112] Resolution 2734 (XXV).
[113] Resolution 36/103, annex.
[114] Resolution 37/10, annex.

(*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 promote acceleration of the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones;

(*d*) To implement urgently measures agreed upon to ameliorate the critical economic situation in Africa, which is the result, *inter alia*, of persistent inclement climatic factors;

7. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. *Stresses* that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Emphasizes* that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. *Reiterates* the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

12. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[97] and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

13. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger which the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

14. *Welcomes* the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

15. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the basis of the replies received;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/91. Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the unanimous commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the solution of international problems through dialogue, negotiation and co-operation, reaffirmed by the Member States on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, in particular during the Security Council's special meeting on 26 September 1985,

Noting with satisfaction the resumed dialogue between the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and hoping that every effort will be undertaken by both States with a view to achieving agreements on the halting of the nuclear-arms race, on a radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, on nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Deeply concerned by the escalation of the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and the risk of its extension into outer space, as well as by the increasing recourse to the threat or use of force in international affairs, by military intervention and aggression, and by the prevalence of tensions and conflicts, the denial of the peoples' right to self-determination and the continued existence of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*,

Also concerned about the lack of progress in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, environmental protection and the elimination of hunger, poverty and exploitation,

Considering that, in the nuclear and space age, peace and security cannot be brought about through confrontation, but only through collective political efforts and at the lowest possible level of armament,

Welcoming the growing awareness that dialogue and negotiations are imperative in order to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global issues facing humanity,

1. *Calls upon* States to make a consistent effort to observe fully the provisions set forth in the Charter of the United Nations in order to strengthen international peace and security;

2. *Calls for* the continuation, to that end, of the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter and being guided by a sincere desire for results;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and

negotiations in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament under effective verification, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, eradicate racism and *apartheid* and settle other urgent international issues;

4. *Stresses* the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to take appropriate and effective measures in carrying out their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help reduce tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/92. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the tense and dangerous situation in the world and the danger of continuing down the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind,

Deeply concerned at the numerous threats to international peace and security resulting from the persistent violations of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Also concerned at the continuous escalation in the global arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the consequent threat posed to the security of all States,

Conscious of the urgent need to strengthen the foundation of universal security, on the basis of the Charter and in compliance with the generally recognized norms and principles of international law,

Conscious of the growing interdependence of countries and the fact that the contemporary world has no reasonable alternative to the policy of co-operation and interaction among States pursued on the basis of equality with unconditional respect for the right of each people to make its sovereign choice of the ways and forms of its development,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for conducting negotiations and achieving agreements on measures to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation and to democratize international relations,

Having in mind the necessity of strengthening international co-operation on the basis of existing consensus with a view to promoting the well-being and economic development of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Having discussed the question of a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the collective security system embodied in the Charter of the United Nations continues to be a fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security;

2. *Also reaffirms* the need to adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of the Charter, especially respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and the right of all peoples to self-determination;

3. *Recognizes* the invaluable role of the United Nations in the preservation of international peace and security and the harmonization of the policies of the Member States and the imperative need to strengthen and reinforce the United Nations;

4. *Calls upon* States to focus their efforts on ensuring security on an equal basis for all States and in all spheres of international relations;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make their contribution to practical measures to ensure compliance with and implementation of the provisions of the Charter with particular regard to the crucial and interrelated areas of disarmament, crisis and conflict settlement, economic development and co-operation and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Further calls* for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question at its forty-second session under an item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/93. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 40/93 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling resolution 40/82 of 12 December 1985, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned over the continuing development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies

with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in the nuclear field;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

6. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the *Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament*[115] and submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

[115] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.2.

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE[1]

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41/62. Effects of atomic radiation

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 40/160 of 16 December 1985, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,[2]

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee, see sect. X.B.3.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/41/16)

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with scientific supporting documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[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 thirty-one years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, 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.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 3154 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, by which it decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of twenty,

Recognizing the valuable contribution made by the Scientific Committee to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation,

Conscious of the continued need for the Governments of Member States to commit themselves to giving to the Scientific Committee the greatest possible co-operation in order that its work may be more effective,

Emphasizing, in this connection, that the five permanent members of the Security Council are in a position to make particularly valuable contributions to the work of the Committee,

Noting with satisfaction that the People's Republic of China desires to become a member of the Scientific Committee,[4]

Convinced that the participation of the People's Republic of China will enhance the effectiveness of the Scientific Committee,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to a maximum of twenty-one;

2. *Invites* the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Scientific Committee, requesting the Government of that country to designate one scientist, with alternates and consultants as appropriate, to be its representative in the Committee.

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*
* *

As a result, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation is composed of the following Member States: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, MEXICO, PERU, POLAND, SUDAN, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

41/63. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 A of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,[5]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1986,[6]

1. *Calls upon* Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories;

2. *Notes* the initial release of Palestinian prisoners on 20 May 1985;

3. *Deplores* the Israeli subsequent arbitrary detention or imprisonment of hundreds of Palestinians;

4. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind its action against the detainees and imprisoned Palestinians and release them immediately;

[3] A/38/142, para. 5.

[4] A/41/546, annex.
[5] A/41/680.
[6] A/41/469 and Add.1

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting
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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 B of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1986,[8]

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 the Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 C of 16 December 1985,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1986,[9]

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7] is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
[8] A/41/681.
[9] A/41/682.

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,[10]

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular, resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 D of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[11] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[12] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[13] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[14] and by other United Nations organs concerned and by the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,[5] which contains, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(*k*) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the population in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist policy" against the inhabitants of the occupied territories since 4 August 1985;

(*b*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*c*) Closure of headquarters and/or offices of trade unions and harassment of trade union leaders;

(*d*) Interference with the freedom of the press including censorship, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines;

10. *Condemns also* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks, Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by

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[10] Resolution 217 A (III).

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[12] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[13] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[14] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

these armed settlers against individuals, causing injury and death and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

12. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

14. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

15. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to continue to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

16. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied territories;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(*d*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

21. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

22. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Arab population in the city;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

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E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980, 469 (1980) of 20 May 1980 and 484 (1980) of 19 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/147 D of 16 December 1981, 37/88 D of 10 December 1982, 38/79 E of 15 December 1983, 39/95 E of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 E of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1986,[15]

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayor of Halhul, the Mayor of Hebron who has since died, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985 and 1986, other Palestinians,

Alarmed by the expulsion of many Palestinian leaders from the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli military occupation authorities in 1985 and 1986,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive ...",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

[15] [illegible]

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985 and 1986, other Palestinian leaders and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinians so that they can, *inter alia*, resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the expulsion of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 F of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1986,[16]

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7]

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts and measures to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7]

Deeply concerned at the continued harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 G of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1986,[17]

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied territories,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the policy of opening fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting

[16] A/41/455 and Add.1.

[17] A/41/456.

the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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41/64. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/162 of 16 December 1985,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law, for the advancement and preservation of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General[18] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[19]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session,[20]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[21] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fifth session, in its working groups, continued:

(*a*) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles relating to remote sensing;

(*b*) Its elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(*c*) Its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union and taking into account the letter dated 16 October 1985 from the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;[22]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-sixth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries:

(*a*) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Consider the choice of a new item for the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee, including the proposals made by the Group of 77 and others, with a view to making a recommendation to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to reach consensus during its thirtieth session;

5. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-third session continued:

(*a*) Its consideration of the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

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[18] A/41/560 and Corr.1.

[19] 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).

[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/41/20 and Corr.1).

[21] 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).

[22] A/AC.105/360.

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

In this context, it was noted that it was particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

a. All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

b. Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

c. The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

d. The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

(iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Its consideration of the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-fourth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;

(iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; in this regard the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to submit reports and arrange a special presentation;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for the special attention of the 1987 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Space communications for development"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on the theme "Space communications for development", to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meeting, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

7. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 6 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

8. *Endorses further* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, beginning with its twenty-fourth session, should establish a Working Group of the Whole to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to propose concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of and the agreements reached in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, endorsed also by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with respect to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, as contained in paragraphs 45 to 47 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session;[20]

10. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1987, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;[23]

[23] See A/AC.105/364, sect. III.

11. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

12. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

14. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

15. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

16. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the twenty-ninth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-first session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

17. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

18. *Notes* that the Secretariat, as requested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, has sought the views of Member States on how far the five studies, mentioned in paragraph 34 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session,[20] that have already been carried out have benefited them in putting into practice the findings of these studies, bearing in mind that such information could enable the Committee to evaluate further the usefulness and desirability of conducting further studies;

19. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to grant, at its request, permanent observer status to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT);

20. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations applicable to space services;

21. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

23. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

24. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

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41/65. Principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3234 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to consider the question of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, as well as its resolutions 3388 (XXX) of 18 November 1975, 31/8 of 8 November 1976, 32/196 A of 20 December 1977, 33/16 of 10 November 1978, 34/66 of 5 December 1979, 35/14 of 3 November 1980, 36/35 of 18 November 1981, 37/89 of 10 December 1982, 38/80 of 15 December 1983, 39/96 of 14 December 1984 and 40/162 of 16 December 1985, in which it called for a detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its twenty-ninth session[20] and the text of the draft principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space, annexed thereto,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the deliberations of its Legal Sub-Committee, has endorsed the text of the draft principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space,

Believing that the adoption of the principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space will contribute to the strengthening of international co-operation in this field,

Adopts the principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space

Principle I

For the purposes of these principles with respect to remote sensing activities:

(*a*) The term "remote sensing" means the sensing of the Earth's surface from space by making use of the properties of electromagnetic waves emitted, reflected or diffracted by the sensed objects, for the purpose of improving natural resources management, land use and the protection of the environment;

(*b*) The term "primary data" means those raw data that are acquired by remote sensors borne by a space object and that are transmitted or delivered to the ground from space by telemetry in the form of electromagnetic signals, by photographic film, magnetic tape or any other means;

(*c*) The term "processed data" means the products resulting from the processing of the primary data, needed in order to make such data usable;

(*d*) The term "analysed information" means the information resulting from the interpretation of processed data, inputs of data and knowledge from other sources;

(*e*) The term "remote sensing activities" means the operation of remote sensing space systems, primary data collection and storage stations, and activities in processing, interpreting and disseminating the processed data.

Principle II

Remote sensing activities shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic, social or scientific and technological development, and taking into particular consideration the needs of the developing countries.

Principle III

Remote sensing activities shall be conducted in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[24] and the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union

Principle IV

Remote sensing activities shall be conducted in accordance with the principles contained in article I of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which, in particular provides that the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and stipulates the principle of freedom of exploration and use of outer space on a basis of equality. These activities shall be conducted on the basis of respect for the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of all States and peoples over their own wealth and natural resources, with due regard to the rights and interests, in accordance with international law, of other States and entities under their jurisdiction. Such activities shall not be conducted in a manner detrimental to the legitimate rights and interests of the sensed State.

Principle V

States carrying out remote sensing activities shall promote international co-operation in these activities. To this end, they shall make available to other States opportunities for participation therein. Such participation shall be based in each case on equitable and mutually acceptable terms.

Principle VI

In order to maximize the availability of benefits from remote sensing activities, States are encouraged through agreements or other arrangements to provide for the establishment and operation of data collecting and storage stations and processing and interpretation facilities, in particular within the framework of regional agreements or arrangements wherever feasible.

Principle VII

States participating in remote sensing activities shall make available technical assistance to other interested States on mutually agreed terms.

Principle VIII

The United Nations and the relevant agencies within the United Nations system shall promote international co-operation, including technical assistance and co-ordination in the area of remote sensing.

Principle IX

In accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space[25] and article XI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, a State carrying out a programme of remote sensing shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall, moreover, make available any other relevant information to the greatest extent feasible and practicable to any other State, particularly any developing country that is affected by the programme, at its request.

Principle X

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of the Earth's natural environment.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified information in their possession that is capable of averting any phenomenon harmful to the Earth's natural environment shall disclose such information to States concerned.

Principle XI

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of mankind from natural disasters.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified processed data and analysed information in their possession that may be useful to States affected by natural disasters, or likely to be affected by impending natural disasters, shall transmit such data and information to States concerned as promptly as possible.

Principle XII

As soon as the primary data and the processed data concerning the territory under its jurisdiction are produced, the sensed State shall have access to them on a non-discriminatory basis and on reasonable cost terms. The sensed State shall also have access to the available analysed information concerning the territory under its jurisdiction in the possession of any State participating in remote sensing activities on the same basis and terms, taking particularly into account the needs and interests of the developing countries.

Principle XIII

To promote and intensify international co-operation, especially with regard to the needs of developing countries, a State carrying out remote sensing of the Earth from outer space shall, upon request, enter into consultations with a State whose territory is sensed in order to make available opportunities for participation and enhance the mutual benefits to be derived therefrom.

Principle XIV

In compliance with article VI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, States operating remote sensing satellites shall bear international responsibility for their activities and assure that such activities are conducted in accordance with these principles and the norms of international law, irrespective of whether such activities are carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities or through international organizations to which such States are parties. This principle is without prejudice to the applicability of the norms of international law on State responsibility for remote sensing activities.

Principle XV

Any dispute resulting from the application of these principles shall be resolved through the established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

41/66. Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and of promoting the law in this field of human endeavour,

Taking note with appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in particular that of its Legal Sub-Committee,

Believing that a mandatory system of registering objects launched into outer space, in particular, assists in their identification and contributes to the application and devel-

[24] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.
[25] Resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex.

opment of international law governing the exploration and use of outer space,

Recalling that the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies[24] affirms that States Parties to that Treaty shall bear international responsibility for their national activities in outer space and refers to the State on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried,

Recalling further that the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects[26] establishes international rules and procedures concerning the liability of launching States for damage caused by their space objects,

Noting that to date thirty-five States have ratified or acceded to, and five more States have signed, the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,[25] which was opened for signature on 14 January 1975 and which entered into force on 15 September 1976,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space", as called for in article X of the Convention,

1. *Recognizes* that, in view of the considerable increase of activities in outer space, effective international rules and procedures concerning the registration of objects launched into outer space continue to be of great importance;

2. *Reaffirms*, in this respect, the importance of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and the registration, pursuant to the Convention, of all objects launched into outer space;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, particularly those conducting space activities, to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to the Convention in order to assure its broad application;

4. *Also urges* international intergovernmental organizations that conduct space activities to declare, if they have not yet done so, their acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in the Convention, pursuant to article VII;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a report on the past application of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and to submit it to the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session, for the information of the Member States.

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41/67. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984 and 40/163 of 16 December 1985,

Noting that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has not been able to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. *Reaffirms and renews* the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

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41/68. Questions relating to information

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Recalling the recommendations of the Committee on Information approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/164 A of 16 December 1985 and annexed thereto, as well as the provisions of that resolution, and taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the fortieth session of the Assembly, on 16 December 1985,[27]

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[28]

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information,[29] which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urges the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free

[26] Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 118th meeting.

[28] A/41/562 and Add.1.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/41/21)

flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information in accordance with the relevant resolutions of that organization, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media worldwide can freely play, particularly under the present situation, it is recommended that:

(*a*) The mass media should be encouraged to give wider coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(*b*) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(*c*) All countries should be urged to extend assistance to journalists for the free and effective performance of their professional tasks;

(3) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities in and all other obstacles, both internal and external, to the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge by, *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples, as a step towards the attainment of a free and more balanced flow of information;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, as well as the developed countries, should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructure in the latter countries, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions, taking into account the principle of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized;

(5) It is recommended that the need be stressed to promote the access of the developing countries to communication technology, including communication satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities so that they may improve their own information and communication systems in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each country;

(6) While satisfaction is expressed with the successful co-ordination and co-operation displayed by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with regional news agencies of developing countries, it is recommended that the Department of Public Information continue to strengthen this co-operation as it constitutes a concrete step towards the elimination of existing inequalities;

(7) The Department of Public Information should continue to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in assisting the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the regional news agencies of developing countries, by providing them with press releases and other materials and facilities for meetings on data and communication exchange of the public information bodies of the non-aligned countries;

(8) It is recommended that the Department of Public Information as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, should co-operate with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, which began its operation in September 1985 in order to receive and transmit daily economic information to relevant government, economic, banking and other institutions responsible for economic and social development, and which should help in promoting economic co-operation with and among developing countries;

(9) Reaffirming the primary role that the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and emphasizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, it is recommended that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should be urged to give that organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication. The Department of Public Information, in particular, should co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in further promoting the attainment of a free and a more balanced flow of information;

(10) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, should be recalled;

(11) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(*a*) Development of human resources as indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries, and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(*b*) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce, by using their own resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting;

(*c*) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(12) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and along the lines established in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work, especially in its priority areas, such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of Assembly resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980;

(13) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental organizations and regional organizations, and should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of that Movement, as well as of intergovernmental and regional organizations, with a view to promoting a free and more balanced flow of information;

(14) In the light of the grave economic situation prevailing in Africa, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information does its utmost in bringing to the attention of the international community the real dimensions of the plight of the African people and the tremendous efforts of the African countries, with a view to increasing its contribution to alleviating this human tragedy. In this regard, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[30] adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, on the critical economic situation in Africa, which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986;

(15) The Department of Public Information should be urged to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to acute world economic problems in general and, in particular, to the critical economic situation in Africa, the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the external debt crisis and development, as well as to the adverse effect of the international economic environment on the developing countries;

(16) The relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983, should be recalled;

(17) The relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace[31] should also be recalled;

(18) The final documents of the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,[32] should be recalled;

(19) The Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa in March 1985, which expressed its conviction of the importance of a new world information and communication order, should be noted;

(20) The relevant resolution on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984,[33] should be recalled;

(21) The relevant section of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[34] should be recalled;

(22) The Department of Public Information should be urged to continue to give appropriate support to the lasting values of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which were reconfirmed during the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations;

(23) The Department of Public Information should continue to maintain editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material produced by the Department and should promote, to the greatest possible extent, an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur. The Department should ensure that there is open and unhindered access to all United Nations materials distributed through United Nations information centres;

(24) The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General relating to the acquisition by the United Nations of its own communications satellite[35] should be kept under constant review;

(25) In this regard, attention is drawn to the success attained by the ARABSAT, BRASILSAT, INSAT-1B, MORELOS and PALAPA satellite systems and the CONDOR project, designed to promote national and regional integration, and the improvement of communication infrastructures;

(26) In the light of the present financial difficulties of the Department of Public Information, it is recommended that the Department consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins. The Department is further requested to contact, in the immediate future, interested countries and radio broadcasting organizations in order to examine ways and means to resume, on favourable conditions for the Organization, short-wave broadcasting;

(27) The Department of Public Information should co-operate closely with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to organize a workshop in 1987 for the familiarization of news agencies of developing countries with modern technology of relevance to news agencies and for the standardization of teaching methods and syllabuses and to produce training manuals in various languages for the training centres of the Pool and should report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988 on progress made to this effect. The Department of Public Information should, as a matter of priority, continue its annual training programme for journalists and broadcasters from developing countries.

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[30] Resolution S-13/2, annex.
[31] Resolution 33/73.
[32] A/39/139-S/16430, annex.
[33] A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution 15/4-P(IS).
[34] A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 294-312.
[35] A/AC.198/95.

In this connection, the Department should continue to examine the possibility of allocating a week of the programme for a visit by journalists and broadcasters from developing countries to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting them with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized;

(28) In order to enhance awareness and understanding of the lofty objectives of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should provide assistance, in an objective and equitable way, to educational institutions of Member States for teaching about the structure of the United Nations, as well as the principles and aims enunciated in its Charter. In order to implement this recommendation, the Department should continue to organize its fellowship programme for educators;

(29) Within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information should encourage coverage aimed at the promotion of a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation, peace and development, and the enhancement of human rights;

(30) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue to cover adequately and accurately all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

(31) The Department of Public Information should continue its activities and dissemination of information on the policies and practices of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of this issue;

(32) The Secretary-General should be requested to intensify his efforts in order to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue to disseminate, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Department of Public Information and the United Nations system as a whole, information relating to the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia for self-determination, national independence and freedom as well as to the need for the full and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia;

(33) The Department of Public Information should be requested anew to use the official languages of the General Assembly adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation and to arrange accordingly for an appropriate number of staff in order better to inform the public about the activities of the United Nations. It should also make available to the French Language Production Section of the Press and Publications Division of the Department the means that will allow it consistently to produce and distribute press releases and "blue notes". With a view to assuring the best possible coverage of United Nations activities, the Department of Public Information should again be requested, in conformity with resolution 2 (I) of 1 February 1946 and the pertinent instructions of the Secretary-General, to make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat in its written and audio-visual documents. In particular, the Department, within existing resources, should give to the concerned divisions the means to produce and distribute press releases and "blue notes" in the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(34) The Secretary-General should be requested to strengthen the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes. The Department of Public Information should implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 on the Caribbean Unit. In view of the importance of United Nations radio programmes in the European region, the functions of the European Unit should not only be maintained, they should also be expanded;

(35) The unique function of United Nations information centres as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world is recognized. In this regard, United Nations information centres should continue to assist press and information media in their respective countries in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly and should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational institutions in a mutually beneficial way, taking into account the areas of particular interest to host countries, with a view to the elimination of existing inequalities. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work. Co-ordination with these other offices should take into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres;

(36) The Department of Public Information should promote to the greatest extent possible an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations and its contribution to the well-being of the peoples of the world. In this connection, coverage of United Nations activities in the area of social and economic development should be enhanced;

(37) The Department of Public Information should disseminate information concerning the decisions of the United Nations dealing with acts of terrorism in all its forms, with particular regard to General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, which was adopted by consensus, as well as the relevant statements of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

(38) The Secretary-General should continue to strengthen and accelerate his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly, taking into account the need to improve data collection procedures, analysis of feedback data and end-use of the Department's materials, and maximizing the efficiency of the operations in all their aspects;

(39) Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(*a*) More adequate information on the output of the Department in respect of each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(*b*) The costs of the activities undertaken in respect of each topic;

(*c*) More adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products, and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(*d*) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(*e*) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(40) The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue its efforts to that end. The Secretary-General should take appropriate steps to increase the representation of underrepresented developing countries and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987;

(41) Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information;

(42) The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General[36] on the present system of charging Member States and the media for video tapes, audio tapes and news photographs of important United Nations events should be noted, and the Department of Public Information should report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987 on that subject with a view to reducing appropriately the final cost of these materials and spreading overtime charges legitimately incurred in an equitable way so as to enable the media in the Member States to give wider publicity to the aims and activities of the United Nations. Every effort must be made to reduce the cost of this activity to the United Nations;

(43) It is again requested that the Secretary-General submit his final report on the role of the Department of Public Information as the focal point of all information activities of the United Nations, and it is recommended that no new information units independent of the Department be created in the Secretariat;

(44) Note is taken of the report on the implementation of recommendations to improve the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by the Department of Public Information in New York[37] and the Department is requested to take steps to improve their distribution, to examine its current effectiveness and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1987. In this connection, the Department of Public Information should review its decision to curtail certain radio programmes and explore ways and means to resume them as early as possible;

(45) Note is taken of the report on the programme and activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee,[38] and the Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for *Development Forum*, the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues. The Secretary-General should continue to ensure that *Development Forum* retains its editorial policy of intellectual independence, thus enabling this publication to continue to serve as a world-wide forum in which diverse opinions on issues relating to economic and social development can be freely expressed;

(46) The quality, usefulness and coverage of the daily press releases and the weekly news summary issued by the Department of Public Information in all working languages should be further enhanced and improved in view of the important public information tasks that they can perform. Services provided by the Press Section of the Department both for the media and the delegations should be improved. The Department should continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to the United Nations Correspondents Association;

(47) The Department of Public Information should improve the timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and United Nations information centres, particularly the *UN Chronicle*, a major source of information on the United Nations to its recipients, and to reassess the effectiveness of this publication and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987;

(48) The Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue and intensify his efforts to explore all possibilities of securing the adequate resources for the continuation of the *World Newspaper Supplement* project;

(49) The Joint United Nations Information Committee, as the essential instrument for inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of public information, should be further strengthened and given more responsibility for the public information activities of the entire United Nations system;

(50) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations, but, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(51) Note is taken of the report on the review of the distribution of photo materials produced by the Department of Public Information in New York[39] and the implementation of the recommendations contained in that report is urged;

2. *Requests* that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat be implemented within existing resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1987, on the implementation of the above recommendations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984 and 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Seventh and Eighth Conferences of Heads of State or

[36] A/AC.198/106.
[37] A/AC.198/104.
[38] A/AC.198/111 and Corr.1 and 2.
[39] A/AC.198/109.

Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983[40] and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986[34] as well as the final documents of the Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984[32] and the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,[41]

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,[42] and the Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa in March 1985, and at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo in November 1985, especially those encouraging regional co-operation in the field of information,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,[31]

Conscious that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructure, networks and resources in the communications field and thus encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of human and material resources and communication infrastructures in the developing countries,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by that organization in that field,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;[43]

2. *Recalls* the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,[44] adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Considers* that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its seventh session, held in Paris from 14 to 20 January 1986;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. *Again calls upon* Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

6. *Recalls* resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980[45] concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect;

7. *Reaffirms* its support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it;

8. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies;

9. *Reaffirms* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization consensus resolutions.

95th plenary meeting
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C

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the importance attached to questions relating to information,

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[40] See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 173.
[41] See A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. XXXIV.
[42] See A/36/534, annex II.
[43] A/41/582 and Add.1, annex.
[44] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.
[45] *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

Taking into account the request of the delegation of Malta to become a member of the Committee on Information, as conveyed by the Chairman of the Committee on Information,[46]

Decides to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from sixty-nine to seventy and appoints Malta as a new member.

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As a result, 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, COTE D'IVOIRE, 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, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LEBANON, MALTA, 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.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, which sets out in its preamble the principles and purposes for which "we the peoples of the United Nations" are to strive,

Reaffirming that the United Nations cannot achieve the purposes for which it has been created unless the peoples of the world are fully aware of its aims and activities,

Recalling its resolution 137 (II) of 17 November 1947, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly considered that the knowledge and understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations are essential in promoting and assuring general interest and popular support of its work,

Noting that the World Federation of United Nations Associations, which commemorates its fortieth anniversary in 1986, was established by people from all parts of the world motivated by the ideals of the Charter, as a movement dedicated to the promotion of such understanding and support,

Noting that the Federation is the only international non-governmental organization which devotes itself entirely to building support for the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Acknowledging with great satisfaction the efforts of thousands of individuals voluntarily working to promote the purposes and principles of the United Nations through United Nations associations around the world,

Considering the sustained programmes and numerous activities of the Federation and United Nations associations during the last four decades in pursuit of these objectives,

1. *Commends* the World Federation of United Nations Associations and United Nations associations for the valuable contribution they have made during the past forty years through their activities in the mobilization of popular support for the programmes and work of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses* the wish that the Federation and United Nations associations will have continued success in their efforts to inform the general public about the United Nations at the national and international levels;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and peoples to encourage and help the World Federation of United Nations Associations through their local United Nations associations to expand and develop the pursuit of the goals to which the Member States have committed themselves.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

E

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985, in which it reaffirmed its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, observed in November 1986, is an important event in international life,

1. *Reaffirms* its full support for and deep appreciation of the efforts that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been exerting in the information field;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to pay particular attention to that event and to make broad use of that anniversary for the dissemination of information on the role of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the information field, and in all the fields of competence of the latter, namely education, science and culture.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/69. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/165 A of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47]

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 ef-

[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Special Political Committee*, 20th meeting, para. 21.

[47] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/41/13 and Add.1).

fected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III),[48] and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1987;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1990, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

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B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[49] 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,[50]

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47]

Gravely concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has already reduced the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees and which threatens even greater reductions in the future,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/165 C of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47]

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 40/165 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons

[48] See A/41/555, annex.

[49] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

[50] A/41/702.

in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 D of 16 December 1985,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[51]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47]

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 40/165 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

E

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 E of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47] and the report of the Secretary-General,[52]

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

Emphasizing the statement contained in paragraph 16 of the report of the Commissioner-General, which reads as follows:

> "I believe I have a duty to draw the attention of Member States to the deteriorating conditions in the Gaza Strip and urge that the international community give serious consideration to what can be done to ease conditions there. This problem warrants immediate attention",

1. *Reiterates strongly its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General to extend all the services of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the

[51] A/41/563.

[52] A/41/564.

Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

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3 December 1986

F

RESUMPTION OF THE RATION DISTRIBUTION TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 F of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986[47] and the report of the Secretary-General,[53]

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F and 40/165 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

G

POPULATION AND REFUGEES DISPLACED SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 G of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47] and the report of the Secretary-General,[54]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

H

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEE PROPERTIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[55]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986,[56]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[10] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

[53] A/41/565.

[54] A/41/566.
[55] A/41/543.
[56] A/41/555, annex.

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived from their property, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[57] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

I

PROTECTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 I of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[58]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47]

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7] and to the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[59]

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,

Deeply distressed at the continuous suffering of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its consequences,

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

2. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

3. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

4. *Urges* the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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J

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE WEST BANK

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/83 J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 J of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 J of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[60]

[57] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.
[58] A/41/567.
[59] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.
[60] A/41/568.

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47]

Alarmed by Israel's demolition of Palestine refugee camps in the West Bank,

Alarmed also by Israel's plans to remove and resettle the Palestine refugees of the West Bank and to destroy their camps,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the West Bank away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. *Calls once again upon* Israel to abandon those plans and to refrain from any action that leads to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on any developments regarding this matter.

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K

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[61]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,[47]

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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3 December 1986

41/70. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980, 36/148 of 16 December 1981, 37/121 of 16 December 1982, 38/84 of 15 December 1983, 39/100 of 14 December 1984 and 40/166 of 16 December 1985 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees,

Having considered the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[62]

1. *Commends* the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees for the work it has accomplished by consensus, as reflected in its report;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to respect, for the purpose of improving international co-operation to avert new massive flows of refugees, the recommendations and, in particular, to comply with those contained in paragraphs 66, 67 and 69 of the report;

4. *Urges* the main organs of the United Nations to make fuller use of their respective competences under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees, as envisaged in paragraph 68 of the report;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to discharge the functions and responsibilities described in paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the report to the attention of Member States and, in view of paragraph 72 of the report, of all the relevant organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system.

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[61] A/41/457.

[62] A/41/324, annex.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE[1]

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. X.B.4.

41/163. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980, 37/206 of 20 December 1982 and 39/212 of 18 December 1984, relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

Reiterating the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[2] 111 (V) of 3 June 1979[3] and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983[4] of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a few commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Mindful of the fact that timely additional efforts are needed to implement the specific measures required to assist island developing countries in offsetting the major handicaps that hinder their development process,

Noting with regret that the comprehensive review of the problems and needs of island developing countries requested in resolution 39/212 has not been possible during the forty-first session of the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 39/212 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Welcomes* decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries;[5]

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation by the international community of measures in favour of island developing countries;[6]

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and organizations that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries and have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of those countries;

5. *Notes with concern* that the specific measures envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including Conference resolution 138 (VI), have not yet been fully implemented, and calls upon all States, international organizations and financial institutions to respond positively in this regard and to intensify efforts in the implementation of specific measures in favour of island developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-operation with Governments and regional and other competent institutions, to continue the programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and of the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development and, in this regard, to seek the views of island developing countries and other interested countries, with the objective of proposing concrete specific action;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations;

8. *Requests* the competent organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the regional commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to renew his efforts with regard to the possibility of organizing a follow-up meeting to the interregional workshop on planning held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in November 1983, with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical and comprehensive report, which should make use, *inter alia*, of the work in progress in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme and should include specific recommendations to ensure that the General Assembly at its forty-third session is able to undertake a thorough review of the problems and special needs of island developing countries.

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[2] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.
[3] *Ibid., Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.
[4] *Ibid., Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.
[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9* (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.
[6] A/41/495.

41/164. Trade embargo against Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 40/185 and 40/188 of 17 December 1985,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the other States in Central America to determine their own political, economic and social systems,

and to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests, free of outside interference, subversion, direct and indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the trade embargo against Nicaragua still persists and has been extended and broadened as from May 1986,

Considering the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, dated 27 June 1986, by which the Court decided that the country that imposed the embargo had a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from said act,[7]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua,[8]

1. *Invites* all States members of the international community to continue to promote concrete forms of co-operation in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo adopted against Nicaragua;

2. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to General Assembly resolution 40/188 and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, and requests once again that those measures be immediately revoked;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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41/165. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983[4] on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their thirty-eighth session,[9]

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984 and 40/185 of 17 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations,[10] and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210 and 40/185,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

3. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic, political and social development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

(*a*) Relevant information from Governments;

(*b*) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;

(*c*) Suggestions for monitoring application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3;

(*d*) A compilation of the norms, rules, regulations, resolutions and other decisions existing in the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system that are being violated by the use of coercive economic measures against developing countries;

5. *Appeals* to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above;

[7] See Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.
[8] A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2.
[9] See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.
[10] A/41/739.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

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41/166. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/184 of 17 December 1985, in which it invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to consult, as appropriate, with regional groups and Governments, taking into account the need for balanced geographical representation, with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the code of conduct,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations held in 1986 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;[11]

2. *Notes* that the consultations have not been completed and that further work is required in the search for possible solutions to the outstanding issues in order to complete successfully the negotiations on a code of conduct;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to continue and to finalize in 1987, on the basis of a more structured consultative mechanism, their consultations with regional groups and interested Governments with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the code of conduct;

4. *Further invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Decides* to take, at that session, in the light of the consultations, further action on the negotiations on the code of conduct, including the possible reconvening of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, preferably in 1988.

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41/167. Restrictive business practices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980, by which it adopted the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,[12] and decided to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set of Principles and Rules,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, together with the proposals made by regional groups,[13] and the outcome of the consultations held in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/192 of 17 December 1985, reflected in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[14]

1. *Decides* to convene, in 1990, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices;

2. *Decides also* that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, at its annual session in 1990, shall serve as the preparatory body for that Conference.

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41/168. Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976,[2] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979[3] and 155 (VI) of 2 July 1983[4] on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and 153 (VI) of 2 July 1983[4] on the Common Fund for Commodities,

Expressing deep concern at the problems facing commodity-producing countries,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board decision 341 (XXXIII) of 3 October 1986, as adopted,[15] on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the field of commodities;

2. *Urges* all States to make the maximum effort to contribute to the achievement of positive results at the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in solving short-term and long-term commodity problems, particularly those adversely affecting the economies of developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to monitor closely movements in international commodity trade, including long-term trends and prospects for pri-

[11] A/41/715.
[12] A/C.2/35/6, annex.
[13] For the proposals, see A/C.2/40/12, annex. The report of the Conference was issued as document TD/RBP/CONF.2/8 and Corr.1.
[14] A/41/598.
[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/41/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

mary commodities, in accordance with the mandate of the Conference;

4. *Decides* to review at its forty-second session the relevant outcome of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to give impetus to follow-up action in the field of commodities.

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41/169. Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[16] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, and its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling further its resolutions 38/155 of 19 December 1983 on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session, and 40/189 of 17 December 1985,

Having considered Trade and Development Board decision 341 (XXXIII) of 3 October 1986, as adopted,[15] on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the Conference, and noting the recommendation contained in that decision to accord priority to the seventh session of the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities at Geneva,

1. *Notes* the adoption by the Trade and Development Board, in its decision 341 (XXXIII), of the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the related understandings reached;

2. *Decides* to convene the seventh session of the Conference at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987, the final week to be devoted to the conclusion of the work of the session at the ministerial level;

3. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to undertake the necessary intergovernmental preparations for the Conference and, at the second part of its thirty-third session, to agree on organizational arrangements for the Conference that will encourage ministerial participation, particularly in the conclusion of its work;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary facilities and resources are allocated so that adequate substantive preparations and logistic arrangements may be made for the seventh session of the Conference;

5. *Calls upon* all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and intensify, through consultations among themselves, their preparations for the seventh session of the Conference, with a view to ensuring that the session makes a significant contribution to multilateral action for the revitalization of development, growth and international trade;

6. *Notes* the desire of the Group of Latin American States to hold the eighth session of the Conference in one of the countries of Latin America, on the understanding that the final decision on the venue would be taken at the appropriate time, and notes the interest of the Government of Cuba in acting as host to the eighth session of the Conference.

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41/170. Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983 and 39/173 of 17 December 1984,

Stressing that, while recent changes in the energy sector may have had a significant impact on the cost-effectiveness of some forms of new and renewable sources of energy, the importance of their continued development and efficient utilization is not diminished,

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy constitute a significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its third session[17] and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the significance and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy[18] as the basic framework for action by the international community and the United Nations system in that field;

3. *Expresses concern* at the slow rate of implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and invites all Governments and the appropriate international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their support and intensify their efforts towards the accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and, to this end, stresses the importance of increasing inter-agency co-ordination within the United Nations system as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

4. *Recommends*, in that regard, that the effective implementation of the proposals put forward by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination[19] be pursued and calls for the preparation of a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its fourth session, taking into account technological innovations as well as the conclusions and recommendations of technical panels and expert group meetings in that field, in order to help identify areas in which activities should be undertaken;

[16] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/41/44).

[18] *Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

[19] See A/AC.215/5.

5. *Endorses* resolution 1 (III) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,[20] in which it decided to adopt a substance-oriented approach that would enable it, at each of its sessions, to give depth to its deliberations by placing one or two specific themes on the agenda, within the scope of its mandate, and calls for the increasing participation of experts at future sessions of the Committee and a more effective exchange of information on technology and experience regarding the development of new and renewable sources of energy;

6. *Reiterates* the need to utilize fully existing channels, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and actively to pursue ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources, commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, and, in this connection, *inter alia*, emphasizes the importance of positive measures for promoting investment in the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with national laws, regulations, plans and priorities, and invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify its efforts to attract additional voluntary contributions to the Energy Account of the Programme to enable it to expand its activities in responding to the needs of the developing countries for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

7. *Invites* the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the areas of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy;

8. *Urges* that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world;

9. *Invites* the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, at its fourth session, to review its working methods so as to ensure further improvement in the fulfilment of its mandate;

10. *Invites* all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to take the necessary steps to contribute effectively to the preparation, convening and follow-up of consultative meetings at the national, subregional, regional and global levels for the appraisal of projects and the mobilization of additional financial resources for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

11. *Also invites* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in particular its Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and the appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations to take into account in their future work the relevant content of paragraphs 218 to 223 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.[21]

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[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/41/44), annex.

[21] See *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

41/171. Operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Having considered the parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 that concern the policy review of operational activities for development,[22]

Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74 of 23 July 1986, entitled "Policy review of operational activities for development", the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Policy review of operational activities for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 38/171 of 19 December 1983 and 40/211 of 17 December 1985,

Appreciating the overall impact of operational activities for development, which have become an established and important dimension of the development efforts of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming that the primary objective of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system is to promote the economic self-reliance of developing countries through multilateral co-operation and, in this context, emphasizing the need to maintain the multilateral character of the operational activities of the United Nations system and for all Governments to enhance their commitment in this regard,

Stressing the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development through, *inter alia*, increased voluntary contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country in formulating its national development plan, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Reaffirming that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of all operational activities for development, as a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance and an essential instrument to promote changes contributing to a balanced and equitable process of global economic development,

Emphasizing the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of developing countries,

Emphasizing also the urgency for the United Nations system to respond in an effective and coherent manner to the increasing requirements for external assistance and, in this context, reaffirming the need for new and purposeful efforts at all levels to improve the provision, utilization, administration and co-ordination of development assistance,

Aware that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be diverted to armaments, with a detrimental effect on international security and on bilateral and multilateral co-operation, including the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

[22] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 3* (A/41/3), chap. VI, sect. B.

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contribution of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in promoting operational activities for development and takes note with interest of the report of the Director-General for the triennial policy review of operational activities for development;[23]

2. *Takes note* of the information provided by some of the organizations of the United Nations system in response to General Assembly resolution 40/211,[24] urges all organizations to respond, and expresses the hope that the quality of such information will be improved in the future;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at the stagnation in recent years in real terms of overall contributions for operational activities for development, particularly the prognosis of a marginal annual rate of growth over the next few years;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for a significant, continuous, predictable and real increase in resources for operational activities for development to meet the growing requirements for development of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

5. *Urges* all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity;

6. *Affirms* that the programming and implementation of operational activities for development shall continue to be based on the principles set out in the consensus of 1970, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV);

7. *Reiterates* the need for all organizations of the United Nations system to make greater use of the capacities of developing countries, *inter alia*, through increasing government execution of projects and employment of local consultants and national experts, with a view to improving the cost-effectiveness and relevance of operational activities for development as well as facilitating the transfer of skills;

8. *Expresses its concern* at the recent decline in the proportion of equipment procured from developing countries, reaffirms the need to increase procurement from sources that at present are underutilized, and invites organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to take the necessary measures to widen the geographical distribution of their sources of procurement consistent with the principle of competitive international bidding through, *inter alia*, better utilization of sources of supplies from developing countries and underutilized donor countries;

9. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to conduct further comparative analyses of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative and support costs with a view to releasing the maximum amount of resources for development activities and increasing programme delivery;

10. *Encourages* the steps being taken to conduct needs assessments as a basis for the co-ordination of all technical co-operation in support of the priority programmes of the recipient Government;

11. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of developing countries to co-ordinate development co-operation, through, *inter alia*, the determination of local co-ordination arrangements;

12. *Requests* organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority to assisting Governments at their request in strengthening their capacity for co-ordination at both the overall and the sectoral level;

13. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to introduce, in close co-operation with the Governments of recipient countries, specific measures aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the recipient countries to exercise their sovereign rights regarding preparation and realization of programmes and projects of technical co-operation, including training projects for personnel in national planning, co-ordination and evaluation institutions and measures increasingly to entrust Governments and institutions of recipient countries with the responsibility for executing projects;

14. *Decides* to intensify its efforts to ensure overall co-ordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and, in this context, stresses that efforts should be undertaken to strengthen the necessary dialogue and interaction between the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system concerned with operational activities for development so as to ensure consistency between decisions taken by policy-making bodies;

15. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to reaffirm their full support for improved coherence of action by the system at the country level and for the role of the resident co-ordinator in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation;

16. *Strongly urges* Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to provide resident co-ordinators with the requisite authority to carry out their role and responsibilities as defined in General Assembly resolution 32/197, taking into account other relevant Assembly resolutions, in order to promote greater coherence and co-ordination within the United Nations system, *inter alia*, through the following measures:

(*a*) Enabling the resident co-ordinator to consult on a regular basis with the Government and representatives of organizations of the United Nations system on specific measures regarding areas where greater coherence of action is required and, where host country Governments so request, to play a broader co-ordinating role;

(*b*) Strengthening local co-ordination arrangements, where necessary, for the implementation of such measures, *inter alia*, through the conduct of joint technical co-operation needs assessments and programming missions;

(*c*) Establishing systematic exchange of information and streamlining procedures and reporting requirements by the United Nations field offices;

17. *Requests* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the need to rationalize field representation of the organizations and, recognizing the necessity to consult with the recipient Government on such matters, to establish new field offices only if the required services cannot be shared with other organizations or provided in any other way;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance for recipient countries to receive full information from all donors on their assistance efforts within the framework of operational activities for development, including information on the cost, nature and objective of each project, concessionality, and tying status;

19. *Requests* the resident co-ordinators to assist Governments of recipient countries, upon request, in managing information from all donors on their assistance efforts and in ensuring co-ordination and improved effectiveness of such assistance;

20. *Requests* the Director-General to study in a few selected donor and recipient countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned, existing co-ordination practices designed to ensure consistence and coherence in their policy and positions in the area of operational activities for development;

21. *Stresses* the importance of the United Nations Development Programme country programme as the framework for promoting a more coherent and co-ordinated approach to technical co-operation activities by the United Nations development system;

22. *Invites* the Director-General, with the support of extrabudgetary resources, to conduct case studies in one or more countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned, on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the specificity of individual country circumstances;

23. *Urges* the continuation of efforts to harmonize, to the extent possible, the operational procedures of the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development, in areas such as project presentation, monitoring, evaluation and procurement;

24. *Invites* the organizations concerned to improve the integration of food aid with overall development efforts;

25. *Strongly urges* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme to continue their efforts for co-ordinated programming, through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, so as to promote greater collaboration;

26. *Urges* other organizations to consider adopting similar co-ordinated programming practices;

27. *Invites* organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pursue measures to enhance the involvement of non-governmental organizations and enterprises in operational activities, in accordance with the objectives and priorities of each developing country;

[23] A/41/350-E/1986/108, annex.
[24] See A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add.1-3.

28. *Reiterates* the need for the increased participation of women in operational activities and requests the Director-General, in presenting his report[23] to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, to address this issue along the lines called for in Assembly resolution 40/211;

29. *Strongly urges* the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to intensify their efforts to integrate economic and technical co-operation among developing countries into operational activities, *inter alia*, by orienting their programmes and projects towards strengthening such co-operation in accordance with the priorities defined by the developing countries themselves;

30. *Emphasizes* the need for close collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat in view of the potential for greater complementarity between them and requests the Director-General to include recommendations in this regard, as appropriate, in his report for the next policy review;

31. *Reaffirms* the authority and responsibility entrusted to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation by the General Assembly in resolution 32/197, to ensure effective leadership of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising overall co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis;

32. *Requests* the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development information on important policy and management issues affecting the coherence and functioning of system-wide activities, in the light of the relevant decisions of the governing bodies of organizations of the system, and to submit that information to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council for consideration;

33. *Requests* the Director-General, in preparing his report for the next policy review, to provide a general framework of broad objectives for operational activities for development within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197;

34. *Also requests* the Director-General to include in his report for the next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development a specific chapter containing information about measures taken by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the recipient countries in the preparation and implementation of programmes and projects of technical co-operation;

35. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to provide the Council at its second regular session of 1987 with their views and comments on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the role of the resident co-ordinators, the use of the United Nations Development Programme country programming process as a framework for operational activities, the co-location of field offices and the further harmonization of operational procedures;

36. *Further requests* the Director-General, in presenting his report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, to take into account the views expressed by Member States during the present review, including those on updating the report and particularly those concerning the mobilization of financial resources for operational activities for development and other areas that require greater coverage.

41/172. Restructuring plan for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/214 of 17 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research based on the options of either closing down or restructuring the Institute, including a blueprint for a specific scheme for the long-term and stable funding of the Institute and specific suggestions for the improvement of administrative arrangements to ensure cost-effectiveness,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/142 of 17 December 1982 and 38/177 of 19 December 1983, in which it called upon the Secretary-General to submit a report on long-term financing arrangements for the Institute that would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis,

Recalling further its resolution 39/177 of 17 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[25] and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[26]

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, particularly at a time when improvement of the effectiveness of the United Nations is a major preoccupation of Member States,

Noting with regret that the 1985 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities[27] was unable to provide the General Fund of the Institute with the level of resources required to maintain it as a viable entity during 1986,

Noting with concern the lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Noting further with regret that voluntary contributions to the Institute have so far been insufficient to guarantee the level of resources needed to maintain it as a viable entity and that it has not been possible to reach agreement on any of the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely, setting up a reserve fund, adopting a replenishment system or establishing an endowment fund,[28]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing relevance of the mandate of the Institute and takes note of the view of the Secretary-General that the mandate remains valid and useful;

3. *Recommends* that the Institute be restructured on the basis of the following parameters:

I. PROGRAMME

A. *Training*

1. Training shall be the main focus of the Institute's activities during the interim period, and that focus should be duly reflected in the budget allocations;

2. The core training programme financed from the General Fund shall concentrate on training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy at various levels and primarily on training of persons from developing countries;

3. Training programmes designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies shall not result in any financial obligations for the General Fund and shall be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis;

4. Training for economic and social development or any other training activities shall be funded from special purpose grants.

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[25] A/41/521.

[26] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/41/14).

[27] See A/CONF.132/SR.1-3 and corrigendum.

[28] A/39/148, para. 8.

B. *Research*

1. Ongoing research projects shall continue until completed;

2. In future, priority shall be given to requests made by the Secretary-General for research and study to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations; to this end, the Secretary-General is requested to make full use of the available expertise and facilities of the Institute;

3. Other research activities related to the mandate of the Institute, including new projects approved by the Board of Trustees, will be carried out according to the availability of resources;

4. Research and study falling within the mandate of the Institute may be financed from special purpose grants on a full-cost basis;

5. Research-cum-training in negotiating techniques, international law and economic and social development shall be funded from special purpose grants.

C. *Projects financed from special purpose grants*

1. Special purpose grants shall be welcome as long as they are made for activities that relate directly to the mandate of the Institute and do not overlap with work carried out elsewhere in the United Nations system;

2. Special purpose grants shall cover, in addition to full costs, at least 13 per cent of project support costs;

3. The Executive Director of the Institute shall make available to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations a complete list of training and research programmes that, for lack of financial resources, cannot be financed from the General Fund; donors may make special purpose grants for the execution of such programmes.

II. Finance and administration

In the light of the restructured programme set out above, the Secretary-General is requested to review the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute to ensure that the restructured programme is carried out in a cost-effective manner.

A. *Budget*

The budget estimates for 1987 as set out in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General[25] and in the proposed allocations for 1987 prepared by the Institute are unbalanced, and administrative staff costs are disproportionate to programme delivery costs.

1. No salaries for posts or parts thereof shall be charged to the training or research programme allocations except for those of the Professional and General Service staff assigned to the two branches responsible for those programmes;

2. Allocations for programme and general operational costs shall correspond to the priority given to activities;

3. General operational costs shall be reduced to a minimum, particularly in the sections related to staff travel, fund-raising, furniture and equipment, communications and miscellaneous expenses;

4. Staff costs shall be reduced in relation to operational costs so that their ratio is equivalent to that of similar organizations of the United Nations system;

5. The Institute shall rely entirely on voluntary contributions;

6. The Institute shall consider ways of increasing its income, *inter alia*, rental income, through more efficient use of its premises.

B. *Staff*

The Secretary-General is requested to review the composition and grading of the staff, including the post of Executive Director, taking into account the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and paying due regard to as wide a geographical basis as possible, with a view to:

1. Diversifying the composition of the Professional staff to avoid limiting it to senior posts, and utilizing the experience and expertise of lower-level Professionals available in the Institute; in this regard, non-programme functions, such as external relations and administration and finance, of the restructured Institute can be undertaken by lower-level Professionals;

2. Distributing Professional and General Service staff among the various branches of the Institute in proportion to the work-load of and tasks entrusted to the branches in the restructured programme, and at a level that would enable the Institute to carry out a meaningful programme;

3. Giving priority, in the recruitment of personnel for the execution of projects financed from special purpose grants, to Professional and General Service staff of the Institute who may not be retained as members of the core staff paid from the General Fund, and considering those persons for employment with other organizations of the United Nations system which may draw on their skills, as appropriate;

4. Keeping a roster of consultants and experts and rotating staff whose services may be needed by the Institute for the execution of projects and programmes, at no cost or through financing from special purpose grants.

C. *Board of Trustees*

The Secretary-General is requested to ensure full compliance with the decision of the Board that no financial costs shall be charged to the budget of the Institute for the functioning of the Board, and that the selection of members of the Board of Trustees shall include government representatives who are knowledgeable about the work of the Institute and the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out the restructuring of the Institute as from 1 January 1987, in close consultation, as appropriate, with all States, in accordance with the recommendations set out above and with sufficient capacity to ensure the continuation of the Institute as a viable and autonomous entity, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include a comprehensive assessment of the experience with the interim solution in 1987 to enable the Assembly to evaluate the situation and reach a decision on the future of the Institute;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in case the necessary financing is not ensured by the implementation of the interim solution as defined above, to take steps with

a view to phasing out, as appropriate, the activities of the Institute in the most cost-effective manner possible, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a detailed proposal on the reallocation of the appropriate and essential activities of the Institute to other entities of the United Nations system;

6. *Urges* all States that have not yet contributed to the Institute to do so, calls upon all States to increase their contributions to the Institute at and following the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, in order to enable the Institute to implement the restructuring plan and continue to fulfil its important mandate, and appeals to those donors that do not intend to pledge contributions to consider contributing to the Institute at a level commensurate with their capacity;

7. *Appeals* to all States to provide appropriate special purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute.

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41/173. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1985,[29]

Noting with appreciation the contributions of all countries that have supported the University,

Also noting with appreciation the continuing interest of the Government of Japan in, and its support for, the construction of a permanent headquarters building,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Finland for the continued financial and other support it provides to the first research and training centre established by the University, the World Institute for Development Economics Research,

Noting decision 5.2.4 adopted on 23 May 1986 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twenty-fourth session,

Noting with satisfaction that 1985 marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the University and that during its first ten years the University has developed a distinctive institutional identity within the United Nations system and the international academic and scientific community,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the University in implementing programmes of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, as well as in implementing the activities planned within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987);

2. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Council to undertake a comprehensive external evaluation of the work of the University during its first ten years, in order to assess the extent to which the University has fulfilled the objectives of its Charter, with a view to making proposals to strengthen its future performance and thus contributing significantly to the planning of its future endeavours;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the World Institute for Development Economics Research began operations at Helsinki in 1985 and that it has made considerable progress on the three research themes for its initial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world development"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change";

4. *Also notes with satisfaction* the progress being made towards the establishment by the United Nations University of other research and training centres, particularly the proposed Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

5. *Requests* the United Nations University, when drawing up its report to the General Assembly, to take into account the comments made by Governments in the Assembly on the manner in which the activities of the University are presented, in particular by strengthening the analytical content of the report;

6. *Notes* the continuing and intensified co-operative activities of the United Nations University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, including national research centres, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to those issues and problems;

7. *Recognizes* that the University needs to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and Operating Fund in order to increase its core income;

8. *Earnestly appeals* to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the United Nations University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations, to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and its subsidiary institutes and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

98th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

41/174. Unified approach to development analysis and planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 38/179 of 19 December 1983 on a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

Mindful of its resolution 40/178 of 17 December 1985 on strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation, in which it stressed, *inter alia*, the willingness of Member States to strengthen the United Nations system as a framework for constructive dialogue and joint efforts in solving international economic problems, especially those confronting the developing countries,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986, in which the Council en-

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/41/31).

dorsed the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth session, concerning the United Nations special responsibility for carrying out research on global and sectoral issues, and their interrelationship, in order to assist Member States and the deliberations of the competent intergovernmental bodies,

Believing in the usefulness of integrating economic and social components in the formulation of policies and programmes at the national and international levels for the benefit of social and economic progress and human well-being,

Stressing that the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the solution of other economic and social problems on the basis of industrial, agricultural and rural development are among the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session,[30]

Reaffirming that each State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people and without outside interference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, in particular the observations and conclusions contained therein;[31]

2. *Considers* that an integrated approach to development analysis and planning, which takes into account differing economic, social and political features of national economies, is one of the tools for the attainment of sustained social, economic and human development;

3. *Invites* States to support the efforts of developing countries, if they so request, to strengthen their management capacity to apply a unified approach to development analysis and comprehensive macro-economic strategies and planning, especially with regard to integrating food and agricultural production in all sectors and supporting industrialization, economic and social infrastructure and human resources development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account a unified approach to development analysis and planning when preparing economic and social studies, ongoing research, projections and reports, including the *World Economic Survey* and the *Report on the World Social Situation*, as well as the appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available to States the experience gained in the use of a unified approach to development analysis and planning, taking into account the fact that new ideas relating to the promotion of social and economic development are emerging.

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5 December 1986

[30] Resolution S-13/2, annex.
[31] A/41/323-E/1986/77 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

41/175. University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/109 of 18 December 1978, 34/111 of 14 December 1979 and 35/55 of 5 December 1980,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/2 of 24 May 1985 and 1986/6 of 21 May 1986,

Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/6.

98th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

41/180. Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986,

Profoundly concerned at the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, which is taking place at alarming levels and accelerating rates and which is adversely affecting the development efforts of developing countries and the living conditions of their people,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to take appropriate and effective measures in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development, in order to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56, also to take duly into account the interrelationship between the issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/181. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/170 of 17 December 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/49 of 22 July 1986,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[32]

Noting that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983 has not been prepared,

Noting the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;[33]

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145;

[32] *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.
[33] A/41/319 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

3. *Notes* the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people held at Geneva on 2 July 1986 in response to General Assembly resolution 40/170;

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

5. *Regards* such a meeting as a valuable opportunity to assess progress in economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to explore ways and means of enhancing such assistance;

6. *Urges* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories only for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*b*) To invite the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the meeting;

8. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

9. *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;

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

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/182. Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the right of each country, in accordance with its chosen economic and social system and priorities, to determine its objectives, to endeavour to fulfil its development plans, to strengthen the public and private sectors of its economy and to promote the development of its human resources,

Recognizing the responsibility of the international community, in particular of the developed countries, to promote and endeavour to provide an equitable international economic environment, supportive of the development of developing countries, in the light of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[34]

Recognizing also the role and responsibility of each Government to promote development and provide an environment conducive to it,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/10 of 28 May 1985 on public administration and finance for development and 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 on the development of human resources,

Noting that indigenous entrepreneurs can play a crucial and positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development,

Aware that many countries are actively seeking to encourage, strengthen and improve the effectiveness of indigenous entrepreneurs in expanding and modernizing productive capacities, particularly by increasing productivity and technological capabilities, and in contributing generally to the development process,

Bearing in mind that the promotion and development of indigenous entrepreneurs requires a dynamic capital formation process in developing countries, which is also related to financial and technical resources and to broader market opportunities available to these countries,

Recognizing that people are the mainspring and inspiration of social and economic progress,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities:

(*a*) To continue to support, through, *inter alia*, technical co-operation projects, the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations;

(*b*) To facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors to the economic development of developing countries, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/183. United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Affirming resolution 6 (VIII) of 6 June 1986 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development[35] and decision 86/38 of 27 June 1986 of the

[34] Resolution 35/56, annex.

[35] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/41/37), sect. II.A.

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[36]

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the termination of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the transfer of its resources and responsibilities,[37]

1. *Decides* to terminate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development as at 31 December 1986 and to transfer its responsibilities and resources to an identifiable facility entitled "United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development", to be established as a trust fund within the United Nations Development Programme;

2. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to provide policy guidance and priorities for activities of the Fund within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;[38]

3. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, when identifying projects to be financed from the Fund, to take into account the policy guidance and priorities recommended by the Committee and to report to the Committee on their application;

4. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to establish close working relationships between the Fund and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development on programmatic and substantive matters, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee at its ninth session about the arrangements made;

5. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to inform the Committee at its ninth session on the arrangements made for the Fund;

6. *Invites* Governments and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to give greater emphasis to science and technology for development;

7. *Urges* all Governments and the international community as a whole to provide the Fund with adequate financial resources to enable it to carry out its functions.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/184. Report of the Secretary-General in implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/173

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/173 of 17 December 1985, as adopted, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing, in this regard, that an integrated and co-ordinated approach to economic development and co-operation, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, has been a primary accomplishment of the United Nations since its founding and is enshrined in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Requests the Secretary-General, keeping in mind the already existing consensus on economic development and international co-operation, in preparing his report on international economic security, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To analyse approaches and contributions to economic development and international economic co-operation, and identify common elements in those approaches with emphasis on those that can further contribute to promoting international economic co-operation and development, particularly that of developing countries;

(*b*) To take into account the views expressed at the forty-first session of the General Assembly regarding possible ways and means of strengthening the dialogue on development and international economic co-operation for the benefit of all;

(*c*) To keep in mind the role and responsibilities of existing international and regional organizations, institutions and forums.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/185. Fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which it noted the importance of, *inter alia*, increased food production to meet the needs of Africa, and its resolution 41/29 of 31 October 1986 on the emergency situation in Africa,

Recalling also the disaster in Africa resulting from the drought of 1984 and 1985, and conscious of the ongoing efforts to combat the adverse effects of the resulting famine,

Noting resolution CM/Res.1072 (XLIV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,[39]

Alarmed by the unrelenting destructive effects of the current locust and grasshopper invasion of many African countries and the potential spread of the infestation within Africa and beyond, and concerned at the economic and social consequences, including the reduction in agricultural production, which could continue for several years, the consequent displacement of affected populations, and, in particular, the effects on longer-term economic and social development,

Recognizing the potential problem created by billions of insects capable of devouring as much as 80,000 metric tons of cereal crops per swarm daily, of migrating great distances from points of origin and thus of denying agricultural production to millions of producers and ultimately consumers,

Noting that the resources of Africa are insufficient to control the locust infestation, which will need to be countered by concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the efforts of the African countries, national and international organizations and the international donor community in support of the control of locusts and

[36] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9* (E/1986/29), annex I.
[37] A/C.2/41/3.
[38] *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.

grasshoppers, especially the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and its role in identifying this potential disaster,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and other competent institutions in their efforts to contain the infestation;

2. *Urges* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to strengthen its co-ordinating mechanisms and its technical and field operational support for locust and grasshopper control;

3. *Endorses and encourages* the continued co-operation of local, regional and global organizations and donors in the campaign to control the current threat to agriculture caused by locusts and grasshoppers, including the exchange and dissemination of information on pests and insects;

4. *Encourages* the donor community to continue to marshal its resources in support of the affected countries to bring locusts and grasshoppers under control;

5. *Encourages also* the affected countries to continue to ensure that adequate resources are made available to combat these recurrent crises, in particular by strengthening their national plant protection services;

6. *Urges* all parties concerned to establish and strengthen early warning systems in respect of the affected countries and to co-ordinate their efforts in this regard;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take catalytic action in raising the consciousness of the world community regarding this potentially disastrous situation;

8. *Invites* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to submit an up-to-date report on the locust and grasshopper infestation to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/186. Inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council decision 1986/153 of 11 July 1986, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries,

Decides to include Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/187. Proclamation of the World Decade for Cultural Development

The General Assembly,

Considering recommendation No. 27[40] adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Mexico City in 1982, in which it recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

Considering also resolutions 11.20 of 25 November 1983[41] and 11.10 of 8 November 1985[42] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, respectively,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/69 of 23 July 1986, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-first session on the question of the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

Taking into account the interest that the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system, have shown in the proposed decade,

Recognizing that voluntary efforts at the national level by interested individuals and non-governmental and governmental organizations are principal vehicles for advancing the objectives of the decade,

Taking note of the draft plan of action for the world decade for cultural development, submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[43]

1. *Proclaims* the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

2. *Approves* the four main objectives of the Decade: acknowledging the cultural dimension of development; affirming and enriching cultural identities; broadening participation in culture; promoting international cultural co-operation;

3. *Invites* all States, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, and interested individuals to take an active part in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade and, for that purpose, to make available, on a voluntary basis and taking into consideration their particular situation, priorities and means, the necessary intellectual, human and financial resources;

4. *Encourages* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system participating in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade to do so in a manner that is in accordance with established programme priorities and does not entail additional financial implications for non-voluntarily funded programmes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, that activities undertaken by the United Nations system in support of the Decade are co-ordinated in such a manner as to avoid duplication and overlap;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on

[40] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *World Conference on Cultural Policies, Mexico City, 26 July-6 August 1982, Final Report* (CLT/MD/1, Paris, November 1982), part V.

[41] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-second Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. 11.

[42] *Ibid., Twenty-third Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. 111.

[43] E/1986/L.30, annex.

the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/188. Sessions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in 1987

The General Assembly,

Having decided to convene the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987,

Recognizing the resulting need for appropriate adjustments in the dates and programmes of work of other principal and/or subsidiary bodies of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1987, to suspend, on an exceptional basis, rule 2 of its rules of procedure to enable its second regular session of 1987 to be held from 23 June to 9 July at Geneva, and to convene a resumed second regular session, not exceeding three days, in September in New York;

2. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its organizational session, to reschedule its annual session for 1987, which should be held from 26 May to 19 June in New York, and the session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, which should be held between 18 and 22 May 1987.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/189. Tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it made institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements, including the establishment of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to provide institutional focus to the activities of the United Nations system in that field, as recommended by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976,[44]

Noting with utmost concern that, although some progress has been achieved in that field in the past decade, the living conditions of the majority of people in urban and rural slums and squatter settlements, especially in developing countries, continue nevertheless to deteriorate in both relative and absolute terms,

Recalling the important initiative taken by Member States to reverse that negative trend through the proclamation by the Assembly, in its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, of the year 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, with the aim of securing renewed political commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged,

Taking note with appreciation of the fact that over one hundred and thirty countries have responded positively to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by establishing national focal points for the Year and that over three hundred and sixty projects for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged have been officially designated around the world in the context of the Year,

Recalling that, in its resolution 37/221, it designated the Commission on Human Settlements, in the framework of its regular sessions, to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, and noting that 1987 will mark not only the observance of the Year but also the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission,

Convinced that the tenth session of the Commission, commemorating its tenth anniversary and coinciding with the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, provides therefore a timely and unique opportunity for the international community to assess the results of the efforts of the past decade, including the results of the many programmes and projects around the world identified as demonstration projects for the Year and, on the basis of such assessment, decide on new directions and approaches for national policies and strategies that will bring closer the objective of shelter for all by the year 2000,

Recognizing that universal participation by States in the commemorative session of the Commission will greatly enhance the significance and usefulness of the deliberations and conclusions of that session,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to participate at the highest possible level in the tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, commemorating its tenth anniversary, in order to highlight the significance of that session and the critical importance of the programme of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. *Decides* that for the duration of the tenth session no distinction shall be drawn in the application of the rules of procedure between States members of the Commission and other participating States and for that purpose suspends for the duration of the session the operation of rule 56 of the Commission's rules of procedure.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/190. International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Noting with satisfaction that more than one hundred and thirty countries and many key United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are taking part in the programme for the Year and have designated more than three hundred and sixty projects for it,

Noting also that a large number of States have participated in the regional and subregional meetings for the Year, many at the ministerial level, which have resulted in constructive recommendations and commitments for renewed national action,

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

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Year,

Recognizing that the provision of adequate shelter is essential for the promotion and achievement of national economic and social development and human health,

Recognizing also that in order for Governments to address realistically the needs of the poor and disadvantaged, it is necessary to frame shelter policies that can mobilize all possible resources and policy instruments to meet the objectives of the Year,

Recognizing further that the Year provides an excellent opportunity for the United Nations and other international agencies to review their contributions to solving the problem of shelter for the homeless and for bilateral aid agencies and multilateral financial institutions to evaluate their role in this sector,

Recalling Commission on Human Settlements resolution 7/9 of 10 May 1984 and the information strategy for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, which had been submitted to the Commission at its eighth session,[45]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and the Plan of Action for 1986-1987;[46]

2. *Urges* Governments to demonstrate renewed political commitment to the shelter needs of the poor and disadvantaged by taking significant measures before 1987, including providing access to land and ensuring security of tenure in squatter settlements, adapting codes and regulations to the needs of the people, facilitating community participation, improving access to credit and loans and promoting local and affordable building materials;

3. *Also urges* Governments:

(*a*) To prepare or review shelter strategies, taking into consideration the options set out in the documentation for the Year;

(*b*) To prepare a programme to implement projects geared to their chosen shelter strategies;

4. *Requests* Governments to submit detailed reports on their activities in the Year to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as soon as possible, giving special attention to measures that will improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged during 1987 and to their strategies to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor by the year 2000;

5. *Requests* all Governments, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to review their policies and raise the priority of shelter and settlements improvement programmes;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments to make or increase voluntary contributions to the Year and to all international agencies and financial institutions to provide effective financial and other support to the programme of the Year;

7. *Decides* to devote at least two plenary meetings at its forty-second session, in 1987, to issues related to shelter, in observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

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8 December 1986

[45] HS/C/8/4/Add.1.
[46] HS/C/9/6.

41/191. Food and agricultural problems

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,[47]

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

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

Reaffirming also the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[30] in which the African countries and the international community committed themselves, *inter alia*, to give priority attention and increased resources to the rehabilitation and development of food and agriculture in Africa,

Noting with concern that the present agricultural trade situation, marked by structural imbalances, protectionism, heavy direct and indirect subsidies and distortions in the use of resources, is detrimental to all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Noting the views expressed during its forty-first session on the issues of international agricultural trade,

Emphasizing the important role that a reliable and increasing supply of agricultural inputs and manpower development could play in enabling food-deficit developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to increase domestic food production and thereby stimulate national economic growth and social progress in those countries, especially in Africa,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/44 of 21 July 1986, entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa",

Reaffirming also that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation in food and agriculture are important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security,

Welcoming the support given by the international donor community to agricultural development in developing countries, and the efforts of these countries in their food and agricultural developments,

Recognizing the positive efforts of developing countries to intensify regional and interregional co-operation to increase their food and agricultural production through

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

such measures as the harmonization of pricing policies, the creation of preferential trade mechanisms and the accelerated promotion of regional and subregional food strategies,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations, as adopted, contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its twelfth ministerial session, held at Rome from 16 to 19 June 1986;[48]

2. *Affirms* that increasing food production in developing countries will contribute significantly to the elimination of poverty and malnutrition and to the attainment of self-reliance, and recommends that higher priority be given to food production in the national development policies of those countries and that the agricultural sector be granted a larger part of resources devoted to economic and social development;

3. *Stresses* the need to continue and to intensify the support for programmes and policies for increasing food and agricultural production and raising nutritional standards in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and in this context urges the international community, in particular the developed countries, to take further determined action, in support of the efforts of developing countries, to increase the flow of resources, in particular the concessional flow, by, *inter alia*, increasing their contributions to multilateral organizations;

4. *Emphasizes*, in this context, the particular need to increase the aid commitments to food and agriculture and for such assistance to be channelled through existing organizations and programmes;

5. *Emphasizes also* that the success of efforts of developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problems in immediate, medium-term and long-term perspectives depends overwhelmingly on their economic growth, which, in turn, requires an international climate favourable to development, and calls for further concrete international action towards that end;

6. *Urges* all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which the international community recognized that the African countries needed additional external resources and in that context committed itself to making every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the efforts of the African countries in achieving the growth and development of the food and agricultural sector through the promotion of national and regional food strategies, particularly taking into account the role that improvement in that sector could play in Africa's overall development and noting in this regard the four-point programme of action endorsed in September 1986 by the Fourteenth Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[49]

7. *Stresses* the urgent need to provide the International Development Association with adequate financial resources for its eighth general replenishment in order to meet the increasing demand for assistance from that source, especially for the development of food and agriculture;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the achievement of the target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1987-1988, as set out in General Assembly resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985, and urges the international community to fulfil the unmet food aid needs of the African countries affected by drought and famine;

9. *Urges* the international community to give its full and enduring support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by providing it with a firm financial basis and, in this context, appeals for increased contributions for the implementation of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund;

10. *Appeals* to donor countries to increase, within and consistent with their development assistance programmes, the provision of essential agricultural inputs;

11. *Welcomes* the commitments agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, on standstill and roll-back, also applicable to agricultural trade, and recognizes that the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, taking into account all the general principles governing those negotiations, including the principle of differential and more favourable treatment, embodied in part IV of the General Agreement, as well as other relevant provisions thereof, will address agricultural trade issues with the aim of achieving greater liberalization of trade in agriculture as well as in tropical products;

12. *Recognizes* that further consideration of the problems which impede liberalization of international agricultural trade is necessary, and requests the Secretary-General to keep these problems under review, to report orally to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987 and to make available to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, the relevant reports prepared by various competent organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

13. *Stresses* the importance of competent international organizations and agencies according high priority to human resources development with a focus on professional training in agricultural production and research and rural development, especially at the farm level;

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technologies to developing countries and of enhancing research so as to allow constant innovation and technological improvement adaptable to climate, soil and agricultural systems, strengthening advisory services and increasing support in this regard and to facilitate free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage;

15. *Encourages* efforts to increase productivity of small farmers and to optimize employment possibilities in rural areas through adoption, where appropriate, of labour-intensive technologies;

16. *Stresses* the need for promoting co-ordinated international action to tackle the longer-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes against grasshoppers and locusts at present

[48] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/41/19), part one.

[49] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Fourteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire), 2-11 September 1986* (ARC/86/REP), paras. 21 and 46 to 55 and annex H.

affecting vast areas of Africa, and to remain prepared to provide assistance to affected countries at short notice, as necessary;

17. *Supports* the establishment of effective early-warning systems and national, subregional and regional food security arrangements in developing countries to combat future food emergencies;

18. *Urges* Governments to ensure and enhance the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national food policies, plans and projects, in view of the importance accorded to food and the acknowledged role of women farmers in food production, marketing and family nutrition and in view of the consensus achieved on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;[50]

19. *Invites* the World Food Council within its mandate:

(*a*) To assess the impact of economic adjustment policies in developing countries on the nutrition levels of low-income groups and to suggest, where necessary, remedial measures in this area, including ways to stimulate the provision of resources to alleviate the sufferings of these groups;

(*b*) To assess the impact of the present agricultural trade situation in all its aspects and to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of multilateral negotiations on agricultural trade issues;

(*c*) To assist in accelerating the promotion of regional and subregional food strategies by stimulating vigorous follow-up action with all parties concerned in order to implement the recommendations adopted at the regional and interregional consultations organized by the World Food Council in 1986;

(*d*) To stimulate progress in and contribute actively to the implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly in increasing food production and reducing hunger, and to assist African Governments in implementing the mutually agreed food-sector priorities through concrete and accelerated assistance in support of food strategies and policies.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/192. Special programmes of economic assistance

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the special programmes of economic assistance,[51]

Affirming the validity of the concept of special programmes of economic assistance and the need to enhance their efficiency,

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

2. *Endorses* the recommendation made by the Secretary-General that special programmes of economic assistance should be limited to countries genuinely in need of such assistance and to special circumstances falling outside the competence of the regular programmes of the United Nations system;[52]

3. *Also endorses* the recommendation that the special programme of economic assistance for a country should be of limited duration and should be terminated after the review mission and, where the special circumstances that gave rise to the special programme of economic assistance remain, any continuing assistance should then be channelled through the regular programmes of the system;[52]

4. *Recommends* that efforts to transfer the implementation of the special programmes of economic assistance to other United Nations bodies should be continued, if practicable;

5. *Affirms* that special programmes of economic assistance should be drawn up in consultation with the recipient Governments concerned and recommends that the programmes should, as far as possible, be established and reviewed through the field offices of the United Nations system.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/193. Assistance to Solomon Islands

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the devastation in Solomon Islands caused by cyclone "Namu" from 17 to 19 May 1986, which resulted in loss of life, destruction of housing and extensive damage to the economic and social infrastructures and to the agricultural, stock-farming, transport and industrial sectors,

Concerned at the negative impact of this damage on the development efforts of Solomon Islands,

Noting with appreciation the emergency assistance provided by several States, international and regional organizations, specialized agencies and voluntary agencies,

Noting the efforts of the people and Government of Solomon Islands to deal with the emergency situation and to initiate a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Affirming the need for prompt and concerted international action to assist the people and Government of Solomon Islands in carrying out the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected regions and sectors,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations that provided assistance to Solomon Islands 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 Solomon Islands;

3. *Requests* international organizations, in particular the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Solomon Islands;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize the financial, technical and material assistance needed for im-

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[50] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A, paras. 174-188.

[51] A/41/308-E/1986/67.

[52] *Ibid.*, sect. III.B.

plementing the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programme of Solomon Islands;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Solomon Islands under constant review and apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/194. Assistance to El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 41/2 of 14 October 1986 concerning emergency assistance to El Salvador,

Recalling its resolution 3440 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations, resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981 on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters, and resolution 37/144 of 17 December 1982 on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

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 El Salvador to render immediate assistance to the population affected by the natural disaster,

Bearing in mind that, in recent years, the economy of El Salvador has been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters, such as the earthquake of 10 October 1986,

Considering that, despite the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador, the country's economic situation has not returned to normal,

Deeply concerned that El Salvador is experiencing serious economic difficulties directly affecting its development efforts,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding immediate assistance to El Salvador;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the States and organizations that have provided assistance to El Salvador;

3. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of El Salvador through bilateral and multilateral channels;

4. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, 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, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, to continue and to increase their assistance in response to the humanitarian, reconstruction and development needs of El Salvador through existing mechanisms;

5. *Invites* regional and interregional organizations, as well as non-governmental humanitarian organizations, urgently to consider the establishment of programmes of assistance to El Salvador and to implement them as soon as possible;

6. *Invites* States and organizations concerned to examine the possibility of extending to El Salvador special assistance appropriate to its needs;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize the technical, financial and material assistance required for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of El Salvador;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of El Salvador under review, and to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/195. Assistance to Uganda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions and its decision 40/453 of 17 December 1985 on assistance to Uganda,

Recognizing that the Government of Uganda, which came to power in January 1986, is facing the arduous tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction following years of conflict that have resulted in tragic loss of life, ravaging of the country's socio-economic infrastructure and uprooting of large segments of its population,

Taking into account the Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Programme launched by the Government in February 1986 and the interim macro-economic measures announced in July 1986,

Noting that a special programme of economic assistance has been formulated covering short-term emergency and rehabilitation needs, including restoration of services such as health, water and sanitation, education, housing and roads, and rehabilitation of the agriculture and livestock sectors, as well as productive industrial enterprises,

Recognizing that Uganda is not only land-locked, but also one of the least developed and most seriously affected countries,

Noting the appeals made by the Secretary-General for assistance to Uganda,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[53] presenting a special programme of economic assistance for international funding,[54]

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 already 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. *Also expresses its appreciation* to those States and organizations that have provided assistance to Uganda;

3. *Endorses* the assessment and recommendations contained in the appendix to the report of the Secretary-General;

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[53] A/41/593.
[54] *Ibid.*, annex, sect. V.

4. *Invites* the international community, the United Nations system and donor countries and organizations, to make available more resources to implement the country's Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Programme, the interim macro-economic measures and the special programme of economic assistance;

5. *Urgently renews its appeal* to all Member States, the 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 and rehabilitation requirements;

6. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase in so far as possible 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 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, the World Bank and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization 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;

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda, in particular the task of repatriation and resettlement, which involves the return of refugees and displaced persons to their former habitat and the emergency provision to them of, *inter alia*, food, medicine, clothing and shelter;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986:

(*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 1987, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Uganda;

(*c*) To report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

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8 December 1986

41/196. 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, 39/197 of 17 December 1984 and 40/229 of 17 December 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/15 of 29 April 1980, 1985/56 of 25 July 1985 and 1986/46 of 22 July 1986, 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 structure of Lebanon,

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,

Considering that filling the vacant post of United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon would facilitate the normal operations of international assistance to Lebanon,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[55] and of the statement made on 22 October 1986 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs,[56]

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 Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance for Lebanon;

3. *Commends further* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Lebanon in the implementation of the initial phase of reconstruction of the country, despite adverse circumstances, and of the steps it has taken to remedy the economic situation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986, 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. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider the urgent need to nominate a United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and the implementation of his functions therein;

6. *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, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices at Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[55] A/41/679.

[56] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 19th meeting.

41/197. Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and General Assembly resolutions 31/43 of 1 December 1976, 32/95 of 13 December 1977, 33/126 of 19 December 1978, 34/129 of 14 December 1979, 35/99 of 5 December 1980, 36/215 of 17 December 1981, 37/161 of 17 December 1982, 38/208 of 20 December 1983, 39/199 of 17 December 1984 and 40/232 of 17 December 1985,

Considering that Mozambique still ranks among the first fifteen countries most in need of international special assistance in the world, according to the report of the Secretary-General[57] and the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,[58]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Mozambique;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided to Mozambique by various States and regional and international organizations and humanitarian institutions;

3. *Appeals* to the international community to continue to provide adequate financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary 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 and other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and other bodies concerned, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique;

(*c*) To prepare, on the basis of 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 forty-third session.

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8 December 1986

41/198. Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/218 of 17 December 1985 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 report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad,[59] 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,

Considering that the war and the drought are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Concerned at the recent invasion of locusts, which has aggravated the already precarious food and health situation in Chad, in particular that of the people displaced as a result of the war and the drought,

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the food and health situation in Chad,

Recognizing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad,

Also recognizing the need for assistance in the reconstruction and development of Chad,

Welcoming the round table on assistance to Chad convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon 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 that 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. *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. *Renews the appeals* made to States, competent organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions:

(*a*) To continue to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad, who have suffered as a result of the war, the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators;

(*b*) To continue to contribute to the reconstruction of Chad;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that a round table on assistance to Chad was held at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, and invites States and agencies to take part in the sectoral meetings scheduled at the round table and to honour the commitments they made;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Chad;

(*b*) To assess, 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, the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

[57] A/41/522, sect. IV.
[58] A/41/295-E/1986/65.
[59] A/41/592, sect. IV.

(*d*) To keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

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8 December 1986

41/199. Special assistance to front-line States [60]

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa, which has aggravated the economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States, arising from the *apartheid* policies of the Pretoria régime,

Conscious of the responsibility of the international community to address the problems of the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, by which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. *Strongly urges* the international community to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they may respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urges all States to respond favourably to such requests;

3. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in southern Africa;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[60] Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

41/200. Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equitorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/196 of 17 December 1984 on economic assistance to Haiti, as well as resolutions 40/215 on assistance to Democratic Yemen, 40/216 on assistance to Equatorial Guinea, 40/217 on assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic, 40/220 on assistance to Sierra Leone, 40/222 on special economic assistance to Benin, 40/223 on assistance to the Comoros, 40/224 on assistance to the Gambia, 40/225 on special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau, 40/227 on assistance to Djibouti, 40/230 on assistance to Madagascar, 40/233 on economic assistance to Vanuatu, 40/234 on assistance to Nicaragua and 40/235 on special economic assistance to Guinea, all of 17 December 1985,

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[61]

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have provided to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting the efforts made by Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Noting with concern that Vanuatu is an island developing country, that it is a geographically remote archipelago with a small but rapidly growing and unevenly distributed population, that it has a severe shortage of development capital and declining budgetary support from present donors, that its dependence on imports is overwhelming and that it has a scarcity of adequate transportation and communication links, all of which pose special development problems, making the provision of services difficult and entailing very high overhead costs,

Deeply concerned that Benin continues to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, the heavy burden of its external debt and a lack of resources necessary for the implementation of its planned economic and social development programme,

Noting in particular that, despite the progress achieved recently in re-establishing economic stability, the situation in the Central African Republic remains precarious, as the Secretary-General emphasized in his report,[62] which notes that the results achieved by the Government of the Central African Republic in the context of the national action programme it has adopted are encouraging, and that more external assistance is required to finance the remainder of the projects as indicated in table 2 of the report, and appealing to the international community, including interna-

[61] A/41/395, A/41/522, A/41/538 and A/41/592.
[62] A/41/592, para. 20.

tional organizations, to participate at a high level of representation at the round table of the Central African Republic's development partners to be held at Bangui in December 1986,

Deeply concerned that the Comoros continues to face serious economic difficulties arising from its geographical isolation and scarcity of natural resources, compounded by the recent drought and frequent cyclones,

Noting also that adverse climatic conditions that impede any meaningful agricultural activities, the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees have a devastating impact on the economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting that the instability of export markets for the principal exports of Equatorial Guinea—coffee, cocoa and wood—has affected its ability to finance its pressing needs and bearing in mind that country's continuing need for international assistance to complement its own national development efforts,

Noting further that, owing to the lack of external financial assistance, the Government of the Gambia has not been able to implement the six projects recommended by the Secretary-General in his report submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,[63]

Noting that Guinea continues to face serious difficulties in the implementation of its interim programme of economic rehabilitation for the period 1985-1987,

Noting in particular that, in spite of efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to rehabilitate its economy, the economic and financial situation of the country, which has been worsened by drought and desertification, impedes the economic and social development process,

Noting that the Government of Haiti urgently requires international assistance to finance its interim programme of development to enable it to reinforce the productive capacities of the country, reduce unemployment, promote education, reinforce health coverage and strengthen public administration,

Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones and floods that afflict that country periodically, particularly those of December 1983 and January and April 1984, and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of sizeable resources exceeding the country's real possibilities,

Noting also that, in recent years, the economy of Nicaragua has been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters, such as drought, the intense rains and floods of 1982, a sequence of natural disasters repeated during June, July, October and November 1985, and the drought of May, June and July 1986, all of which have worsened and impeded the normalization of its economic situation,

Noting further that the severe socio-economic problems experienced by Sierra Leone, manifested, *inter alia*, in a continuous decline, since 1980, in real gross domestic product per capita and in investments, are intractable without urgent and generous international economic assistance, and that the Government of Sierra Leone recently introduced far-reaching stabilization and structural adjustment measures, including floating the national currency from June 1986, eliminating subsidies for petroleum products and rice, liberalizing the import licensing régime, and increasing producer prices of major agricultural commodities as an incentive for greater production,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu are classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-first session of the General Assembly on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize resources for carrying out the special programmes of economic assistance for those countries;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided or pledged to those countries by Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

3. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

4. *Notes with concern* that the assistance made available to those countries has fallen short of their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is still needed;

5. *Reaffirms* the need for all Governments and international organizations to honour the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;[64]

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries as identified in the reports of the Secretary-General;[61]

7. *Invites* the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

8. *Urgently appeals* to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase, to the extent possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in collaboration with the programmes, organs and agencies of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries and to mobilize the necessary resources to enable them to meet their short-, medium- and long-term needs;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance to those countries and their economic situation under review and to report to the General

[63] A/39/392, para. 226.

[64] *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.

Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/201. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which it established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and, *inter alia*, recognized the need to ensure prompt, effective and efficient responses, in times of natural disaster and other disaster situations, that would bring to bear the resources of the United Nations system, prospective donor countries and voluntary agencies,

Recalling also its resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981, by which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator, called for the strengthening and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office, and stressed the need to ensure prompt delivery of concerted relief through an efficient and effective co-ordination system of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance,

Recalling further its resolution 37/144 of 17 December 1982 and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/47 of 28 July 1983 and 1984/60 of 26 July 1984, in which the Assembly and the Council, *inter alia*, stressed the need to strengthen and improve the capacity and effectiveness of the Office of the Co-ordinator in order to attain an effective co-ordination system of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance, and recognizing that, as a result of those resolutions and decisions, there is now in place a workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate, on a worldwide basis, relief activities carried out by the United Nations system, in co-operation with Governments and voluntary agencies, including the collection and dissemination of information on disaster assessment, priority needs and donor assistance,

Convinced that there is a clear distinction between immediate humanitarian emergency response and longer-term development assistance and that there is a need to respond to these in a co-ordinated manner, and noting in this regard the different nature and functions of the Office of the Co-ordinator and the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting that the number of disasters to which the United Nations system was called upon to respond has increased from twelve in 1980 to fifty-three in 1985,

Recognizing, in this connection, the importance of the contribution of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other competent voluntary and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing also that the primary responsibility for administration, relief operations and disaster preparedness lies with the Governments of affected countries and that the major part of the material assistance and human effort in disaster relief comes from the Governments of those countries,

Deeply concerned about the additional economic burden placed upon the developing countries by devastating natural disasters and other disaster situations, as well as the disruption of the development process in those countries,

Appreciating the contributions made by donors to support international relief operations, including those made to the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Recognizing that shortage of resources has been one of the major constraints on an effective response of the United Nations to disaster situations and continues to hamper the full achievement of the aim of a rapid and effective response to the needs of countries affected by disasters and that, if the shortage is to be overcome, efforts will be required by the international community to provide both funds and assistance in kind,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 35/107 of 5 December 1980, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of ensuring a continued sound financial basis for the Office of the Co-ordinator,

Noting with appreciation that the agreements between the Office of the Co-ordinator and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, which define areas and means of co-operation, have helped to strengthen the collective response of the United Nations system to disasters,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator[58] and of the statement made by the Co-ordinator before the Second Committee on 21 October 1986;[65]

2. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of individual Member States, recognizes the primary role of each State in caring for the victims of disasters occurring in its territory and stresses that all relief operations should be carried out and co-ordinated in a manner consistent with the priorities and needs of the countries concerned, and that the material and other assistance provided by the international community should be appropriate to the particular needs of the populations of the disaster-affected areas;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of disaster preparedness and prevention activities, and calls upon the Office of the Co-ordinator, Governments and organizations concerned to ensure that due priority attention is given to them;

4. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, established by the General Assembly in resolution 2816 (XXVI) as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination, and calls for the reinforcement and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office, without prejudice to any decision taken by the General Assembly in the context of the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;[66]

5. *Affirms* that the Office of the Co-ordinator plays an active role in executing United Nations Development Programme-assisted projects in the field of disaster preparedness;

6. *Reiterates its call* to all Governments and competent organs and organizations to co-operate with the Office of the Co-ordinator in order to improve, in particular, the flow of information to Governments and organizations concerned, so that a more complete picture of relief activities, assistance received and further requirements may be provided to all concerned;

7. *Calls upon* those contributing assistance in kind to provide, when appropriate, special grants to cover the

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[65] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 18th meeting, paras. 28-32.

[66] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

costs of transport and distribution of the assistance to and within the affected country;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to intensify their efforts to mobilize additional voluntary resources to meet the needs arising from disaster and emergency situations;

9. *Appeals* to Governments to make urgent voluntary contributions, directly or channelled through the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to enable the Office to cover contingency expenses in connection with disaster relief operations;

10. *Recommends* that, as the Co-ordinator phases out his responsibility for disaster relief co-ordination 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;

11. *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 calls upon the international community to respond positively and expeditiously to the appeal of the Secretary-General for contributions to the Trust Fund to meet the needs arising from natural disasters and other disaster situations;

12. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General by which a working group was established to review the emergency response of the United Nations system in relation to the emergency situation in Africa;

13. *Stresses*, in this regard, the need to take into account the experience gained by the United Nations in responding to the emergency situation in Africa and other disaster situations, in strengthening the functioning and capacity of the United Nations in the area of emergency assistance;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a comprehensive review and assessment of the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

41/202. Strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 40/474 of 20 June 1986, and the questions listed therein,[67]

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978[68] and 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980,[69]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International debt situation in mid-1986",[70]

Taking note of the statements made by Member States under this agenda item, particularly in the meetings held in the plenary and the Second Committee of the General Assembly during its fortieth and forty-first sessions,[71]

Recognizing that debt servicing problems constitute a severe and continuing burden which restricts the economic and social development of many developing countries,

1. *Agrees* on the following elements and invites all those involved to take them into account in addressing the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries, with a view to reaching equitable, durable and mutually agreed solutions, taking into account the particular circumstances of each country:

(*a*) External indebtedness, viewed in an overall perspective, should be tackled within the framework of a strengthened and improved strategy of co-operation of the international community for sustained world economic growth and development, particularly for developing countries;

(*b*) Recognizing the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, as well as that of the relevant specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, the interrelated issues of debt, money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and development should be addressed in the context of their close interrelationship;

(*c*) In a spirit of common commitment and mutual co-operation, stronger growth and development in developing countries should be encouraged, involving the participation of all countries concerned, particularly creditor developed countries and debtor developing countries, multilateral financial institutions and international private banks, in addressing the debt problems of developing countries;

(*d*) A lasting solution to the debt problem also requires simultaneous and complementary actions in the areas of economic policy that are mutually supportive, and includes:

(i) Effective national adjustment processes and structural changes, pursued within national development priorities and objectives, which should be growth-oriented; due regard should be paid to the economic, social and development needs of each country in the application of conditionality;

(ii) Supportive policies that encompass, *inter alia*, the dismantling of protectionism and expansion of international trade, increased financial flows, lending programmes by the international financial institutions and commercial banks in support of growth-oriented measures, lower real interest rates, and improvements in commodity markets;

(iii) Coherent and co-ordinated policies on the part of industrialized countries, including strengthened multilateral surveillance, that promote a supportive international economic environment conducive to sustained and non-inflationary growth and adjustments addressing the imbalances in the world economy, including the reduction of trade imbalances and the promotion of greater foreign exchange market stability;

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[67] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, documents A/40/989/Add.14, paras. 7, 11 and 12, and A/40/989/Add.3, para. 66.

[68] *Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

[69] *Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

[70] A/41/643.

[71] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 119th and 133rd meetings; *ibid., Second Committee*, 31st, 41st, 45th and 52nd to 56th meetings; *ibid., Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum*; *ibid., Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 100th meeting; and *ibid., Second Committee*, 10th to 13th, 15th, 16th and 36th meetings and corrigendum.

(*e*) There is an important relationship between a country's mobilization and utilization of its resources, net inflow of development finance and capital and foreign exchange export earnings, and the possibility for the servicing of its external debt; in this context, due account should be taken of the investment and import requirements and the fundamental economic and social needs of a country's population;

(*f*) Debt-restructuring arrangements and innovative development-oriented financial agreements should continue to be worked out, wherever appropriate, on terms and conditions that take into account the internal and external factors affecting the economy of the country concerned;

(*g*) Special attention should be given to the implementation of specific relief measures in favour of the least developed countries such as, *inter alia*, those contained in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[64] and Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX);

(*h*) Recognizes, in addition to the above elements, that in dealing with Africa's external indebtedness, the magnitude and the servicing of its debt constitute a severe and continuing burden which restricts its economic recovery and long-term development; the international community, particularly the donor developed countries, reaffirms its agreement to adopt concrete measures, and reaffirms the importance of increasing official development assistance to Africa in support of adjustment efforts for development of African countries, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[30]

2. *Invites* all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above in addressing the problems of external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session an updated version of his report on the international debt situation and the indicators related to it, under the same agenda item, taking into account the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986

VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE[1]

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41/94. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth 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,[2] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*[4] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[5]

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*,[6]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade,

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).
[3] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[4] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.
[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action[7] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 40/22 of 29 November 1985,

Emphasizing the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[8] and the studies on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,[9]

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,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

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. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and to intensify their 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. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;[8]

5. *Acknowledges* the further progress made in preparing the study on 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,[10] authorizes the Secretary-General to make further efforts to obtain additional information and views from Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and to solicit relevant information and views from those that have not yet replied, and requests him to submit the final study to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination[11] to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to obtain their views and an indication from them of further relevant materials, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a final report on this topic;

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Cameroon for acting as host to the Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and *Apartheid*, held at Yaoundé from 28 April to 9 May 1986;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the convening of the Seminar and invites the Secretary-General to publicize widely the report of the Seminar;[12]

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

10. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Secretary-General to organize in New York in 1987 a training course for legislative draftsmen with the aim of focusing on the preparation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. *Reiterates its request* to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the possible need for updating the study on racial discrimination;[13]

13. *Once again authorizes* the Secretary-General to organize in 1988 a global consultation on racial discrimination involving representatives of the United Nations system, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

14. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to envisage the organization, within the framework of its plan of activities for the period 1985-1989, of a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and therefore requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the appropriate assistance of qualified experts if possible, a handbook of recourse procedures;

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[7] *Ibid.*, chap. II.
[8] A/41/551.
[9] A/41/550 and A/41/552.
[10] A/41/552.
[11] A/41/550.
[12] A/41/571, annex.
[13] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XIV.2.

16. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities outlined in his report on the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989[14] and requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the outstanding activities;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1987, a report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination outlining a proposed plan of activities for the period 1990-1993;

18. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned plans;

19. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

20. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, during the period of the Second Decade, to submit annual reports 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;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Decides* that the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" should be on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and should be considered as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-second session.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/95. 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, 37/39 of 3 December 1982 and 39/15 of 23 November 1984,

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, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986,[15] and by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,[16]

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 colonialist régime of South Africa,[17]

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;

[14] A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2.

[15] See A/41/654, annex II.

[16] *Ibid.*, annex I.

[17] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIV.4.

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 that give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, 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 the imposition of comprehensive 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;[17]

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 racist and colonialist régime of South 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-third 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 intensify 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 intensifying 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. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/145 of 23 May 1986, to make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him to develop his work of analysis and documentation of some special cases mentioned in his report;

12. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the disinvestment measures, trade restrictions and other positive measures taken by some countries and transnational corporations and encourages them to continue in this direction;

13. *Calls upon* the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other 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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *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;

17. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations concerned to give wide publicity to the updated report;

18. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its forty-third session to the consideration of the updated report;

19. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third 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.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/96. Question of aging

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the International Plan of Action on Aging,[18] which was endorsed by the General Assembly in

[18] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, in particular the recommendations concerning data collection and analysis, training and education, research and exchange of information contained therein,

Recalling its resolution 37/51, in which it endorsed the recommendation contained in the Plan of Action that the Commission for Social Development should be designated as the international body to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years and to make proposals for updating it as considered necessary,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/29 of 29 November 1985, in which it stressed the importance of the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging, particularly in assisting Governments, at their request, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes on aging,

Emphasizing once again the importance of regional meetings to consider the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action, as demonstrated by the African Regional Conference on Aging, held at Dakar in December 1984,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging[19] and in particular the United Nations system-wide programmes on aging,

Appreciating the positive views of Member States, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General, on the strengthening of the existing United Nations programmes on aging for the further implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action,

1. *Urges* Governments to intensify their efforts, within the context of their own national priorities, cultures and traditions, to implement the recommendations contained in the International Plan of Action on Aging;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in compliance with the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action, to promote and encourage, within available resources or through voluntary contributions, training centres to train required personnel in the field of aging, especially personnel from developing countries, who would in turn train others;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to renew his efforts to give priority attention to the provision of advisory services to developing countries that request them, to the extent feasible under the regular funding of the programmes on aging, and to encourage the exchange of information through the expansion of the existing United Nations network;

4. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference on Aging for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in compliance with the views of Member States as reflected in his report, to maintain and strengthen the existing programmes on aging and to strengthen the United Nations system-wide coordination of policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continuing to serve as focal point in the United Nations system for activities relating to aging;

6. *Reaffirms* its endorsement of the International Plan of Action on Aging and requests the Secretary-General, within the existing programme, to continue to monitor progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action and in the analysis of global trends on a multi-dimensional basis, and the Commission for Social Development to continue its quadrennial review as provided for in the Plan;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as recommended in his report, to review the world aging situation every six years on the basis of a comprehensive study identifying the major trends and suggesting concrete measures for action;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to promote the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging within its existing structure so that it may continue to provide assistance to developing countries, at their request, particularly through the funding of catalytic and innovative projects;

9. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Trust Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Trust Fund;

10. *Calls upon* other United Nations funding organizations to support the Trust Fund in providing assistance for projects that fall within their mandate;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of aging".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/97. Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year,

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 all sectors of society, as well as its willingness to express its ideas concerning the building of a better and more just world,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and human solidarity,

Convinced that youth should be continuously encouraged to contribute its energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities to the observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the task of nation-building, the realization of the right to self-determination and national independence, the respect for sovereignty and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each State, the political, civil, economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions play an important role in promoting international co-operation in the field of youth and that they should continue to give more attention to the role of young people in the world of today, to their ideas and initiatives and to their demands for the world of tomorrow,

Convinced that the preparation for and observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year: Participation, De-

[19] A/41/631.

velopment, Peace have offered a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation and the 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 improving the participation of young people in the study, decision-making processes and resolution of major national, regional and international problems,

Bearing in mind that the International Youth Year has served to mobilize efforts at local, national, regional and international levels in order to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people, to ensure their active participation in the overall development of society and to encourage their participation in the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with the experience, conditions and priorities of each country,

Conscious that the International Youth Year has contributed to strengthening the rights, the ability and the willingness of young people to participate in all activities relevant to them and to promote their own interests,

Expressing its satisfaction at the results obtained at local, national, regional and international levels during the preparation for and observance of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Convinced that the timely and significant impetus generated by the activities of the International Youth Year should be maintained and reinforced with appropriate follow-up action at all levels,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[20] provide a conceptual framework for a long-term strategy in that field,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[21] on the evaluation of the results of the International Youth Year,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the International Youth Year and on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

2. *Calls once again upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that continue to maintain the national committees and other appropriate co-ordination mechanisms that were set up at the national level on the occasion of the International Youth Year, and invites all States to proceed in the same manner, in accordance with their specific conditions, to ensure the proper implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, housing, culture, youth employment and education;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely and co-ordinate all youth-related projects and activities within the United Nations system using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point, and to report in concrete terms on their implementation;

6. *Urges*, in this context, all Governments to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular youth organizations, to strengthen their focus on youth programmes and policies;

7. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to examine during its 1987 session specific youth issues as follow-up to the International Youth Year;

8. *Stresses again* the importance of the active and direct participation of youth and youth organizations in the projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth at all stages of implementation;

9. *Invites* Governments again to consider the regular inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of improving the active use of the channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations, at both the national and international levels;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and to review, in this framework, the implementation of the present resolution, on the basis of a specific report of the Secretary-General on the subject.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/98. 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, 38/23 of 22 November 1983, 39/23 of 23 November 1984 and 40/15 of 18 November 1985, 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,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] with special regard to 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,

[20] See A/40/256, annex.
[21] A/41/621.
[22] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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 consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute, *inter alia*, to the increasing participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their country,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and all other relevant United Nations bodies to give adequate consideration on a regular basis to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

3. *Invites* national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/99. 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 40/17 of 18 November 1985,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a necessary instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels, and also for informing the United Nations of the problems facing youth with a view to finding solutions to such problems,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,[23]

Convinced that the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels forms a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active involvement in the work of the United Nations,

Convinced further that the participation of youth representatives from Member States in international conferences and meetings dealing with youth-related issues can enhance and strengthen the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to problems confronting youth in the contemporary world,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[20] provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures reflecting the issues of importance to young people;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. *Calls upon* national youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/100. 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,[24] 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,

[23] A/41/578.

[24] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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 condition,

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,[25] thirty-seventh,[26] thirty-eighth,[27] thirty-ninth,[28] fortieth,[29] forty-first[30] and forty-second[31] sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984 and 40/24 of 29 November 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[32]

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* the States responsible for those acts 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 forty-second 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".

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[25] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.
[26] *Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.
[27] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.
[28] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.
[29] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.
[30] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.
[31] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.
[32] A/41/433 and Add.1-3.

41/101. 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 resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as all the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[33] and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,[34]

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,[35]

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,[36]

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.1052 (XLIV)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1055 (XLIV)/Rev.1 on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,[16]

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,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-

[33] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.
[34] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.
[35] See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.
[36] See A/39/450-S/16726.

called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,[37]

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by that régime in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985 and the premeditated attack on the port of Namibe on 5 June 1986,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

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,[38]

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolution 40/96 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling further 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,[39]

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 once again* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. *Further 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;

9. *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;

10. *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, National Forum, trade unions and other mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

11. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

12. *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;

13. *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;

14. *Strongly condemns* the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

15. *Strongly condemns* the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985 and the premeditated attack on the port of Namibe on 5 June 1986;

16. *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 as-

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[37] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Resolutions and Decisions.*

[38] A/32/61, annex I.

[39] *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.

sistance 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;

17. *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 nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

18. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

19. *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 continue 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 so that it would desist from its terrorist acts against Lesotho;

20. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

21. *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;[35]

22. *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 of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

23. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 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*;

24. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[33] and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;[34]

25. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

26. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

27. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, 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;

28. *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 into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

29. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

30. *Demands* the immediate release of women and children detained in Namibia and South Africa;

31. *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 self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

32. *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,[2] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

33. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, 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;

34. *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;

35. *Urges* all States, the 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;

36. *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 in this regard;

37. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-second session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and in-

tergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/102. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

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, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, 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,[40]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also 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,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 40/74 of 11 December 1985, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239 (1967) of 10 July 1967, 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 Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1986/43 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,[41] condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, substantial damage to property and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States,

1. *Condemns* the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

4. *Urges* all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory;

5. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

6. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/43, in which the Council urged the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on this subject with a view to preparing a report for consideration at the forty-fourth session of the Commission;

7. *Decides* to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-second 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".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

[40] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[41] See A/32/310, annex II.

41/103. 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,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like *apartheid* régime, including the use of the armed forces against the opposing people and the imposition of virtual martial-law conditions intended to facilitate the brutal oppression of the black population,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of *apartheid* and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its policy of destabilization, including numerous acts of aggression against Angola and other African States,

Mindful of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/7 of 28 February 1986,[31] in which the Commission expressed its conviction that the crime of *apartheid* is a form of the crime of genocide,

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*,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective exercise 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 in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime 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*;[42]

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 that have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations cannot be halted;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;[43]

5. *Draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of *apartheid*, in accordance with article III (*b*) of the Convention;

6. *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 legal proceedings have been undertaken;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list to 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;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of *apartheid*, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

9. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

10. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the 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;

11. *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;

12. *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.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/104. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution 40/26 of 29 November 1985,

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 receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3]

[42] A/41/512.

[43] E/CN.4/1986/30, sect. V.

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;[44]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at 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;[45]

4. *Requests* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Calls upon* the 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 submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/105. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] 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,[46]

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 to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Further aware of the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General concerning the work of the Committee,[47] which states, *inter alia*, that the Committee was unable to hold its thirty-fourth session in August 1986 as planned because of the lack of financial means, as a consequence of the failure of many States parties to the Convention to pay their contributions under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention,

Recalling the appeal made at the tenth meeting of the States parties to the Convention[48] to States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention, as well as other appeals on the same subject,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* that, for the above reason, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was unable to hold its thirty-fourth session and to carry out its obligations in the course of 1986 and that, consequently, it could not submit an annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

2. *Commends* the Committee for its work in the past with regard to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Calls upon* States parties to comply fully with their obligation under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

4. *Appeals urgently* to States parties to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention so as to enable the Committee to resume its work;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To consider making an urgent appeal, by telex, to States parties to fulfil their financial obligations with regard to the Committee in order to enable it to resume its work;

(*b*) To transmit notices of assessment for 1987 to States parties as soon as possible, urging them to pay their contributions;

(*c*) To explore all appropriate avenues to enable the Committee to meet in 1987, even if for a shorter duration and at a reduced cost;

(*d*) To consider convoking, if necessary and within available resources, a meeting of States parties during the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council, so that they can take stock of the level of assessed contributions and make recommendations on the future work of the Committee;

(*e*) To report on the situation to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/106. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its pertinent resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[49] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 40/31 of 29 November 1985 and reaffirming all of its relevant provisions,

Noting with satisfaction the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the United Nations system and by non-governmental organizations

[44] A/41/508.
[45] Resolution 38/14.
[46] *Ibid.*, annex.
[47] A/41/561 and Add.1.
[48] See CERD/SP/24.

[49] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

concerned to monitor the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist national efforts in implementing the World Programme of Action and achieving the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,[50]

1. *Once again invites* Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, to stimulate activities at the national level, to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the Decade, to participate in the implementation of disability projects with regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

2. *Renews its invitation* to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of the opportunities of disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to administer donated funds, using them for projects under the present structure of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,[51] and, in addition, to continue to make new provisions in order to offer a selection of projects to donor countries that might be willing to finance a particular programme under the "Special Purpose Contributions";

4. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

5. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund;

6. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Sweden to act as host in 1987 to a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 39/26 of 23 November 1984;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the status of preparations for the forthcoming meeting of experts;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the outcome of the meeting of experts;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/107. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the need for concerted and systematic efforts by the international community towards more effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and policies and, in particular, for co-ordinated practical action to give effect to the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[52]

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations, through its programme activities and congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in promoting the exchange of expertise and experience and closer international co-operation in this field,

Recalling its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/10, 1986/11 and 1986/12 of 21 May 1986,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice;[53]

2. *Urges* Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[52] and to ensure that they are adequately followed up;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and of adequate and timely preparations for such congresses by the Secretary-General and by Member States at national, regional and interregional levels;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987 to examine in depth the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the results of the review undertaken by the Secretary-General;[54]

5. *Invites* Member States and the Secretary-General to ensure timely preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

6. *Also invites* Member States and the Secretary-General, in the performance of his duties, in implementing the results of the Seventh Congress, to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development of the Secretariat to maintain effective support to the United Nations regional crime prevention institutes and, in this regard, takes note with satisfaction

[50] A/41/605 and Corr.1.

[51] Formerly known as the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons.

[52] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

[53] A/41/618.

[54] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 5* (E/1986/25), chap. IV.

of the measures taken to establish an African regional institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and requests all those concerned to co-operate fully so that this project may be put into effect as soon as possible;

8. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence in order to facilitate appropriate technical co-operation and exchange of information and experience in the field of crime prevention and control;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session that part of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning its examination of the review, under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/108. 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, 38/109 of 16 December 1983, 39/130 of 14 December 1984 and 40/39 of 29 November 1985,

Recalling the decision of the third meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of States parties to the Convention on reservations which could be considered to come within the scope of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to request him to include these views in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to place on the agenda of their next meeting the question of reservations to the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth session,[55]

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. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention;[56]

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth session;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

7. *Urges* States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines of the Committee;

8. *Notes with concern* the account by the Committee of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration[57] and encourages a continuing discussion on ways and means of dealing with this problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all efforts to ensure adequate servicing for the effective functioning of the Committee;

10. *Takes note* of the general recommendation and suggestion adopted by the Committee pursuant to its discussion at its fifth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention;[58]

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Commission on the Status of Women at its session in 1988, for information.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/109. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The General Assembly,

Confirming the noble goal enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations to maintain peace and security in the world and the determination of the States Members of the United Nations expressed therein to save present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[59] for the period up to the year 2000, recognized that women should participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation,

Expressing the need for equal participation of women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

Convinced that the International Year of Peace, proclaimed for the year 1986 by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, could give new impulses for safeguarding international peace and security,

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[55] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/41/45 and Corr.1).

[56] A/41/608 and Add.1.

[57] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/41/45 and Corr.1), chap. II.

[58] *Ibid.*, chap. IV, paras. 362 and 363.

[59] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

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 39/124 of 14 December 1984, in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider what measures might be necessary in order to implement the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/102 of 13 December 1985, in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000,

Wishing to encourage the active participation of women in promoting international peace, security and co-operation,

Convinced that increased efforts are required to eliminate still existing forms of discrimination against women in every field of human endeavour,

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. *Appeals* to all Governments to take the necessary measures for putting into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

3. *Invites* all Governments to give wide publicity to the Declaration and its implementation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

5. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/20 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council called upon Member States to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate women's participation on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the solution of conflicts, and to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration as a contribution to the International Year of Peace;

6. *Recommends* that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should, in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, including those relating to the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

7. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women at its session in 1987 to consider, *inter alia*, guidelines for the long-term programme of work of the Commission up to the year 2000, including activities for the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

8. *Decides* to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-second session, as a sub-item of the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/110. The role of women in society

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/101 of 13 December 1985, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/27 of 23 May 1986, which reiterated the expression by the Assembly of its awareness of the necessity to enlarge the possibilities for both men and women to combine parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, and of its awareness that the role of women in childbearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

Convinced of the necessity to secure for all women full and effective enjoyment of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[60] the International Covenants on Human Rights[24] and other pertinent instruments in this field,

Emphasizing that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity is an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

Commending the expanding participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation,

Convinced that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[59] should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that promotion of the status of women in all its aspects and complete integration of women in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in current economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and the dissemination of information, are required to create conditions in which women may develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and participate actively in the decision-making process related to their political, economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind also that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, *apartheid*, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other States, and violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms are obstacles to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

Bearing in mind the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Organisation,[61]

1. *Recommends* that all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should pay due attention in their activities to the role of women in

[60] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[61] International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LXVIII, 1985, Series A, No. 2, p. 85.

society in all its interrelated aspects —as mothers, as participants in the economic development process and as participants in public life;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the elimination of all forms of inequality between women and men and to the integration of women in the development process, and should ensure the broad participation of women in efforts to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women and for the implementation of the Strategies, in order to ensure the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries;

4. *Invites* Member States to encourage such social and economic development as will ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work activity, equal pay for work of equal value, and equal opportunities for education and vocational training;

5. *Appeals* to Member States to promote conditions that will 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;

6. *Urges* Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of childbearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

7. *Appeals* to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration in their societies;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing future reports on the world social situation, to pay due attention to the question of the status of women, their role in society and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing surveys on the role of women in development, to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society;

10. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the inclusion, in an appropriate form, of the question of the role of women in society in its agenda and programme of work for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/111. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[59] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/30 of 23 May 1986 and 1986/65 and 1986/71 of 23 July 1986,

Conscious of the considerable and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Emphasizing the need for the immediate and full implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and for their evaluation and follow-up,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;[62]

2. *Reaffirms* the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, as determined by overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Reaffirms also* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission in this task;

4. *Reaffirms further*, in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular the Branch for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women and as a focal point for matters on women, the catalysing role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the advancement of women in the context of the participation of women in development;

5. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/30, in particular the decision by the Council to convene in January 1987 a session of the Commission on the Status of Women for five working days prior to the organizational session of the Council and its decision that the session be held in New York as an exception to the general principle, reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, that United Nations bodies shall plan to meet at their respective established headquarters;

[62] A/41/623 and A/41/672.

6. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, having in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the percentage of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish new five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of Assembly resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to consider these questions further at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/112. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

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 resolution 37/187 of 18 December 1982 and subsequent resolutions, in which it made and reiterated requests to the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and their respective Special Rapporteurs to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief and inviting them to consider, in particular, what further role they could envisage playing regarding the dissemination of the text of the Declaration in national and local languages,

Aware that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of 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 and belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that work has already begun in the Commission on Human Rights on the preparation of a compendium of the national legislation and regulations of States on the question of freedom of religion or belief;

4. *Pledges its determination* to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and recalls that a Seminar on this theme was held at Geneva from 3 to 14 December 1984[63] within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to accord high priority at its thirty-ninth session to consideration of the study prepared by its Special Rapporteur, in accordance with the terms of Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31 of 6 September 1983,[64] on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, and to report on this matter to the Commission at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Takes note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/20 of 10 March 1986[31] and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/134 of 23 May 1986, pursuant to which a Special Rapporteur has been appointed for one year to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate;

7. *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 and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

8. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

9. *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 the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by

[63] See ST/HR/SER.A/16.

[64] See E/CN.4/1984/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/43 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. XXI, sect. A.

United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/113. 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,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22]

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States[65] and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,[66]

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[67] the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind[68] and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,[69] as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

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 resolutions 37/189 A of 18 December 1982, 38/113 of 16 December 1983, 39/134 of 14 December 1984 and 40/111 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982,[27] 1983/43 of 9 March 1983,[28] 1984/28 of 12 March 1984,[29] 1986/10 of 10 March 1986[31] and 1986/29 of 11 March 1986,[31]

Convinced that all rights and freedoms, as well as all material goods and spiritual wealth that both man and nations possess, have a common foundation —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 the 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 United Nations bodies, 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, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of and propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war;

6. *Looks forward* to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights to ensure the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life;

7. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/114. 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 40/110 of 13 December 1985, in which it again 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 forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Endorsing Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/12 of 10 March 1986,[31]

Expressing deep concern at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,[70]

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[65] Resolution 3281 (XXIX).
[66] Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).
[67] Resolution 2734 (XXV).
[68] Resolution 3384 (XXX).
[69] Resolution 39/11, annex.

[70] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17.

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,

Regretting that, because of the deferral of its thirty-ninth session, the Sub-Commission was not able to conclude this year its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees,

Again urges the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their 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-third session, through the Economic and Social Council.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/115. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Recalling 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 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,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[71]

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,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

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,[72]

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 continue 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;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures and to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982,[27] 1984/29 of 12 March 1984[29] and 1986/11 of 10 March 1986;[31]

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/116. 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, 38/114 of 16 December 1983, 39/135 of 14 December 1984 and 40/113 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 20 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,[73] 19 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979,[74] 36 (XXXVI) of 12 March 1980,[25] 26 (XXXVII) of 10 March 1981,[26] 1982/39 of 11 March 1982,[27] 1983/52 of 10 March 1983,[28] 1984/24 of 8 March 1984,[29] 1985/50 of 14 March 1985[30] and 1986/59 of 13 March 1986,[31] 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, 1984/25 of 24 May 1984, 1985/42 of 30 May 1985 and 1986/40 of 23 May 1986 and Council decisions 1980/138 of 2 May 1980 and 1981/144 of 8 May 1981,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection 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,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of un-

[71] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).
[72] A/41/463 and Add.1.

[73] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4* (E/1978/34), chap. XXVI, sect. A.
[74] *Ibid., 1979, Supplement No. 6* (E/1979/36), chap. XXIV, sect. A.

satisfactory social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

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 positive contribution which an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make to 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 governmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with appreciation that further progress was made during the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights in the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of the child,[75]

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/40, 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-third session of the Commission in order to facilitate completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to, and to make every effort at its forty-third session to complete, the draft convention and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Invites* all Member States to offer their active contribution to the completion of the draft convention on the rights of the child at the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the working group in order to ensure its smooth and efficient work in the fulfilment of its important task;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/117. Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[71]

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights[24] it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights as well as his civil and political rights,

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 40/114 of 13 December 1985,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, *apartheid*, foreign intervention, occupation, aggression, discrimination and domination,

Recognizing the fundamental rights of every people to exercise full sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources,

Reaffirming that there is a close relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development could help to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985[30] and 1986/15 of 10 March 1986,[31] in which the Commission stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

Requesting the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Appeals* to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights;

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in creating national and international conditions conducive to the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views and recommendations on these human rights;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Economic and Social Council of the Committee on Economic, Social and

[75] *Ibid., 1986 Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. XIII.

Cultural Rights,[76] which will be entrusted from 1987 on with the important task of overseeing the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that it receives full administrative support in order to enable it to discharge its functions effectively;

6. *Affirms* the importance and relevance, to programmes and activities being undertaken throughout the United Nations system, of reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

7. *Decides* to discuss at its forty-second session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/118. Efforts and measures to promote the eradication of illiteracy

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] the inalienable right of everyone to education is recognized,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[77]

Recognizing that the elimination of illiteracy constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring the right to education,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

Emphasizing further that this situation is utterly incompatible with what is required by the great advances in the scientific and technical revolution that mankind is witnessing,

Convinced that the process of education can make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of social progress, mutual understanding and co-operation among nations,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy calls for world-wide co-operation and joint efforts,

Considering that the complete elimination of illiteracy in all regions of the world should be recognized as a priority objective of the international community,

Convinced that the elaboration of a global strategy for the eradication of illiteracy and the organization of a world-wide literacy campaign will promote deeper understanding by the world public of the various aspects of the problem of illiteracy and help to intensify efforts to spread literacy and education,

Taking into consideration the appeal made by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its resolution 2.2,[78] adopted at its twenty-third session, concerning the proclamation of an international literacy year,

1. *Approves* the appeal made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to proclaim an international literacy year;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider in 1987 the question of declaring 1989 as the international literacy year and to inform the General Assembly of its recommendation at its forty-second session;

3. *Requests* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in co-operation with other interested organizations, his suggestions on the observance of the international literacy year and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in accordance with General Conference resolution 4.6,[78] a plan of action designed to assist all States in eradicating illiteracy by the year 2000, whereby the impetus given by the international literacy year will be duly furthered.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/119. 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, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984 and 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[79] on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[22] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[22] and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22]

Noting with appreciation that, following its appeal, more Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,[24]

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 note of the approach adopted by the Human Rights Committee at its twenty-eighth session[80] in reviewing its activities, setting priorities and seeking savings that would not affect the Committee's vital work,

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,

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[76] See Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985.

[77] See resolution 35/56, annex, sect. II.

[78] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-third Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

[79] A/41/509.

[80] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/41/40).

Welcoming the establishment, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to oversee the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to delays in the submission of reports due under the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Noting that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions,[80] and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to undertake its functions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the 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* the 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 the 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. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation;

10. *Recommends* to States parties that they continually review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;

11. *Urges* States parties to continue to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

12. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

13. *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;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second 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;

15. *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, to maintain satisfactory programmes of meetings and to improve the administrative and related arrangements to enable them to carry out effectively their respective functions under the International Covenants on Human Rights;

16. *Welcomes* the progress already made with a view to the publication of the official public records of the Human Rights Committee in bound volumes and looks forward to further progress in this regard;

17. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts 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 in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

18. *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.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/120. Setting international standards in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the extensive network of international standards in the field of human rights, which it, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, have established,

Emphasizing the primacy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[22] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] in this network,

Reaffirming that effective implementation of these international standards is of fundamental importance,

Recognizing the value of continuing efforts to identify specific areas where further international action is required to develop the existing international legal framework in the field of human rights pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that standard setting should proceed with adequate preparation,

Emphasizing that the standard setting activities of the United Nations should be as effective and efficient as possible,

1. *Calls upon* Member States and United Nations bodies to accord priority to the implementation of existing international standards in the field of human rights and urges broad ratification of, or accession to, existing treaties in this field;

2. *Urges* Member States and United Nations bodies engaged in developing new international human rights standards to give due consideration in this work to the established international legal framework;

3. *Reaffirms* the important role of the Commission on Human Rights, among other appropriate United Nations bodies, in the development of international instruments in the field of human rights;

4. *Invites* Member States and United Nations bodies to bear in mind the following guidelines in developing international instruments in the field of human rights; such instruments should, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Be consistent with the existing body of international human rights law;

(*b*) Be of fundamental character and derive from the inherent dignity and worth of the human person;

(*c*) Be sufficiently precise to give rise to identifiable and practicable rights and obligations;

(*d*) Provide, where appropriate, realistic and effective implementation machinery, including reporting systems;

(*e*) Attract broad international support;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide appropriate specialized support to United Nations bodies working on standard setting in the field of human rights.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/121. Reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing updated information as at 1 June 1986 on the problem of overdue reports by States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights, the comments of States parties with more than two such reports and information on training activities to assist States in fulfilling their reporting obligations,[81]

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[3] and the significant backlog of reports developing in relation to other United Nations instruments on human rights,

Recognizing the burden that coexisting reporting systems places upon Member States that are parties to various instruments and noting that this burden may become more onerous as additional instruments come into force,

Welcoming the decision of States parties[82] to the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to approve the practice of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of considering multiple overdue reports in consolidated form,

Reiterating the fundamental importance it attaches to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights,

Drawing attention to the need for States parties to submit reports in a timely manner to the various bodies that have been set up to supervise implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and to co-operate as fully as possible with those bodies to make the best use of their meeting time, in particular by presenting their reports on scheduled dates or, if that is not possible, by providing sufficient notice to enable meeting time to be reallocated,

Bearing in mind the need for those bodies which depend on funding from the regular budget of the United Nations to improve their efficiency and cost-effectiveness, especially in view of the financial emergency faced by the United Nations,

1. *Urges* States parties with overdue reports to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports could be consolidated;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue work on developing a compilation of the general guidelines elaborated by the various supervisory bodies and the list of articles dealing with related rights under United Nations instruments on human rights;

3. *Encourages* States parties to take the relevant guidelines into account when preparing reports and to provide reports that are as succinct as possible;

4. *Invites* the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies to encourage their respective members:

(*a*) To give priority attention to consideration of remedial measures to deal with the problems highlighted in the Secretary-General's report;

(*b*) To give further consideration to harmonizing and consolidating the reporting guidelines developed by these bodies and to other means whereby duplication could be avoided in the submission of material by States parties to the various supervisory bodies;

(*c*) To consider rearranging, where possible, the periodicity of reporting, especially in view of the future probable increase in the number of instruments;

(*d*) To report on the results of their deliberations to the appropriate meetings of States parties;

5. *Further invites* the Chairmen of these bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider making provision in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for a meeting of the Chairmen of these bodies in 1988;

7. *Invites* the new Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[76] to give early attention to the question of the reporting system on implementation of the Interna-

[81] A/41/510.

[82] See CERD/SP/SR.16, paras. 23 and 24.

tional Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[22] taking due account of reporting guidelines developed by the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;[76]

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of maintaining summary records of the substantive proceedings of the bodies supervising implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights, in particular for the presentation and consideration of reports by States parties;

9. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's proposals to arrange, within existing resources and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, training courses for those regions experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights;[83]

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session a separate item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/122. Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, particularly resolution 40/117 of 13 December 1985, relating to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,[84]

Mindful that the fundamental purpose of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984,[85] was to launch collective action by the international community aimed at achieving lasting solutions,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and serious problem of large numbers of refugees on the African continent,

Aware of the heavy burden borne by African countries of asylum on account of the presence of these refugees and its consequences for their economic and social development, and of the great sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources,

Deeply concerned that the refugee situation has been severely affected by the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as by drought and other natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[86] adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, the special session devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, which refers in particular to the need for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Recognizing that the efforts of the countries of asylum require the concerted support of the international community to meet the needs for emergency relief, and for medium-term and long-term development aid,

Taking note of the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986,[15] and of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,[16] on the situation of refugees in Africa,

Emphasizing the collective responsibility of sharing the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of additional 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 rehabilitating voluntary returnees,

Reiterating once again the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development assistance,

Deeply concerned that many of the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa have yet to be funded and implemented,

Desirous of ensuring the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

1. *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;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* to all donor countries, the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their initial support and response to the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;[87]

3. *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 of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

4. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problem of refugees in Africa and the necessity of providing assistance for the strengthening of the social and economic infrastructures of African countries receiving refugees and returnees;

5. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance is available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support for the speedy im-

[83] See A/41/510, sect. IV.
[84] A/41/572.
[85] A/39/402, annex.
[86] Resolution S-13/2, annex.
[87] See A/41/572, annex

plementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Conference;

8. *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, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the follow-up to the Conference;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/123. Measures of assistance provided to South African and Namibian refugee women and children

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985,[88]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on measures of assistance provided to women inside South Africa and Namibia and to women outside South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of *apartheid*,[89]

Recalling its resolutions 34/93 K of 12 December 1979, 35/206 N of 16 December 1980 and 36/172 K of 17 December 1981 on women and children under *apartheid*,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/25 of 23 May 1986 on measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women,

Noting with regret that during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, the status of women living under *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia deteriorated,

Concerned about the special needs of women and children forced to flee from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of *apartheid*,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/25 on measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support for and solidarity with refugee women and children outside South Africa and Namibia and in front-line States, in particular:

(*a*) To provide for the widest possible dissemination of information about the situation of refugee women and children;

(*b*) To provide legal, humanitarian and other assistance to refugee women and children and their families who are victims of *apartheid*;

(*c*) To provide assistance to women in the national liberation movements to enable them to attend major international conferences and seminars and to undertake speaking tours further to promote international solidarity with the oppressed women;

(*d*) To support the projects and activities of the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, particularly those involving refugee women and children;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure close coordination between United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre against *Apartheid*, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, with a view to maximizing publicity on the situation of refugee women and children;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to include in its programme of work for 1988 the organization of a seminar on the special needs of South African and Namibian refugee women and children and ways of increasing measures of assistance to them, in co-operation with other relevant United Nations bodies;

5. *Decides* to consider the measures of assistance provided to South African and Namibian refugee women and children under the item entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" of the provisional agenda of its forty-second session.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/124. Office 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,[90] as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-seventh session,[91] and having heard the statements made by the High Commissioner on 7 and 11 November 1986,[92]

Recalling its resolution 40/118 of 13 December 1985,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner,

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, one hundred and one States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[93] and the 1967 Protocol[94] relating to the Status of Refugees, and endorsing the Geneva Declaration thereon adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-seventh session,[95]

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,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be

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[88] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10).

[89] E/CN.6/1986/5.

[90] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/41/12).

[91] *Ibid., Supplement No. 12A* (A/41/12/Add.1).

[92] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Third Committee*, 39th meeting, paras. 9-16 and 42nd meeting, paras. 98-103.

[93] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 150.

[94] *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

[95] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/41/12/Add.1), para. 127.

seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks and other forms of brutality,

Stressing the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection 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 refugees and asylum-seekers,

Emphasizing that there is a need to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the High Commissioner to promote speedy and durable solutions to the problems of refugees,

Emphasizing also that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Emphasizing further 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,

Commending States that, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons into their territories,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out his humanitarian tasks,

Taking note of the observations of the Board of Auditors on financial management matters of the Office of the High Commissioner[96] and the response to them by the High Commissioner,[97]

Welcoming the continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Commends* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they discharge their responsibilities and pays tribute to the four staff members who lost their lives in the course of their duties during the past year;

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 implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and *non-refoulement*;

3. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to consider acceding to them in order to enhance their universal character;

4. *Condemns* all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of brutality and the failure to rescue asylum-seekers in distress at sea;

5. *Welcomes* the fact that arrangements introduced by the High Commissioner have increased significantly the rescue of asylum-seekers in distress at sea and that preventive measures have resulted in a decline in the number of refugee boats attacked by pirates;

6. *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;

7. *Notes with deep concern* that large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers in different areas of the world are currently in detention or subject to similar restrictive measures and welcomes the conclusions on this subject adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-seventh session;[98]

8. *Recognizes* the importance of fair and expeditious procedures for determining refugee status or granting asylum in order, *inter alia*, to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps, and urges States to establish such procedures;

9. *Urges* all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve 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 into countries of asylum or resettlement in third countries;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of finding durable solutions to refugee problems and recognizes also that the search for durable solutions includes the need to address the causes of movements of refugees and asylum-seekers from their countries of origin, and takes note of the final report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;[99]

11. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers, 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 the presence of those refugees and asylum-seekers;

12. *Recognizes with appreciation* the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,[87] and urges him to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and, further, urges Governments to support these efforts;

13. *Emphasizes* the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees and urges the High Commissioner to strengthen his co-operation with those organizations and agencies;

14. *Commends* all States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that facilitate the attainment of durable solutions and contribute generously to the High Commissioner's programmes;

15. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts undertaken by the High Commissioner to identify and meet the special needs of refugee women and children and urges him to continue these efforts;

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[96] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5E* (A/41/5/Add.5), sect. I.
[97] *Ibid.*, sect. II.
[98] *Ibid., Supplement No. 12A* (A/41/12/Add.1), para. 128.
[99] A/41/324, annex.

16. *Calls upon* Governments to contribute, in a spirit of international burden-sharing, to the High Commissioner's programmes with the aim of ensuring that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

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41/125. International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The General Assembly,

Concerned that the alarming and destructive effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking remain a threat to national stability and to the well-being of mankind and therefore constitute a grave threat to the security and development of many countries,

Recalling its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, by which it decided to convene in 1987, in response to the initiative of the Secretary-General, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level, at Vienna, with the mandate to generate universal action, and as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace and a means of tackling the serious and complex international drug problem in all its forms,

Noting with appreciation the important work done by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at its first session held at Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1986,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1986/128 of 21 May 1986,

Taking into consideration that in response to the threat posed by the drug problem, the international community has adopted numerous declarations and initiatives, interregional and regional, multilateral and bilateral, in order to condemn and combat the problem and to achieve its total eradication,[100]

Commending the valuable contributions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to the preparatory work for the Conference and noting the continuing efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the regional commissions in this regard,

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General to cover the cost of holding the Conference through absorption within the regular budget for the biennium 1986-1987, without prejudice to ongoing initiatives, programmes and work of the United Nations in the field of drug control,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the Conference,[101]

1. *Requests* all States, in reaffirmation of the commitment of the international community and as an expression of their political will to combat the threat posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking, to give the highest priority to the holding of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at Vienna in 1987 and to participate actively in the Conference in order to stimulate comprehensive world-wide co-operative action to combat the drug problem in all its forms at the national, regional and international levels;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on its first session,[102] and of the recommendations contained in that report, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1986/128, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that the preparatory body for the Conference should convene for its second session immediately following the thirty-second regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

3. *Requests* the preparatory body for the Conference to complete its work when it next meets at Vienna, in February 1987, particularly the drafting of the comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, based on comments and modifications proposed by Governments, so that the Conference may consider it for adoption;

4. *Further requests* the preparatory body for the Conference to report on its work to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and requests all States and all United Nations organs and organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to co-operate fully with the Commission and with the Secretary-General of the Conference in order to ensure effective preparations for the Conference and its success;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, particularly with regard to the results of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, for consideration under the relevant agenda item.

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[100] As illustrated, by, *inter alia*, the following meetings and initiatives:
The Inter-American Programme of Action against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein, adopted by the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 22 to 26 April 1986;
The Tokyo Declaration entitled "Looking forward to a better future", issued at the Tokyo Economic Summit, held from 4 to 6 May 1986 (see A/41/354, annex I, para. 5);
The nineteenth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Manila on 23 and 24 June 1986;
The recommendations of the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986 (see A/41/559, para. 10);
The Economic Declaration of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (see A/41/697, annex, sect. II);
The tenth meeting of senior officials of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on drugs, held at Manila from 30 September to 2 October 1986;
The Puerto Vallarta Declaration, adopted at the Regional Meeting of Ministers of Justice and Attorneys-General, held at Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, from 8 to 10 October 1986 (A/C.3/41/5, annex);
The Meeting of Ministers of Interior and Justice of the 12 member States of the European Community, held in London on 20 October 1986;
The recommendations of the Interregional Conference on the Involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs, held at Stockholm from 15 to 19 September 1986 (A/C.3/41/7, annex, para. 84).

[101] A/41/665 and Add.1.
[102] A/CONF.133/PC/6.

41/126. Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

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, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985 and other relevant provisions,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse of 14 December 1984,[103] in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that States 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 crime,

Bearing in mind the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984,[104] the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984[105] and the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1985,[106] in which profound alarm was expressed at the seriousness of the problem,

Taking note of the recommendations adopted at the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,[107] held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986, which was convened pursuant to resolution 39/143 to examine in depth the most important aspects of the problem, including proposals that might be considered in the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting also the adoption by the Organization of American States of the Inter-American Programme of Action against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein at the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 22 to 25 April 1986,

Recognizing that the preliminary draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-IX) of 14 February 1986[108] constitutes a positive step in the preparation of the convention and that the elements included in the draft correspond to many of the interests of the international community in its efforts to confront the problem of illicit drug trafficking,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution that will be made by the convention in supplementing the existing international instruments on the subject, such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[109] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[110]

1. *Expresses its appreciation to and commends* the Secretary-General for his effective response to the request made in paragraph 4 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-IX), entitled "Guidance on the drafting of an international convention to combat drug trafficking", in which the Commission requested that a preliminary draft of a convention be prepared containing the elements specified in paragraph 3 of that resolution and that the draft be circulated to members of the Commission and other interested Governments;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Member States that responded to the request contained in paragraph 5 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-IX), in which they were invited to submit their comments on and/or proposed textual changes to the draft, and urges all Member States that have not yet done so to comply with this request as soon as possible;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to continue at its thirty-second regular session its work on the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the most expeditious manner, so that it may be effective, and widely acceptable, and enter into force at the earliest possible time;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, to be held in 1987, a report on progress achieved in the preparation of a new convention against illicit drug trafficking;

5. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify and to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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41/127. International campaign against traffic in drugs

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the common concern that exists among peoples of the world regarding the devastating effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, which jeopardize the stability of democratic institutions and the well-being of mankind and which therefore constitute a grave threat to the security and an obstacle to the development of many countries,

Taking into consideration that the problem of illicit drug traffic negatively affects all producer, consumer and transit countries, and that there is an urgent need to take joint measures to combat it, including all aspects relating to illicit supply of, demand for and traffic in drugs,

Recalling its resolutions 39/142 of 14 December 1984 and 40/121 of 13 December 1985 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted to advance the international campaign against traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Considering that, despite the efforts made, the situation continues to deteriorate, owing, *inter alia*, to the growing interrelationship between drug trafficking and transnational criminal organizations that are responsible for much of the drug traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for the increase in violence, corruption and injury to society,

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[103] Resolution 39/142, annex.
[104] A/39/407, annex.
[105] A/39/551 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.
[106] A/40/544, annex.
[107] See A/41/559, para. 10.
[108] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 3* (E/1986/23), chap. X, sect. A.
[109] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152, p. 106.
[110] *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956, p. 176.

Acknowledging once more that the eradication of this scourge calls for acknowledgement of shared responsibility in combating simultaneously the problems of illicit demand, production, distribution and marketing, and that action designed to eliminate illicit drug cultivation, trafficking and consumption should be accompanied, where appropriate, by economic and social development programmes,

Recognizing that transit routes used by international drug traffickers are constantly shifting, and that an increasing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire areas because of their strategic geographical location and other considerations, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic,

Considering that co-operative regional and international action is required to reduce the vulnerability of States and regions to the illicit transit traffic and to provide necessary support and assistance, particularly to countries hitherto unaffected,

Commending the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, as well as the positive action of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in allocating funds to integrated rural development programmes, including substitution of illegal crops in the most severely affected areas,

Bearing in mind the recommendations adopted at the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,[107] held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986, which was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/143 of 14 December 1984 to examine in depth the most important aspects of the problem, including proposals that might be considered in the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the importance of adherence to existing international legal 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,[109] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[110] the urgent need to encourage Member States that have not yet done so to ratify these instruments and the need for States that have already ratified them to implement fully their obligations under these instruments,

Taking note with appreciation of the efforts undertaken to date to implement its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985 on the convening in 1987 of an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, at the ministerial level,

1. *Condemns unequivocally* drug trafficking in all its illicit forms—production, processing, marketing and consumption—as a criminal activity and requests all States to pledge their political will in a concerted and universal struggle to achieve its complete and final elimination;

2. *Urges* States to acknowledge that they share responsibility for combating the problem of illicit consumption, production and transit and therefore to encourage mutual collaboration in the struggle against drug trafficking, in accordance with the relevant international and national norms;

3. *Calls upon* all States to adopt appropriate preventive and/or punitive measures of a political, legal, economic and cultural nature so as to bring about social awareness of the pernicious effects of illicit drug use, and individual and collective rejection of all kinds of practices that facilitate such illegal use;

4. *Invites* States to use all possible means to discourage practices and domestic and foreign interests that promote the increased illicit production and consumption of drugs;

5. *Urges* the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategy, to give priority to funding programmes that aim to create in society a deep respect for its own health, fitness and well-being and, taking into account cultural and social factors, to provide appropriate information and advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to drug abuse, its harmful effects and the ways in which appropriate community action can be promoted;

6. *Recommends* that concerted efforts be made to promote co-operation and co-ordination among States, particularly in the areas of communications and training, with a view to alleviating the problems associated with illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. *Recommends also* that the Economic and Social Council request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider convening, within available resources, a sessional working group to facilitate the exchange of information on experience gained by States in combating the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

8. *Encourages* Member States and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, subject to observance of the principles of national sovereignty and jurisdiction, to provide economic assistance and technical co-operation to the developing countries most affected by the illicit production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to combat this problem;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking for their valuable efforts in implementing General Assembly resolution 40/122;

10. *Acknowledges* the work of bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the drug-control bodies, in assisting efforts and initiatives designed to increase international co-operation, and recommends that this work be intensified;

11. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies[107] and requests, in the light of comments from Governments and United Nations bodies, that they be considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-second session, so that the specific measures required for their implementation may be identified with a view to their inclusion, for possible adoption, in the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its next session;

12. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars on the experience gained within the United Nations system in integrated rural development programmes that include the substitution of surplus and/or illegal crops in affected areas, including the Andean region;

13. *Invites* all States that have not already done so to become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and, in the mean time, to endeavour to comply with the provisions of these instruments;

14. *Acknowledges* the vital role played by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and calls upon Member States to contribute and/or increase their contributions to the Fund;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

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41/128. Declaration on the right to development

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the right to development,

Decides to adopt the Declaration on the Right to Development, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Declaration on the Right to Development

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom,

Considering that under the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in that Declaration can be fully realized,

Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22]

Recalling further the relevant agreements, conventions, resolutions, recommendations and other instruments of the United Nations and its specialized agencies concerning the integral development of the human being, economic and social progress and development of all peoples, including those instruments concerning decolonization, the prevention of discrimination, respect for and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms, the maintenance of international peace and security and the further promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter,

Recalling the right of peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they have the right freely to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Recalling also the right of peoples to exercise, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights,[24] full and complete sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

Mindful of the obligation of States under the Charter to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering that the elimination of the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those resulting from colonialism, neo-colonialism, *apartheid*, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity and threats of war would contribute to the establishment of circumstances propitious to the development of a great part of mankind,

Concerned at the existence of serious obstacles to development, as well as to the complete fulfilment of human beings and of peoples, constituted, *inter alia*, by the denial of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and considering that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that, in order to promote development, equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and that, accordingly, the promotion of, respect for and enjoyment of certain human rights and fundamental freedoms cannot justify the denial of other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that international peace and security are essential elements for the realization of the right to development,

Reaffirming that there is a close relationship between disarmament and development and that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples and, in particular, those of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the human person is the central subject of the development process and that development policy should therefore make the human being the main participant and beneficiary of development,

Recognizing that the creation of conditions favourable to the development of peoples and individuals is the primary responsibility of their States,

Aware that efforts at the international level to promote and protect human rights should be accompanied by efforts to establish a new international economic order,

Confirming that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations,

Proclaims the following Declaration on the Right to Development:

Article 1

1. The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.

2. The human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, which includes, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights,[24] the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources.

Article 2

1. The human person is the central subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right to development.

2. All human beings have a responsibility for development, individually and collectively, taking into account the need for full respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as their duties to the community, which alone can ensure the free and complete fulfilment of the human being, and they should therefore promote and protect an appropriate political, social and economic order for development.

3. States have the right and the duty to formulate appropriate national development policies that aim at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals, on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the benefits resulting therefrom.

Article 3

1. States have the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development.

2. The realization of the right to development requires full respect for the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

3. States have the duty to co-operate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. States should realize their rights and fulfil their duties in such a manner as to promote a new international economic order based on sovereign equality, interdependence, mutual interest and co-operation among all States, as well as to encourage the observance and realization of human rights.

Article 4

1. States have the duty to take steps, individually and collectively, to formulate international development policies with a view to facilitating the full realization of the right to development.

2. Sustained action is required to promote more rapid development of developing countries. As a complement to the efforts of developing countries, effective international co-operation is essential in providing these countries with appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development.

Article 5

States shall take resolute steps to eliminate the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of peoples and human beings affected by situations such as those resulting from *apartheid*, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression, foreign interference and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, threats of war and refusal to recognize the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination.

Article 6

1. All States should co-operate with a view to promoting, encouraging and strengthening universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without any distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. All human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent; equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

3. States should take steps to eliminate obstacles to development resulting from failure to observe civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights.

Article 7

All States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries.

Article 8

1. States should undertake, at the national level, all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development and shall ensure, *inter alia*, equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, education, health services, food, housing, employment and the fair distribution of income. Effective measures should be undertaken to ensure that women have an active role in the development process. Appropriate economic and social reforms should be carried out with a view to eradicating all social injustices.

2. States should encourage popular participation in all spheres as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.

Article 9

1. All the aspects of the right to development set forth in the present Declaration are indivisible and interdependent and each of them should be considered in the context of the whole.

2. Nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as being contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, or as implying that any State, group or person has a right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the violation of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and in the International Covenants on Human Rights.[24]

Article 10

Steps should be taken to ensure the full exercise and progressive enhancement of the right to development, including the formulation, adoption and implementation of policy, legislative and other measures at the national and international levels.

41/129. 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, 38/123 of 16 December 1983, 39/144 of 14 December 1984 and 40/123 of 13 December 1985 concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights,

Mindful of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46,

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights[24] and other international human rights instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Conscious of the significant role that 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,

Welcoming the holding at Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a Seminar on the Experience of Different Countries in the Implementation of International Standards on Human Rights, from 20 June to 1 July 1983, and a Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions, from 9 to 20 September 1985, and other current United Nations initiatives to assist in the development of national machinery to combat racial discrimination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[111]

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. *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;

4. *Draws attention* to the constructive role that national non-governmental organizations can play in the work of such national institutions;

5. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment of such national institutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give due attention to the role of national institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights and to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of paragraphs 3 and 5 above, according high priority to the needs of developing countries;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide and, as appropriate, to enhance assistance in the

[111] A/41/464.

field of human rights to Governments, at their request, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to complete as soon as possible and to 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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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41/130. Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are necessary to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that programmes of teaching, education and information are central to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular resolution 40/125 of 13 December 1985, and related resolutions in the field of human rights concerning international instruments and the activities of national institutions and regional arrangements,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/54 of 13 March 1986 on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights,[31]

Recognizing the catalytic effect of United Nations initiatives on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in this field,

Believing that the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights[24] and the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] should provide a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights;[112]

2. *Requests* all Member States to publicize and to facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international conventions;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to make available United Nations materials on human rights in simplified, attractive and accessible form, in national and local languages, and to make effective use of the mass media and new audio-visual technologies to reach a wider audience, with priority given to children, other young people and the disadvantaged, especially those in isolated areas;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, as well as Member States and non-governmental organizations, to assist further in the dissemination of United Nations materials on human rights;

5. *Recommends* that all Member States include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to finalize work on a draft teaching booklet on basic human rights, taking into account any comments that may have been offered by Governments, and to draw the attention of Member States to this document, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework within which teaching could be structured and developed in accordance with national circumstances;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete as soon as possible the task of issuing the personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments, to the production of this document in national and local languages;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider nominating national focal points to which the Secretary-General could supply copies of relevant human rights materials to complement the existing means by which such materials are disseminated;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite work, within available resources, on building up collections of reference works and United Nations materials at each United Nations information centre, taking into account the list of basic reference works on human rights prepared by the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available, from the existing budget of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, appropriate funding for public information activities in the field of human rights, and to ensure that adequate arrangements are made for the storage and distribution of United Nations public information materials in this field;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reprinting as soon as practicable of the publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;[113]

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session, information on the implementation of the present resolution, including a status report on the availability, in the official languages and in other languages, of the principal international instruments in the field of human rights and an assessment of the activities of the United Nations information centres in this field;

13. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-second session under 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".

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[112] E/CN.4/1986/20 and Add.1-3

[113] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.1.

41/131. 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 Rights[2] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[24] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984 and 40/124 of 13 December 1985,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,[30]

Underlining the fact that the right to development is an inalienable human right,

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 system in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986,

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,

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 that 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,[22] 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,

Considering that the efforts of developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources, as well as by policy and appropriate measures aimed at creating an external environment conducive to the development of their countries,

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,[114]

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 im-

[114] E/CN.4/1983/11, E/CN.4/1984/13 and Corr.1 and 2 and E/CN.4/1985/11

plementation, 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 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;

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 provide 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. *Again requests* the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, and welcomes the decision of the Commission, in its resolution 1986/16 of 10 March 1986,[31] concerning the future work of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report containing information on the progress made by the Working Group in the accomplishment of its tasks;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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".

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4 December 1986

41/132. Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

The General Assembly,

Guided by the desire to promote a higher standard of living, full employment and conditions for economic and social development that foster the greatest possible use of human resources,

Reaffirming the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2]

Bearing in mind the right of States freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems, as well as their right to determine their laws and regulations,

Bearing in mind also that all peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit and upon international law, and that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Convinced that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced further that the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and as reaffirmed in paragraph 11 of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons[115] and article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[60] is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that, in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

[115] Resolution 3447 (XXX).

Recalling the principles associated with the right of individuals to own property described in the relevant articles of regional human rights instruments of the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity and the Council of Europe,

1. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

2. *Emphasizes* the role of individual initiative as an invaluable resource in promoting economic and social development;

3. *Affirms*, in accordance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that nothing in the Declaration, including the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions to consider the relationship between the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on:

(*a*) The relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

(*b*) The role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States;

6. *Invites* Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report his findings, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

9. *Also requests* that a preliminary, oral report on this question be made to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session to resume consideration of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under 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".

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41/133. Right to development

The General Assembly

Declares that:

The achievement of the right to development requires a concerted international and national effort to eliminate economic deprivation, hunger and disease in all parts of the world without discrimination in accordance with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,[66] the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade[116] and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;[65]

To this end, international co-operation should aim at the maintenance of stable and sustained economic growth with simultaneous action to increase concessional assistance to developing countries, build world food security, resolve the debt burden, eliminate trade barriers, promote monetary stability and enhance scientific and technological co-operation.

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4 December 1986

41/134. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] both of which provide 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, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolution 40/128 of 13 December 1985,

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[117] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics,[118]

Convinced of the desirability of early finalization and subsequent adoption of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[119]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the

[116] Resolution 35/56, annex.
[117] Resolution 34/169, annex.
[118] Resolution 37/194, annex.
[119] A/34/146, annex.

practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1986/50 of 13 March 1986, to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,[31]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[120]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have signed or ratified the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 4 February 1985;

3. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

4. *Invites* all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

6. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

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41/135. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[2]

Again recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[121]

Recalling also its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

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 members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[122]

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 of the Fund;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

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41/136. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/138 of 13 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the High Commissioner on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,[123]

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa have been successfully completed,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies which continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure which the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation which they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of these refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member

[120] A/41/511.
[121] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.
[122] A/41/706.
[123] A/41/553.

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,[124] held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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4 December 1986

41/137. Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/134 of 13 December 1985 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,[125]

Deeply concerned about the plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates his efforts to keep their situation under constant review;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and constant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and to implement lasting solutions in respect of their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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41/138. Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984 and 40/132 of 13 December 1985 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia,[126] in particular section IV of that report,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,[84]

[124] See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.
[125] A/41/515.
[126] A/41/514.

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the new influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

Concerned about the continuing and serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in dangerous ration restrictions, epidemics related to malnutrition, other shortages and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

Concerned also that continuing funding difficulties have necessitated a reduction in normal activities, entailing reductions in staff and programmes, as well as the cancellation of some long-term agricultural projects,

Recognizing from the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner that there remains an urgent need for increased assistance in the provision of food, water and medicines, in the areas of transport and logistics, shelter and domestic items, construction, the strengthening of health and educational facilities, and the expansion of the number of self-help schemes and small-scale farming and settlement projects necessary for the promotion of self-reliance among the refugees,

Conscious of the continued consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Somalia as a result of the continued presence of refugees and new refugee flows and the consequent impact on national development and the infrastructure of the country,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the limited resources and the fragile economy of Somalia;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia;

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the assistance rendered to refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees and to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to restore its original programmes to their normal scale;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations agencies, to dispatch a high-level inter-agency mission to Somalia to review existing refugee programmes, taking into account the country's extremely limited resources and the burden that the presence of the refugees places on its economy and vital public services, and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, combining both refugee-related humanitarian and developmental needs, for eventual submission to the international community;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the refugee situation in Somalia;

8. *Also requests* the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/139. Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1980, 36/158 of 16 December 1981, 37/173 of 17 December 1982, 38/90 of 16 December 1983, 39/108 of 14 December 1984 and 40/135 of 13 December 1985 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto,[127]

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education, and health and other humanitarian services to a very large and persistent number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned at the serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's development, security and stability,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to the Sudan, particularly the suggestion that the international community should explore new and effective approaches to ensure that the burden of dealing with refugees is shared more equitably,[128]

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 40/135[127] and welcomes the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the effects of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees on the economy of this least developed country;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

[127] A/41/264.
[128] See A/41/264, annex, para. 53.

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees in the country on its security, stability and development, as reflected in the report of the inter-agency mission;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to refugees;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in following up on the report of the inter-agency mission and furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take steps to ensure that continued joint inter-agency expert planning for the Sudan takes place, as suggested by the mission in its report;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/140. Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/106 of 14 December 1984 and 40/136 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,[129]

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators, which are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons as a result of the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, who are victims of the war and of natural disasters,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad concerning emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the action undertaken by the various bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/141. Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 40/133 of 13 December 1985, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,[130]

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[90]

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the situation of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia in caring for displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as for voluntary returnees and refugees,

1. *Commends* the efforts made so far by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as by the specialized agencies, in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to assist the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to render adequate material, financial and technical assistance to the Government and people of Ethiopia in their efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

[129] A/41/531.

[130] A/41/516.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/142. Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[71] based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed on 11 December 1969,

Recalling also its resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and 34/59 of 29 November 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 33/48 of 14 December 1978 on world social development, and 34/152 of 17 December 1979 and 37/54 of 3 December 1982 on the world social situation,

Convinced that international peace and security, on the one hand, and social progress and economic development, on the other, are closely interdependent and influence each other,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the social situation of entire populations and ensuring their full participation in the process of development and the fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Reaffirming that social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Aware of the fact that, seventeen years after the adoption and proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, its main objectives, embodied also in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which include, the elimination of unemployment, hunger, malnutrition and poverty, the eradication of illiteracy, the assurance of the right to universal access to culture, the provision of health protection for the entire population, the provision of free, universal education at the primary level and the promotion of human rights and social justice, have not yet been universally realized,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations expressed in the Charter of the United Nations their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Fully conscious of the urgent need to intensify the efforts by the international community and the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to achieve the objectives set forth in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Reaffirms* the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. *Urges* all States and the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the Declaration resolutely into consideration and, in their policies, plans, programmes and implementation machinery, to take increasingly into consideration, as far as they are concerned, the principles, objectives, means and methods of the Declaration;

3. *Urges* all Governments to take into account the provisions of the Declaration in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

4. *Recommends* that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should consider the Declaration as an important international document in the formulation of strategies and programmes designed to achieve social progress and development, and that it be taken into consideration in the drafting of instruments that the United Nations may undertake in the field of social progress and development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a substantive report on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as far as they are concerned, to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a draft framework of the above-mentioned substantive report and to submit it to the Commission for Social Development at its thirtieth session in order to allow the Commission to make suggestions in regard to the preparation of that report;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in a summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments—not included in other reports provided on a regular basis—and by the international organizations concerned with a view to the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/143. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The General Assembly,

Having considered, under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the work now being done by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Mindful of the importance of the work being done by both the Commission and the Sub-Commission in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind, in particular, that the Sub-Commission is now in the final stage of its consideration of questions of great importance, such as those relating to the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the independence and the impartiality of the judiciary, juries

and legal advisers and the independence of lawyers, the status of the individual in present-day international law, the present dimensions of the problem of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, the right to adequate food as a human right, and the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country,

Convinced that it would be highly beneficial for the present members of the Sub-Commission to continue the work needed to complete those studies and to consider the final reports thereon at the forthcoming thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, in 1987, since they have taken an active part in those studies and provided the necessary guidance to the special rapporteurs for the drafting of their reports,

Profoundly concerned by the fact that the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, which was to have been held in 1986, has been postponed until 1987 owing to the current financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1985/28 of 11 March 1985,[30] endorsed the desirability of better continuity in the work of the Sub-Commission,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1986/35 of 23 May 1986, established a new procedure for the election of the members of the Sub-Commission with the object of ensuring that continuity,

Bearing in mind that in 1949[131] and 1956,[132] as an exception, the mandates of the experts then serving on the Sub-Commission were extended,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1987, decide:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the present members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for one year in order to ensure their participation in the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, to be held in 1987;

(*b*) To postpone until the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, in 1988, the election of new members of the Sub-Commission scheduled to be held during the forty-third session of the Commission, in 1987, and to ensure that the election is governed by the procedure established in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/35;

(*c*) That the Sub-Commission resulting from the election referred to in subparagraph (*b*) above should begin to exercise its mandate, in accordance with present practice, immediately following that election.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/144. Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which states that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] which states that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling also its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984 and 40/143 of 13 December 1985,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[133] in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[134] as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring an end to summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Strongly condemns once again* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, which continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

4. *Also welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/36 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-third session;

5. *Urges* all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the

[131] E/1371, para. 13 (*b*).
[132] E/2844, para. 122.
[133] See E/CN.4/1983/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/43 and Corr.1, chap. XXI, sect. A.
[134] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

Commission on Human Rights in order that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur in his report[135] to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session on the need to develop international standards to ensure that proper investigations are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for adequate autopsy;

8. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to receive information from appropriate United Nations bodies and other international organizations and to examine the elements to be included in such standards and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session on progress made in this respect;

9. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

11. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[22] appear not to be respected;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40 and 1986/36, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/145. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 40/147 of 13 December 1985 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986,[31] in which the Commission decided to extend for two years, on an experimental basis, the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/139 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council approved the Commission's decision,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for two years, on an experimental basis, the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI), of 29 February 1980,[25] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Group;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with even greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role;

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group to the Commission at its forty-third session;

7. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/146. Realization of the right to adequate housing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Bearing in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right,

Noting that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are closely related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Inter-

[135] E/CN.4/1986/21.

national Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting also that the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is responsible for organizing the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/41 of 23 May 1986,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* that millions of people do not enjoy the right to adequate housing;

2. *Reiterates* the need to take, at the national and international levels, measures to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

3. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations concerned to intensify their efforts to achieve the objectives and goals of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to give special attention during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to the question of the realization of the right to adequate housing;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pay appropriate attention to the question of promoting the right to adequate housing in the information he is to provide to the General Assembly on the results of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/147. Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Expressing its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[136]

2. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

3. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the fact that ninety-six States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

5. *Urges* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/148. Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject,[137]

Considering the efforts which have been made to address this subject within the United Nations, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights,

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed upon the international community as a whole, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need to improve international co-operation aimed at the prevention of new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Taking note of the final report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[99]

Taking note once again of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,[138]

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983, 39/117 of 14 December 1984 and 40/149 of 13 December 1985 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,[25] 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[26] 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,[27] 1983/35 of 8 March 1983,[28] 1984/49 of 14 March 1984,[29] 1985/40 of 13 March 1985[30] and 1986/45 of 12 March 1986,[31]

Welcoming the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish an early warning system, as mentioned in his report on the work of the Organization[139] submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. *Welcomes* the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refu-

[136] A/41/507.

[137] E/CN.4/1503*.

[138] A/38/538.

[139] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

gees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes;

2. *Invites* Governments and international organizations to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problem of mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Welcomes* the special interest which the Secretary-General has taken in this question, and reiterates its request to him to follow closely developments in the field of human rights and mass exoduses;

4. *Encourages* the efforts being undertaken by the Secretary-General to enable the United Nations to anticipate and react more adequately and speedily to cases requiring humanitarian assistance, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[140] submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

5. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning the further measures to be taken in this matter;

6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-second session.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/149. Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Guided also by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[141] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3]

Calling attention to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[142] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[143]

Calling attention also to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[144] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[117] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[145]

Considering the importance of progress with regard to the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Recalling its resolutions 2858 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3144 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 40/146 of 13 December 1985 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Acknowledging the important work accomplished by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth session and by the Economic and Social Council, as reflected in Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. *Deplores* the continued use of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prohibited under international law, and strongly condemns the practice of summary or arbitrary executions;

2. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 on the more effective application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

3. *Welcomes also* the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 on the prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions and on new developments in the area of human rights in criminal justice and international co-operation, including the role of lawyers and model agreements in criminal justice;

4. *Encourages* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to the issue of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, taking into account the report of its Special Rapporteur on this subject;[146]

5. *Reiterates its call* upon Member States to spare no effort in providing for adequate mechanisms, procedures and resources so as to ensure the more effective implementation of existing standards, both in legislation and in practice;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing these standards;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to employ his best endeavours in cases where the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty are violated and to give his full support to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission so as to permit him to respond effectively to such violations and to promote the safeguards;

8. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and, through it, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep these matters under constant review and to continue to give special attention to effective ways and means of implementing existing standards and to new developments in this area;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in these endeavours;

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[140] *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[141] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[142] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[143] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.15.

[144] *Ibid.*, sect. D.2.

[145] *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

[146] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/18 and Add.1-6.

10. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/150. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1988 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which, conceived as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations and having provided the basis for the development of the International Covenants on Human Rights,[24] has been and rightly continues to be a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling, in this respect, its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, by which it officially proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its resolution 36/169 of 16 December 1981, concerning the observance of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as its resolution 38/57 of 9 December 1983, relating to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Convinced of the continuing need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights, which contribute to peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

1. *Decides* to celebrate in 1988 the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to the present resolution, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of the universal observance and enjoyment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider including in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 appropriate activities, such as those indicated in the annex to the present resolution, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to disseminate appropriate public information, broadcasting and audio-visual material designed to draw attention to, and emphasize the importance of, the Declaration and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights";

7. *Further decides* to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 10 December 1988, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting.

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ANNEX

Recommended measures for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. The following measures are recommended for possible action at the national level:

(*a*) Formal proclamation of 10 December 1988 as Human Rights Day;

(*b*) Issuance of special messages on 10 December 1988 by heads of State or Government or other prominent civil personalities;

(*c*) Special meetings of parliamentary and other public and private institutions on Human Rights Day;

(*d*) Special consideration by States which have not yet ratified or acceded to the international instruments of the United Nations in the field of human rights to become parties to those instruments;

(*e*) Establishment or strengthening of national or local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and encouragement of teaching programmes on human rights at various educational levels;

(*f*) Dissemination of the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in national languages, including the languages of minorities;

(*g*) Issuance during 1988 of human rights postage stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations;

(*h*) Participation by non-governmental organizations in the celebration of the anniversary, and the organization of activities by such organizations;

(*i*) Organization of activities within the framework and in support of current decades and international years being prepared on human rights issues.

2. It is recommended that the following measures, among others, should be taken by the Secretary-General at the United Nations level:

(*a*) Issuance by 10 December 1988 of updated versions in all official languages of the United Nations of the publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;[113]

(*b*) Issuance by 10 December 1988 of updated versions in all official languages of the United Nations of the publication entitled *United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights*;[147]

(*c*) Organization of commemorative events, as in past practice, at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at Nairobi and at United Nations information centres, on or around 10 December 1988;

(*d*) Organization in 1988, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, of an international seminar on the teaching of human rights;

(*e*) Adoption of arrangements for the award of human rights prizes, as envisaged in recommendation C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966.

41/151. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[24] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[3] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[60]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their

[147] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.2.

families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984 and 40/130 of 13 December 1985, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group during its seventh session,[148] held from 24 September to 3 October 1986, during which the Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

Concerned at the fact that, owing to the current financial situation, the Working Group could not meet between sessions of the General Assembly in 1986, immediately after the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, following the practice established for the Group by the General Assembly itself,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Working Group to the effect that its inter-sessional meeting should not be suspended again, so as to enable it to complete, as soon as possible, the second reading of the remaining articles of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families[148] and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. *Decides* that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the report of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1987, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-second session;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned document to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

5. *Decides* that the Working Group shall meet during the forty-second session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate, both at its inter-sessional meeting to be held after the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

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41/152. Improvement of social life

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Members of the United Nations have undertaken in the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[71]

Mindful of the need to establish a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of mankind,

Considering that the improvement of social life must be based on respect for and the promotion of all human rights and particularly on the elimination of all forms of discrimination,

Aware that freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities for all the people on an equal footing in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security, in particular, also contribute to the improvement of social life,

Considering that healthy recreational, cultural and sports activities contribute to the achievement of a proper level of physical and mental health,

Considering also that the improvement of social life must take place in a continuous and uninterrupted manner,

1. *Acknowledges* that the progress achieved is still inadequate and that greater progress is necessary in the world social situation despite the efforts made, and that efforts to this end should be continued;

2. *Confirms* the need to ensure the well-being of everyone and the enjoyment of all the other basic human rights, particularly freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities on an equal footing for all the people in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security;

3. *Reiterates* that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

4. *Emphasizes* that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

5. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-second session.

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[148] See A/C.3/41/3.

41/153. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 39/116 of 14 December 1984, on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region,

Recognizing that regional arrangements make a major contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and that non-governmental organizations may have a valuable role to play in this process,

Bearing in mind that intergovernmental arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights have been established in other regions,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982,[149] and the comments on the report of the Seminar received from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and from States members of the Commission,[150]

Welcoming the designation of the Social Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a regional human rights focal point,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/57 of 13 March 1986,[31]

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[151]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to pursue the establishment of a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the function of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region;

3. *Renews its invitation* to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to finalize as expeditiously as possible preparations for a training course, to be held in the Asian and Pacific region, on the teaching of human rights;

5. *Takes note* of the efforts of United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension more actively and systematically in their development activities and invites them to pursue those efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-third session.

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41/154. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977, 33/167 of 20 December 1978, 34/171 of 17 December 1979, 35/197 of 15 December 1980, 36/154 of 16 December 1981, 37/171 and 37/172 of 17 December 1982, 38/97 of 16 December 1983 and 39/115 and 39/116 of 14 December 1984 concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling that, in its resolution 39/115, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/26 of 11 March 1985[30] and 1986/52 of 13 March 1986[31] concerning advisory services in the field of human rights,

Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/48 of 14 March 1985[30] and 1986/57 of 13 March 1986[31] concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,[152] as well as the addendum thereto on the state of signatures and ratifications of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Protocols thereto, or accessions to those instruments,[153]

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level and, in particular, the recent entry into force, on 21 October 1986, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

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

2. *Notes with interest* that contacts, of various kinds, between representatives of regional bodies and United Nations bodies entrusted with the promotion of human rights, with a view to exchanging information and experience in this field, have become a regular practice and have been further strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging these developments;

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[149] A/37/422, annex.
[150] See A/39/174-E/1984/38 and Add.1 and E/CN.4/1986/19.
[151] A/41/180-E/1986/20.
[152] A/41/274.
[153] A/41/274/Add.1.

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/52 that Governments in need of technical assistance in the field of human rights should be encouraged:

(*a*) To make use of the possibility offered by the United Nations of organizing, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, information and/or training courses at the national level for appropriate government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international organs;

(*b*) To avail themselves of the advisory services of experts in the field of human rights, for example for drafting basic legal texts in conformity with international conventions on human rights;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-third session.

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41/155. Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations include the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[22] and other relevant international instruments,

Deeply convinced that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities and the variety of problems existing in different societies,

Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, such as *apartheid*, all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

2. *Considers* that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

3. *Emphasizes* that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination;

4. *Notes* the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States;

5. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights;

6. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

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41/156. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 40/140 of 13 December 1985, in which it decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-first session,

Recalling also the previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, and taking note of Commission resolution 1986/62 of 13 March 1986,[31]

1. *Welcomes* the process of democratization and return to constitutionality, which are fundamental steps towards complete and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages the Government of Guatemala to continue to take measures for the effective implementation of the Constitution and other laws aimed at safeguarding these rights and freedoms;

2. *Requests* the Government of Guatemala to continue co-operating with the Commission on Human Rights by providing it with information about the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular in regard to the application of the new legal order for the protection of these rights and freedoms;

3. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights should continue to consider the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala, in accordance with Commission resolution 1986/62, and decides to continue its consideration of developments in that situation at its forty-second session.

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41/157. Situation of human rights in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[22] and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[154] and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,[155]

Reaffirming that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming also the essential task of the United Nations to ensure the observance, promotion and strengthening of human rights among Member States,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984 and 40/139 of 13 December 1985, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,[26] 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,[27] 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,[28] 1984/52 of 14 March 1984[29] and 1985/35 of 13 March 1985,[30] as well as Commission resolution 1986/39 of 12 March 1986,[31] whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session,

Noting with satisfaction that the Special Representative points out in his report[156] that the question of human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results,

Expressing regret, however, that the armed conflict is persisting in El Salvador and that economic, political and social rights continue to be seriously jeopardized, and noting also that the attacks against civilians not participating in combat and against the economic infrastructure continue to be a matter of great concern,

Considering that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the Government of that country and the insurgent forces are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Bearing in mind also the praiseworthy humanitarian work carried out in El Salvador by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Considering also, as indicated by the Special Representative, that despite the laudable and serious governmental plans and projects for the reform of the administration of justice, the capacity of the judicial system in that country continues to be patently unsatisfactory,

Taking note of the report prepared by the Special Representative,[156] as requested by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/39,

Concerned about the continuing situation in which a considerable number of Salvadorian citizens are obliged to leave their homes and become displaced persons or refugees,

Recognizing that dialogue is the best way to achieve national reconciliation, and with the understanding that broad sectors of the country favour a comprehensive political negotiating process for a solution which would help to improve the situation of human rights and put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people,

Aware that the negotiated political solution to the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but, instead, seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. *Takes into account with interest and emphasizes* that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

3. *Expresses, nevertheless, its deep concern* at the fact that serious and numerous violations of human rights continue to take place in El Salvador owing, *inter alia,* to non-fulfilment of the humanitarian rules of war, and therefore requests the Government of El Salvador and the insurgent forces to adopt measures conducive to the humanization of the conflict by observing scrupulously the Geneva Conventions of 1949[154] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;[155]

4. *Recommends* that the Special Representative continue to observe and inform the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights of the extent to which the contending parties are respecting those rules, particularly as regards humanitarian treatment and respect for the civilian population, prisoners of war, those wounded in combat, health personnel and military hospitals of either party;

5. *Reaffirms once again* the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social system without interference from outside, through a genuine democratic process, in which all sectors of the population enjoy the guarantees necessary to enable them to participate freely and effectively;

6. *Requests* all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, to encourage the continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved;

7. *Expresses deep regret* that the dialogue initiated in October 1984[157] between the Government of El Salvador and the opposing forces continues to be interrupted and recommends the early resumption of open and generous talks so that through sincere dialogue they may be able, in accordance with the joint communiqué issued at La Palma,[157] to reach a negotiated comprehensive political settlement which will contribute decisively to an improvement in the situation of human rights, put an end to

[154] United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
[155] A/32/144, annexes I and II.
[156] A/41/710, annex.
[157] [illegible] sect. II.

the armed conflict and contribute to widening and strengthening the democratic system based on the full exercise by all Salvadorians of their civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights;

8. *Reiterates its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador and to the opposing forces to co-operate fully with the humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in the country, and to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to evacuate those wounded and maimed by war to where they can receive needed medical attention;

9. *Requests* all States to collaborate, as much as possible, in the reception of refugees and to support the autonomous organizations dealing with displaced persons within El Salvador, and requests the Government of that country to grant facilities to Salvadorians wishing to return to their homes;

10. *Deplores* the fact that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of human rights continues to be patently unsatisfactory and therefore urges the competent authorities to deepen the process of reform of the Salvadorian judicial system, in order to punish speedily and effectively those responsible for the serious human rights violations which have been committed and are still being committed in that country;

11. *Calls upon* the competent authorities in El Salvador to make the national legislation compatible with the provisions contained in the international instruments on human rights binding on the Government of that country;

12. *Recommends* the continuation and broadening of the reforms necessary in El Salvador, including the effective implementation of agrarian reform, in order to contribute to a solution of the economic and social problems which constitute the roots of the internal conflict in that country;

13. *Renews its appeal* to the Government of El Salvador, as well as to other parties concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and requests the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance which the Government of El Salvador may require to achieve the highest levels in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, in the hope that there will be improvement.

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41/158. Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights[24] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[154]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/55 of 15 March 1984,[29] in which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/38 of 13 March 1985,[30] in which the Commission expressed its profound concern at the grave and massive human rights violations in Afghanistan and urged the authorities in that country to put a stop to those violations, in particular the military repression being conducted against the civilian population of Afghanistan,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 1985/147 of 30 May 1985, by which the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, including the human and material losses resulting from the bombardments of the civilian population,

Recalling resolution 1985/35 of 30 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[158] in which the Sub-Commission requested the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Special Rapporteur to look into, in particular, the fate of women and children as a consequence of the conflict in Afghanistan,

Recalling also its resolution 40/137 of 13 December 1985, in which it expressed its profound concern that disregard for human rights in Afghanistan was more widespread and that the conflict continued to engender human rights violations on a large scale, endangering, as a result, not only the lives of individuals but also the existence of whole groups of persons and tribes,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/40 of 12 March 1986[31] and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/136 of 23 May 1986, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,[159] which reveals continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country,

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance,

Deploring the continuing refusal of the Afghan authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur for his report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Expresses once again its deep concern* that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and

[158] See E/CN.4/1986/5-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/57, chap. XX, sect. A.
[159] A/41/778, annex.

suspected opponents without any respect for the international human rights obligations which they have assumed;

3. *Expresses its grave concern* at the methods of warfare used, which are contrary to international humanitarian standards and the relevant instruments to which the States concerned are parties;

4. *Also expresses its grave concern*, in particular, at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily targeted on villages and the agricultural structure;

5. *Shares the conviction* of the Special Rapporteur that the prolongation of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country;

6. *Expresses once again its profound distress and alarm*, in particular, at the widespread violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, including the commonplace practice of torture and summary executions of the opponents of the régime, as well as at continuing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;

7. *Expresses its deep concern* about the number of persons detained for seeking to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized standards;

8. *Notes with great concern* that the educational system does not appear to respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions;

9. *Notes also with great concern* that such widespread violations of human rights, that have already caused millions of people to flee their homes and country, are still giving rise to large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

10. *Calls once again upon* the parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to admit international humanitarian organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to facilitate their operations for the alleviation of the suffering of the people in Afghanistan;

11. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by allowing him to visit Afghanistan;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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41/159. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[24]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/27 of 11 March 1982[27] and 1983/34 of 8 March 1983,[28]

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,[29] in which the Commission expressed deep concern at the continuing serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran and requested its Chairman to appoint a special representative to make a thorough study of the situation of human rights in that country,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/39 of 13 March 1985,[30]

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/41 of 12 March 1986,[31] by which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-third session,

Mindful of resolution 1985/17 of 29 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[158] in which the Sub-Commission expressed its alarm at the continuing reports of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Regretting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has still not extended its full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Representative, in particular by not allowing the Special Representative to visit the country,

Taking into account the transmission by the Special Representative to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of a list of alleged violations of the right to life and certain other rights, such as those affecting the medical profession, which allegedly occurred during the period October 1985 to September 1986,

1. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the general observations contained therein;[160]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the specific and detailed allegations of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and, in particular, those related to the right to life, such as summary and arbitrary executions, the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person and to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freedom of expression and the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion;

3. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[22] to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in that Covenant;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the final report of the Special Representative, as well as other information pertaining to the situa-

[160] A/41/787, annex.

tion of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country;

5. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

7. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-second session in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/160. Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Aware of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Deeply alarmed at the existence of groups and organizations which still propagate totalitarian ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ones, which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights to self-determination, to life, liberty and security of person and to freedom from discrimination, and which thereby constitute a threat to the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter,

Expressing its concern that the proponents of Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

Deeply concerned that in the contemporary world there continue to exist racist, colonialist and other forms of totalitarian ideologies, régimes and practices which entail contempt for the individual or denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings and of equality of opportunity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Reaffirming that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Mindful of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in General Assembly resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980, 36/162 of 16 December 1981, 37/179 of 17 December 1982, 38/99 of 16 December 1983, 39/114 of 14 December 1984 and 40/148 of 13 December 1985,

1. *Again condemns* all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity, and expresses its determination to combat those ideologies and practices;

2. *Urges* all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[24] to prohibit or otherwise deter activities of groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

3. *Invites* Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in accordance with the basic principles of international law, to refrain from practices aimed at the violation of basic human rights;

5. *Appeals* to States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[161] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity[162] and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;[4]

6. *Invites* all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human

[161] Resolution 260 A (III), annex.
[162] Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/161. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

The General Assembly,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile was expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 40/145 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to adopt the most appropriate measures for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Considering that the Special Rapporteur proposes to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session a final report on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1986/63 of 14 March 1986,[31] in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider this subject as a matter of high priority, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Deploring once again the fact that the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs to re-establish human rights and fundamental freedoms have been ignored by the Chilean authorities,

Considering certain reports prepared by various non-governmental organizations which have made public the serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Noting that certain measures, such as the re-introduction of the labour tribunals and the establishment of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior, are insufficient owing to the restrictions imposed on their competence and that the decision not to banish opponents and expel them from the country does not limit the existing discretional powers,

1. *Takes note* with interest of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile,[163] submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/63;

2. *Recognizes*, as a positive fact, that the Government of Chile permitted the Special Rapporteur to visit the country in December 1985, providing him with its co-operation and free access to the facilities for conducting his investigation and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future; at the same time, it regrets that this co-operation of the Government of Chile with the efforts of the United Nations has not led to a substantial improvement in human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its deep distress* at the absence of institutional machinery which protects the unrestricted exercise of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, a basic condition for the free expression of the people's will;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* at the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur, which refers to such violations as deaths, abductions, temporary disappearances, torture and ill-treatment by the security forces, the climate of insecurity, the maintenance of exile and the discriminatory character of the announced list of citizens authorized to return to the country and the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms through the maintenance of arbitrary executive powers during the prolonged period in which states of emergency have remained in force and the recent re-establishment of the state of siege;

5. *Expresses its concern* at the denial by the Chilean authorities of the exercise of the rights of free expression, assembly and association, through the use of repressive methods and violent responses to social and political demonstrations of opposition, in particular military searches of marginal settlements and university premises and acts of intimidation against religious and lay human rights bodies;

6. *Again expresses its conviction* that a legal and political order based on the expression of the people's will through an electoral process open, on a footing of equality, to all the citizens and on free elections is fundamental for full respect for human rights in Chile as it is in any other country;

7. *Expresses its grave concern* at the ineffectiveness of the governmental authorities in preventing the ill-treatment of individuals by the military, police and security forces and expresses particular concern at the failure of the competent judicial authorities to take the necessary steps to conduct full investigations and prosecute those responsible for the numerous unresolved cases of murder, abduction, disappearances and torture;

8. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the requests from various social and political sectors for the re-establishment of a pluralist democracy;

9. *Emphasizes the need* for the Government of Chile to restore and respect human rights in conformity with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and in compliance with the obligations it has assumed under various international instruments, so that the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms may be restored, and, in particular:

(*a*) To put an end immediately to the state of siege declared in September 1986 and to the arbitrary practice of declaring "constitutional states of emergency" under which serious and continuing violations of human rights are committed in the country;

(*b*) To amend legislation, including the laws permitting the arbitrary use of such states of emergency, so as to bring them into conformity with guarantees of human rights, as defined in international instruments;

(*c*) To put an end immediately to all forms of physical and psychological torture and to respect effectively the right to life and to physical and moral integrity, and to desist, furthermore, from intimidation and persecution, ab-

[163] A/41/719, annex.

ductions, arbitrary arrests and detention in secret locations;

(*d*) To proceed as a matter of urgency, through judicial and administrative action, to investigate all reports of deaths, torture, abductions and other human rights violations by the military, police and security forces and to punish those found guilty of such violations;

(*e*) To proceed vigorously to end the activities of bands and groups, whether private or connected with security forces, which are responsible for abductions resulting in deaths, intimidation and ill-treatment of persons;

(*f*) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared;

(*g*) To reorganize the police and security forces so as to help put an end to persistent human rights violations;

(*h*) To ensure the independence of the judiciary and the maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly *amparo* or *habeas corpus*, to prevent the intimidation of judges, defence lawyers and witnesses, and to re-establish the jurisdiction of the civilian courts delegated to the military courts;

(*i*) To guarantee that anti-terrorist legislation is not used against persons who have not committed terrorist acts; that persons inculpated in acts of violence or terrorism are accorded due process of law and respect for their rights, and that the accusation of terrorism is not adduced as a justification for any abuse of authority, torture and inhumane treatment;

(*j*) To respect the right of nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, without arbitrary restrictions or conditions, and to put an end to the practice of forced exile;

(*k*) To restore the full enjoyment and exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly labour rights and the right to freedom of information, and to preserve the socio-cultural identity of ethnic minorities;

(*l*) To respect the activities of organizations and persons related to the protection and promotion of human rights;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of high priority, the report of the Special Rapporteur, taking account of the relevant information at its disposal; to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur; and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE [1]

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41/13. 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 Nations[2] and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,[3]

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 Declaration 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 40/51 of 2 December 1985, 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 in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

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;

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, see sect. X.B.6.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. VII.

[3] A/41/641.

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 forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/14. 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,[4]

Taking into consideration the relevant chapter of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,[5]

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that 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,[6] of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985,[7] and of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,[8]

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986,[9] and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986,[10]

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 subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 40/52 of 2 December 1985, 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, that 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,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that 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 that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that 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 and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field, which, by pro-

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[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. IV.

[5] *Ibid., Supplement No. 24* (A/41/24), part one, chap. IV, sects. G.3 and P.3.

[6] A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

[7] A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex.

[8] A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.

[9] See *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[10] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

viding 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 and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, 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,[11] 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,[12] are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and that they are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[13] the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action for the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia,[14]

Recalling its approval of the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985[15] to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of 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, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory of Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

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 collaboration of certain Western and other countries 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, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. *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;

9. *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 cor-

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

[12] *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.

[13] *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.

[14] Resolution 40/97 A, para. 58.

[15] *Ibid.*, para. 65.

porate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that 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;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, 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;

13. *Reiterates* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia have been considered to be illegal under international law and declares 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;

14. *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;

15. *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 that 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 considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and that they are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. *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;

17. *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,[16] which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. *Requests* all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, 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, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985;

19. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation 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, that 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. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned 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;

23. *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;

24. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to coordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic divestment in corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. *Decides* 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, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their 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;

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.

26. *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 examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/15. 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 considered 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, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 40/53 of 2 December 1985,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,[17] the Economic and Social Council[18] 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,[19]

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 40/97 of 13 December 1985 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia[10] and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[9]

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,[8] the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986,[20] and the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

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 support rendered to that régime by its allies, 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, as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by some Western countries 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 support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation, which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and 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,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions 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 remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) 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,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on the one hand and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization on the other will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 40/97 C of 13 December 1985 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full

[17] A/41/407 and Add.1.
[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/41/3), chaps. I, VI and IX.
[19] *Ibid., Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. VI.
[20] A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.

membership to 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 it has extended 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,

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 liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

Noting 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,

Deploring 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, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

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 that is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep 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,

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly,

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;[19]

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 sphere 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 that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the 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 of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. *Regrets* that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

9. *Strongly deplores* that the International Monetary Fund has been assisting the racist régime of South Africa and expresses the view that the Fund should put an end to such assistance;

10. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the Assembly is strongly convinced that the *apartheid* system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that the International Monetary Fund, according to its rules, should not, as long as *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;

11. *Urges once again* 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 pro-

grammes 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. *Requests once again* 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 so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

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 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. *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;

16. *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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

17. *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 groups in the service of Pretoria;

18. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that 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. *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 colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. *Draws the particular attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

21. *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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, 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;

22. *Reiterates its proposal,* under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund,[21] 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, 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, and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the action taken;

23. *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 to their national liberation movements;

24. *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 23 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;

25. *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;

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[21] 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.

26. *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;

27. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on their implementation of the present resolution;

28. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/16. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,[22] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, concerning Western Sahara,[23]

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,[24]

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara,[25]

Noting with appreciation the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to implementing resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50,

1. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Reaffirms also* that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, which establishes ways and means for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

3. *Again requests*, to that end, the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations, in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

5. *Invites* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to exert every effort to persuade the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberacíon de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

6. *Appeals* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary to implement resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution;

7. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX);

8. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/17. Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

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[22] For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.
[23] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 127-131.
[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. IX.
[25] A/41/673.

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,[26]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular its resolution 40/48 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the appointment of a Constitution Review Committee in October 1985, and the statement by the Governor of the Territory, in which he reiterated that the administering Power would only consider substantial changes to the Constitution as part of a process to move towards independence within eighteen months to two years,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of Anguilla continued to grow during the period under review, particularly the tourist industry, and that the Government accorded the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure and was reviewing options for the diversification of its economy in such sectors as fisheries, agriculture and small-scale manufacturing,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme and in funds from other sources,

Noting the participation of Anguilla for the first time, in June 1985, in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984,[27] to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Visiting Mission[28] that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to enable them to examine political, economic and social developments in other Territories and countries similar to their own;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/18. Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

[26] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chaps. III, IV and IX.

[27] A/AC.109/799, sect. IV.

[28] *Ibid.*, para. 187.

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,[29]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, including in particular its resolution 40/43 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the planned introduction of a Private Member's Bill in the Senate of Bermuda demanding a referendum on the issue of independence to take place on 7 April 1987,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and further strengthening its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Welcoming the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically in programmes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Bermuda as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Urges once again* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. *Emphasizes* the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/19. 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,[30]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/44 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and further strengthening its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chaps. III, IV, V and IX.

[30] *Ibid.*, chaps. III and IX.

Noting that, while the service sectors of the economy of the British Virgin Islands are growing, agriculture and manufacturing have remained relatively static, and noting in that connection the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to attaining economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries, and the constraints which the Territory faces in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the British Virgin Islands by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that operate in the Territory, as well as that of regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and noting the further allocation of funds by the United Nations Development Programme,

Welcoming also the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, and in other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and noting the admission of the Territory in April 1985 to membership in the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the British Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power, noting that nearly two fifths of the employed labour force consists of expatriates, to facilitate, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the adoption of a manpower training programme by further upgrading the educational system, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/20. 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,[26]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/45 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending

a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Cayman Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority must continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/21. 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,[26]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular its resolution 40/46 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that during the period under review the Government of Montserrat reiterated the view that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided it was preceded by Montserrat's achievement of a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State, and reaffirmed its intention to enlist such assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources as would enable it to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the world recession has continued to affect the territorial economy adversely,

Noting that the territorial Government has taken a series of measures with a view to upgrading the efficiency of its civil service and to that end has continued to accord high priority to the training of cadres and that, in that connection, it has continued to seek financial assistance from international funding agencies to facilitate both long-term and short-term training,

Welcoming the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming also the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat,

Noting with concern that Montserrat became ineligible for assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a result of the change in its membership which it had shared with former eastern Caribbean Territories and noting, in that connection, that the Territory would be eligible for readmission as an associate member under the sponsorship of the administering Power, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which withdrew from the organization in December 1985,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Inde-

pendence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Montserrat as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of the Territory to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations to do the same;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/22. 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,[26]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/47 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting that there was a general economic decline in the Territory during the period under review and bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Welcoming the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Turks and Caicos Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to

develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

6. *Emphasizes* that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, which will benefit the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and, in that connection, takes note of the progress reported by the territorial Government regarding the development of mariculture in the Territory;[31]

7. *Recalls* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/23. 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,[30]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, including in particular its resolution 40/41 of 2 December 1985,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa,[32]

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to American Samoa, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

Noting that a constitutional convention to consider amendments to the present Constitution was held from 30 June to 11 July 1986 and that proposals adopted would be put to the voters for approval in November 1986,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Notes* that, pursuant to an act of Congress, the United States Secretary of the Interior is no longer authorized to make changes unilaterally in the Constitution of American Samoa and that the people of the Territory are the final ratifying authority over the Constitution;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the Samoan people to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary of the Territory themselves;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and fi-

[31] See A/AC.109/860, para. 16.
[32] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Fourth Committee*, 13th meeting, paras. 59, 60 and 63.

nancial dependence on the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

8. *Expresses the hope* that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan will be continued and strengthened;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of American Samoa and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic and social welfare of the people of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/24. 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,[29]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/49 of 2 December 1985,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, and of the representative of the territorial Government in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the United States Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands enjoys a large measure of self-government through its elected representatives, namely, the Governor, members of the Legislature and the Territory's delegate to the United States House of Representatives, and that a delegate—elected for a two-year period—participates in the House of Representatives without the right to vote although he participates and votes in the Committees,

Noting that general elections are to be held in November 1986 in the Territory,

Noting that, during the period under review, despite some setbacks to its industrialization programme, the economy of the Territory improved, and that, in particular, tourism, construction and private investment increased and the level of unemployment decreased, and taking note of the infrastructural developments taking place in the Territory,

Welcoming the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands, as an associate member, in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and noting the continued participation of a representative of the Territory, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, in annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982,

Noting the continued policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums where the Territory was the subject of discussion,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in paragraph 5 below and the preparations for that event,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Takes note* of the statement of the administering Power that the Government of the United States Virgin Islands had decided that, before a referendum on the issue was called, more time was necessary for the purpose of allowing a further opportunity to study the implications of the various future status options and that, in that connection, it stood ready to respond to the wishes of the people of the Territory concerning their future status;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by, *inter alia*, taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to seek a status in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development for the territorial Government, similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group;

11. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various regional and intergovernmental bodies and organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/25. 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,[33]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, including in particular its resolution 40/42 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam,[34]

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, has completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of nearly 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control and that it was expected that legislation to release that land would be enacted later in 1986,

Noting the potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, in the areas of commercial fishing and agriculture, and the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the proposed Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the plebiscite planned for 1987, referred to in paragraph 5 below,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;[24]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right

[33] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chaps. III, V and IX.

[34] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Fourth Committee*, 13th meeting, paras. 59, 62 and 63.

to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Takes note* of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that should the Guamanian voters approve it in a plebiscite planned for 1987, the draft text of a Commonwealth Act proposed by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination will be submitted to the United States Congress for consideration;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against any other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. *Reiterates* that one obstacle to economic growth, and particularly to agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure the development of those areas to the fullest extent;

11. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/26. Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[35]

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 to Tokelau dispatched in July 1986[36] at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and of the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau,[37]

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,[38]

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,[39]

Noting with satisfaction the continuing exemplary co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to Tokelau and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions thereto,

Aware of the special problems facing Tokelau by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau;[40]

2. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau in July 1986,[36] and endorses the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;[41]

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the elders, people and public service of Tokelau and to the administering Power for the courtesies, co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission;

[35] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chaps. III and XI.
[36] A/AC.109/877 and Add.1.
[37] See A/AC.109/823.
[38] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Fourth Committee*, 13th meeting, para. 50.
[39] *Ibid.*, paras. 51-53.
[40] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. XI.
[41] A/AC.109/877, sect. III.

5. *Notes* that the people of Tokelau with whom the Visiting Mission consulted expressed their desire to maintain at this stage their present status and relationship with the administering Power;

6. *Notes* the continuing development of the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau as the Territory's highest political body, and considers that the process of devolution of authority to Tokelau's political and administrative institutions should continue;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Tokelau public service, to expand and intensify its programme of political education in the Territory so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

8. *Commends* the people of Tokelau for their determination to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure that it does not compromise or undermine Tokelau's distinct and valued cultural heritage, and urges the administering Power and international agencies to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

9. *Welcomes* the assurance of the administering Power that legislation affecting Tokelau will only be passed after consultation with the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau, and commends the *Fono* for the role it is playing in the development of a new legal code to give due recognition to Tokelauan customs and culture;

10. *Welcomes also* the efforts being made to develop an education system specifically geared to the needs of Tokelau and urges that these efforts be intensified;

11. *Requests* the administering Power, taking into account the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

12. *Welcomes* the participation of Tokelau in South Pacific regional organizations and institutions and requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

13. *Expresses the view* that measures to promote the economic and social development of Tokelau are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the General *Fono* (Council), to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Tokelau;

14. *Notes* the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other regional and international institutions and urges them to continue to increase such assistance to the Territory in close consultation with the Tokelau Administration;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

41/27. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 40/54 of 2 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[42] containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 16 October 1985 to 30 September 1986,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need at this critical juncture in southern Africa to provide educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in the priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

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 agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

[42] A/41/678 and Corr.1.

41/28. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/55 of 2 December 1985,

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,[43] 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 forty-second 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.

52nd plenary meeting
31 October 1986

[43] A/41/664 and Add.1.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE[1]

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41/44. 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,[2] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3]

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) 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, 557 (1984) of 28 November 1984, 563 (1985) of 21 May 1985, 576 (1985) of 21 November 1985, 584 (1986) of 29 May 1986 and 590 (1986) of 26 November 1986,

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. X.B.7.
[2] A/41/705.
[3] A/41/820, sect. II.

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, 38/35 A of 1 December 1983, 39/28 A of 30 November 1984 and 40/59 A of 2 December 1985,

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 $18,282,000 gross ($17,934,498 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 40/59 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1986, inclusive;

II

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $17,400,000 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1986 to 31 May 1987, 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 $17,400,000 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, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/38 A and section V, paragraphs 1 and 2, of resolution 39/28 A, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

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 $10,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1986 to 31 May 1987, 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 $290,000 approved for the period from 1 December 1986 to 31 May 1987, inclusive;

III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed $2,900,000 gross ($2,850,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1987, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 590 (1986), 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.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

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,[2] and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3]

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,

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, 38/35 B of 1 December 1983, 39/28 B of 30 November 1984 and 40/59 B of 2 December 1985,

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 Na-

tions shall be suspended in respect of the amount of $1,496,703, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into 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.

94th plenary meeting
3 December 1986

41/176. 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 1985 of the United Nations,[4] the United Nations Development Programme,[5] the United Nations Children's Fund,[6] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[7] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[8] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[9] the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,[10] the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,[11] the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation[12] and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund,[13] the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors[14] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[15]

Concerned about the inadequate action taken by the executive heads of some of the organizations audited to remedy the serious financial management problems repeatedly identified by the Board of Auditors,

Also concerned about the frequently inadequate responses given by some of the executive heads to questions raised by the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item,[16] in particular those views in support of measures to improve the efficiency, management and financial control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

2. *Endorses* the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned:

(*a*) To take without delay remedial action within their competence in response to the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report to the General Assembly and the governing bodies of these organizations and programmes on ways of improving budgetary and accounting control;

(*b*) To review internal control procedures relating to the benefits and allowances received by United Nations staff members and to take the necessary measures to improve those procedures with a view to preventing waste, fraud and abuse and to report thereon, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To take steps to improve the accuracy of United Nations accounting information and the timeliness with which it becomes available to the Headquarters of the Organization;

(*b*) To undertake an investigation of the Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations and to report thereon, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

(*c*) To take the necessary steps to improve the financial management in the area of the current arrangements for the provision of travel services;

(*d*) To submit to competitive bidding, upon its expiration, the contract for the maintenance and operation of electrical equipment at Headquarters;

5. *Recommends* that all future reports of the Board of Auditors include separate sections which:

(*a*) Summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

(*b*) Report on specific measures taken by the Secretary-General and executive heads of these organizations and programmes to implement previous recommendations of the Board and comment on the efficacy of such measures and the extent to which there are recurring problems;

6. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to comment in its report on the progress achieved by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of organizations and programmes concerned in implementing previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee;

7. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to cover in their reviews the areas relating to the adequacy and efficiency of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to

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[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/41/5 and Corr.1), vol. I, sects. I and VI; vol. II, sects. I and VI; and vol. III, sects. I and VI.

[5] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5A* (A/41/5/Add.1 and Corr.1), sects. I and VI.

[6] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5B* (A/41/5/Add.2 and Corr.1), part one, sects. I and V.

[7] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5C* (A/41/5/Add.3 and Corr.1), sects. I and VI.

[8] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5D* (A/41/5/Add.4), sects. I and VI.

[9] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5E* (A/41/5/Add.5), sect. IV.

[10] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5F* (A/41/5/Add.6), sects. I and V.

[11] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5G* (A/41/5/Add.7), sects. I and VI.

[12] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5H* (A/41/5/Add.8), sects. I and IV.

[13] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5I* (A/41/5/Add.9), sects. I and V.

[14] *Ibid., Supplement No. 5* (A/41/5 and Corr.1), vol. I, sect. IV; vol. II, sect. IV; and vol. III, sect. IV; *ibid., Supplement No. 5A* (A/41/5/Add.1 and Corr.1), sect. IV; *ibid., Supplement No. 5B* (A/41/5/Add.2 and Corr.1), part one, sect. III; *ibid., Supplement No. 5C* (A/41/5/Add.3 and Corr.1), sect. IV; *ibid., Supplement No. 5D* (A/41/5/Add.4), sect. IV; *ibid., Supplement No. 5E* (A/41/5/Add.5), sect. III; *ibid., Supplement No. 5F* (A/41/5/Add.6), sect. III; *ibid., Supplement No. 5G* (A/41/5/Add.7), sect. IV; *ibid., Supplement No. 5H* (A/41/5/Add.8), sect. III; and *ibid., Supplement No. 5I* (A/41/5/Add.9), sect. IV.

[15] A/41/632.

[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Fifth Committee*, 4th to 8th meetings.

recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management control procedures;

8. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors:

(*a*) To monitor progress on those aspects referred to in paragraph 4 (*a*) above, relating to the accounting systems of the United Nations and to comment thereon in its next report to the General Assembly;

(*b*) To submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings and drawing conclusions for remedial action;

9. *Further requests* the Board of Auditors to study the possibility of submitting reports on a biennial basis and to report on this matter to the General Assembly;

10. *Requests* the governing bodies of all organizations subject to audits by the Board of Auditors of the United Nations to review thoroughly at their regular sessions the report of the Board of Auditors, the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the related comments made in the Fifth Committee and the remedial action planned or taken by the respective executive heads in response to the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee, as approved by the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that their representatives on those bodies give full consideration to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the related comments made in the Fifth Committee.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

41/177. Pattern of conferences

A

Report of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[17]

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 1987 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;[18]

3. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1987 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

4. *Authorizes* the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, on an exceptional basis, to meet during the second part of September 1987;

5. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to review at its substantive session in 1987 the pattern of meetings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for 1988 and thereafter in the light of the prevailing situation.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

B

Renewal of the mandate of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 32/72 of 9 December 1977, 35/10 A of 3 November 1980 and 38/32 B of 25 November 1983,

Considering the need for strengthening the Committee on Conferences in order to enable it to fully discharge its functions,

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a one-year period from 1 January 1987;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint twenty-two Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee on Conferences for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1987;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the General Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

C

Improved utilization of conference-servicing resources

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the improvement in the utilization of conference-servicing resources by a number of subsidiary organs over the past few years,

Aware of the continuing need to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources for the benefit of all who use them,

1. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to maintain its communications with United Nations organs, especially those which still utilize inadequately the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, with a view to securing further improvements;

2. *Adopts* the guidelines for the dispatch of planning missions in respect of meetings and conferences held away from United Nations headquarters locations, as contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Takes note with gratitude* of the offer of the Austrian Government[19] to place at the disposal of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

[17] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/41/32 and Corr.1).
[18] *Ibid.*, annex II.

[19] See A/AC.172/INF/6.

conference space at the newly constructed Austrian Conference Centre, free of charge, for meetings that cannot be accommodated within the conference facilities of the Vienna International Centre and recommends to the Committee on Conferences that it duly take into account this kind offer during the future planning of conferences and meetings for those organizations whose headquarters are at Vienna.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

ANNEX

Guidelines for the dispatch of planning missions in respect of meetings and conferences held away from United Nations headquarters locations

1. The guidelines contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 37/14 B of 16 November 1982 shall be considered to apply not only to special conferences of the United Nations, but also to other meetings, conferences, seminars and symposia scheduled to take place away from United Nations conference locations.

2. As a general rule, no planning mission shall be dispatched to a venue where United Nations conference facilities are located; nor shall any planning mission normally be dispatched to a venue that has previously been the site of a meeting or conference comparable to that being planned.

3. Upon completion of its task, the planning mission shall report to the Conference Management Committee, which shall include in its report to the Committee on Conferences an analysis of the savings and improvements in efficiency achieved by the mission.

D

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 38/32 E of 25 November 1983 and 40/243, section III, of 18 December 1985,

1. *Decides* to extend for a further three years the experimental period established by resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following:

(*a*) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;

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

(*c*) International Law Commission;

(*d*) Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*e*) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(*f*) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(*g*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Invites* governing bodies of United Nations organs and programmes, namely, the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to reconsider their need for summary records;

3. *Decides further* that pledging conferences and meetings of *ad hoc* bodies established for the announcement of voluntary contributions by States shall no longer receive summary records;

4. *Invites* the Military Staff Committee to consider dispensing with verbatim records;

5. *Reaffirms* its recommendation to Member States and specialized agencies that, when preparing their replies to questionnaires or submissions of agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, they take into consideration the aim of achieving maximum brevity in setting out their positions;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 30 of section III of its decision 34/401 of 21 September, 25 October, 29 November and 12 December 1979, by which it called on Member States to refrain, to the extent possible, from requesting the circulation of any individual communications as documents of the General Assembly and in lieu thereof, where circulation of such documents is desired, to request, as far as possible, such circulation under the cover of a note verbale in the official languages in which they submit them;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to examine the matter of the number of communications from Member States that are circulated as United Nations documents and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

*
* *

At the 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution B above, he had appointed the twenty-two members of the Committee on Conferences.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CHILE, CYPRUS, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

41/178. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the scale of assessments,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,[20]

Recognizing that the capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scales of assessments,

Recognizing the requirement of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

Taking into account the views expressed in the debate in the Fifth Committee,[21]

[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/41/11).

[21] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Fifth Committee*, 9th, 10th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 28th meetings and corrigendum.

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to continue, on the basis of its mandate, its work on the methodology for drawing up an equitable scale of assessments, taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the debate on the report of the Committee;[21]

2. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, a progress report on the work referred to above;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out the work described in the present resolution.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

41/179. 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 Lebanon[22] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[23]

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 February 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, 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984, 561 (1985) of 17 April 1985, 575 (1985) of 17 October 1985, 583 (1986) of 18 April 1986 and 586 (1986) of 18 July 1986,

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, 38/38 A of 5 December 1983, 39/71 A of 13 December 1984 and 40/246 A of 18 December 1985,

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 $35,872,000 gross ($35,287,000 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 IV of Assembly resolution 40/246 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 April to 18 July 1986, inclusive;

II

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $59,787,500 gross ($58,812,500 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 IV of Assembly resolution 40/246 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 July to 18 December 1986, inclusive;

III

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $16,579,000 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987, 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 $16,579,000 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, section IX, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/127 A and section VII, paragraphs 1 and 2, of resolution 39/71 A, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

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 $3,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987, 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 $192,000 approved for the period from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987, 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 $12,125,000 gross ($11,922,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 19 January 1987, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 586 (1986), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

[22] A/41/783 and Corr.1.
[23] A/41/820, sect. III.

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.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

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,[22] and referring to paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[23]

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,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates, thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,[24]

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, 38/38 B of 5 December 1983, 39/71 B of 13 December 1984 and 40/246 B of 18 December 1985,

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 $4,763,620, 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.

99th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

41/203. Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session,[25]

Having considered also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986 on the above-mentioned report and also Council resolutions 1986/50 and 1986/52 of 22 July 1986 on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and on the duration of the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, respectively,

Having considered further the views of the Main Committees of the General Assembly[26] on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,[27]

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976 and 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976,

Recalling further the mandate of the Board of Auditors, as stated in regulations 12.4 and 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations,

1. *Adopts* the revisions[27] and the addendum[28] to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,[29] as well as the modifications recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination[30] and the other conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee at its twenty-sixth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/51, taking into account the views of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, in particular those expressed by the Third Committee[26] concerning the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;[31]

2. *Decides* that the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be of five weeks' duration, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/52;

3. *Accepts*, as agreed by the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/50, that the topic for the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of

[24] A/40/845.

[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/41/38 and Corr.2).

[26] See A/C.5/41/59 and Corr.1.

[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/41/6 and Add.1).

[28] *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6C* (A/37/6/Add.3).

[29] *Ibid., Supplement No. 6* (A/37/6 and Corr.1); *ibid., Supplement No. 6A* (A/37/6/Add.1); and *ibid., Supplement No. 6B* (A/37/6/Add.2).

[30] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/41/38 and Corr.2), chap. III, sects. C.1 and C.2.

[31] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

the two Committees shall be "Co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development and its contribution to meeting the economic and social objectives of the developing countries";

4. *Urges* the two Committees, in order to reinforce a useful and constructive dialogue between them, to continue to improve these Joint Meetings.

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

41/204. Financial emergency of the United Nations

A

FINANCIAL EMERGENCY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,[32]

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, 38/228 B of 20 December 1983, 39/239 B of 18 December 1984 and 40/241 A and B of 18 December 1985,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations[33] and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,[34]

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 VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,[32]

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to exceed $390 million as at 31 December 1986,

Concerned at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations and its adverse impact on troop contributors, in particular on developing-country troop contributors,

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 contributory factors in the delay in the payment of assessed contributions,

Taking note of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,[35]

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 under the Charter;

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 that 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 forty-second 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. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, taking into account the views expressed by Member States,[35] to include in the study a review of the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

B

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,[32]

Recalling its resolution 40/242 of 18 December 1985,

Recognizing that, pending a comprehensive settlement of the differences that have given rise to the financial emer-

[32] A/C.5/41/24.
[33] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37).
[34] *Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.
[35] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Fifth Committee*, 37th, 38th and 41st meetings and corrigendum.

gency of the Organization, partial or interim steps could enhance the liquidity of the Organization and alleviate its financial difficulties to some extent,

Noting with satisfaction that the project on the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa is well under way,

1. *Recalls* that it decided, by its resolution 39/239 A of 18 December 1984, to place one half of the revenue earned therefrom at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa,[36] adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984, and to place the remaining half in a special account;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to economize on the operational expenses of the project on the issue of special postage stamps with a view to increasing the net revenue and to submit a financial report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

41/205. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations,

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,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 39/244 of 18 December 1984 and 40/258 C of 18 December 1985,

Reiterating the obligation of the staff in the conduct of their duties 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,[37] on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of a number of negative developments reported therein, which together represent a deterioration of the situation with regard to the observance of the principles related to the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

2. *Takes note with particular concern* of the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his report;

3. *Deplores* the growing number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been adversely affected, including cases of detention in Member States and abduction by armed groups and individuals;

4. *Also deplores* the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all United Nations officials and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the Organization;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States currently holding United Nations officials under arrest or detention, or otherwise impeding them in the proper discharge of their duties, to review these cases and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General to resolve each case with all due speed;

7. *Calls upon* the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, 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;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to give priority, through the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and his other special representatives, to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary.

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

41/206. Personnel questions

A

Composition of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, which states:

> "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 importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible",

Recalling its previous resolutions on personnel questions, in particular resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 34/219 of 20 December 1979, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 37/235 of 21 December 1982, 39/245 of 18 December 1984 and 40/258 A of 18 December 1985,

Noting that, despite the suspension of recruitment activities owing to the financial difficulties of the Organization, vacant posts are being filled by internal candidates through promotion,

Concerned that the targets set in the first phase of the 1986-1987 medium-term plan of recruitment were not achieved because, *inter alia*, of the suspension of recruitment

[36] Resolution 39/29, annex.
[37] A/C.5/41/12 and Corr.1.

1. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Personnel Services of the Department of Administration and Management in recruitment and other personnel matters throughout the Secretariat and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the steps he has taken to that end;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in all questions relating to the composition of the Secretariat, to continue his efforts to implement both the letter and the spirit of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apply, to the extent possible, the 1986-1987 medium-term plan of recruitment, with specific recruitment targets for unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and to continue to conduct appropriate consultations with Member States, particularly those seriously affected by the recruitment freeze, to ensure that the targets are met as soon as possible;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to increase the number of staff recruited from Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges in order to bring them closer to their mid-point;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the representation of developing countries and other countries in senior and policy-making posts, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Regrets* the increase in the number of unrepresented or underrepresented Member States resulting from the suspension of recruitment of external candidates, including most of the successful candidates in the 1985 national competitive examinations, and requests the Secretary-General to recruit these successful candidates as soon as possible and further to make every effort to achieve, to the extent possible, an improvement in recruitment from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to lift the freeze on recruitment activities for external candidates at the earliest possible date, and at the same time requests the Secretary-General to explore alternatives to the recruitment freeze policy and to issue a report thereon no later than 21 March 1987;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at the improvement of the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide geographical distribution of staff at the Professional and higher levels in all departments and main offices;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

10. *Notes* that the introduction, in 1986, of a national competitive examination at the P-3 level, which was proposed on an experimental basis by the Secretary-General[38] and of which note was taken by the General Assembly in 1985,[39] was postponed;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of conducting the internal and external competitive examinations according to a comparable set of standards and criteria and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

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B

COMPOSITION OF THE UPPER ECHELONS OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on personnel questions, in particular resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*:

"*Reaffirms* that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State, or group of States, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution",

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,[40]

Noting the suggestions made by Member States at the current session, in the course of the deliberations of the Fifth Committee on personnel questions,[41] as well as in plenary meeting[42] during the analysis of the report of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[43]

Expressing its satisfaction with the work that the Secretary-General is carrying out to improve the efficiency of the Organization,

Recalling Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, which states:

"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 importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible",

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the need for rotation in the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity is given to nationals of all Member States when making appointments to all posts at the levels of Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General in making appointments at the levels of Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General to strive to appoint only a national of a country other than that of the incumbent to be replaced in order to reinforce the principle of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, unless the Secretary-General considers that there are exceptional circumstances, in the light of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

[38] See A/C.5/40/39, para. 29.
[39] See resolution 40/258 A, para. 6.
[40] A/41/627.
[41] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Fifth Committee*, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 37th, 45th and 46th meetings and corrigendum.
[42] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd to 39th and 102nd meetings.
[43] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

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C

DESIRABLE RANGES FOR THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY AND ABOVE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/219 of 20 December 1979,

Reaffirming paragraph 3 of section II of its resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980 by which it decided to review at its forty-first session the question of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above, taking into account the concept of parity between the membership and contribution factors and discussions on this concept at the thirty-fifth session,

Also reaffirming its resolution 40/258 A of 18 December 1985 in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session proposals for the review of the system of desirable ranges with a view to achieving a balanced application of all factors relevant to the calculation of the desirable ranges, including the population factor,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the system of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above,[44]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit updated calculations on desirable ranges for all Member States, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the current session[41] and, in particular, the following criteria:

(*a*) The desirability of the base figure for the calculations being related to the actual number of posts subject to geographical distribution;

(*b*) The movement towards the establishment of parity between the membership and contribution factors;

(*c*) The direct allocation of posts subject to the population factor of 7.2 per cent to Member States in proportion to their population;

(*d*) The need for flexibility upwards and downwards from the mid-point of the desirable ranges;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present proposals thereon to the General Assembly with a view to reaching a decision at its forty-second session.

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D

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also article 8 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[45]

Recalling further its previous resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, in particular its resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions on the need to increase both the overall number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution and the proportion of women at the senior and policy-making levels,

Concerned at the low proportion of women in senior and policy-making posts,

1. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the status of women in the Secretariat and notes his appointment of two women at the Under-Secretary-General level;

2. *Takes note* of the first progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[46] in particular section I of the report, which contains the measures accepted by the Secretary-General, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, to overcome the current constraints;

3. *Endorses* the development of monitoring and accountability systems covering all aspects of the employment of women in the Organization and takes note of the special priority given to these matters by the Secretary-General in section III of his report;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the recommendations of the Steering Committee, accepted by the Secretary-General, which are aimed at enhancing the career development prospects of staff at all levels, in particular at the General Service level, and looks forward to a report on the effects of their implementation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to make every effort to appoint more women to senior decision-making positions throughout the Organization on as wide a geographical basis as possible and from all groups of Member States;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on progress made in meeting the objectives of each of the five work-plans set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fortieth session[47] and to make recommendations thereon for further appropriate action;

8. *Reiterates its request* to Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women as candidates.

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[44] A/C.5/41/6.

[45] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[46] A/C.5/41/18.
[47] A/C.5/40/30, sect. IV.

41/207. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the twelfth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission,[48]

Recalling the establishment of the Commission by General Assembly resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974 for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

Taking into account the differences in the nature and functions of the international civil service and the comparator civil service,

I

Noting that, as regards the broad principles for the determination of the conditions of service of the staff, the role of the International Civil Service Commission, under article 10 (*a*) of its Statute,[49] is to make recommendations to the General Assembly,

Recalling that by its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, the General Assembly approved the range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the net remuneration margin, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, and considering that the margin range should be maintained for some time,

Noting that in its discussions in 1986 on recommendations ultimately to be placed before the General Assembly, the Commission, *inter alia*, agreed that remuneration comparisons should be carried out on the basis of the net remuneration of the two civil services in New York, and that the cost-of-living differential between New York and Washington, D.C., should not be taken into account in margin calculations,[50]

Noting also that in paragraph 70 of its report,[48] the Commission noted that the decisions made at its twenty-fourth session would result in significant changes in the margin calculation methodology, the level of the margin and the margin range itself,

Noting that the Commission, when reporting on the margin, has always taken into account the cost-of-living differential between Washington, D.C., and New York,

Requests the International Civil Service Commission to review, taking into account the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly,[51] the issues dealt with in paragraphs 69 (*b*) and 69 (*c*) of its report,[48] and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations on the methodology for calculating the margin based on net remuneration;

II

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to examine the total entitlements (salaries and other conditions of service) of both services with a view to determining the feasibility and usefulness of a comparison and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

2. *Approves*, with effect from 1 April 1987, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the revised scale of staff assessment, the revised base salary scale and the scale of separation payments, as contained in annexes I, X and XI of the report of the Commission[48] and consequently approves, with effect from 1 April 1987, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of net and gross salaries and the scale of staff assessment;

III

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1987, the introduction of the revised scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and related categories, as well as the manner of application, including the transitional arrangements, as recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraphs 139 and 140 and annex XIII of its report;[48]

2. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1987, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace the present scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and related categories;

IV

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraph 209 of its report,[48] outlining measures for the recruitment of women;

2. *Invites* each organization of the common system to collect and analyse statistics regarding the relative time spent by women and men in each grade of the Professional and higher categories and to submit to the Commission proposals for removing obstacles to equality in promotion prospects for women and men and invites the Commission to co-ordinate these proposals with a view to making recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and to other legislative organs of the common system;

V

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on further progress in performance appraisal and the recognition of merit of staff;

2. *Reiterates its request* to the Commission to undertake a study of the mobility of Professional staff in the United Nations common system, including the frequency and average length of their assignments at different duty stations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

VI

1. *Recalls* section IV of its resolution 40/244, concerning the maintenance and strengthening of the United Nations common system;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and, through him, the other executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations common system, to ensure that all necessary measures are taken to promote uniform and co-ordinated action in the common system regarding conditions of service;

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[48] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/41/30 and Corr.1 and 2).

[49] Resolution 3357 (XXIX), annex.

[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/41/30 and Corr.1 and 2), paras. 69 (*b*) and 69 (*c*).

[51] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Fifth Committee*, 23rd to 26th, 28th and 44th meetings and corrigendum.

3. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that the governing organs of the specialized agencies do not take, on matters of concern to the common system, positions conflicting with those taken by the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to continue reporting on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations by participating organizations;

5. *Requests*, through the Secretary-General, the executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations common system to inform their respective governing bodies of the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (*b*) 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 I 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 $15 000 per year	10.0	14.0
Next $5 000 per year	25.0	32.5
Next $5 000 per year	28.0	33.8
Next $5 000 per year	30.0	35.8
Next $5 000 per year	32.0	38.1
Next $10 000 per year	34.0	40.3
Next $10 000 per year	36.0	42.7
Next $10 000 per year	38.0	44.0
Next $15 000 per year	40.0	46.6
Next $20 000 per year	42.0	52.1
Remaining assessable payments	44.0	53.5

"(ii) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are established under paragraph 7 of annex I to the present Regulations:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	*Assessment (per cent)*
First $2 000 per year	11
Next $2 000 per year	14
Next $2 000 per year	17
Next $2 000 per year	20
Next $4 000 per year	22
Next $4 000 per year	24
Next $4 000 per year	26
Next $6 000 per year	28
Next $6 000 per year	30
Next $6 000 per year	32
Next $8 000 per year	34
Remaining assessable payments	36"

ANNEX I 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 94,802 and $US 85,609, respectively.

2. Replace the first table in annex I by the following table:

SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES SHOWING ANNUAL GROSS SALARIES AND NET EQUIVALENTS AFTER APPLICATION OF STAFF ASSESSMENT

(In US dollars)

(Effective 1 April 1987)

Level		*Steps*												
		I	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*
Under-Secretary-General														
USG	Gross	94 802												
	Net D	64 535												
	Net S	58 290												
Assistant Secretary-General														
ASG	Gross	85 609												
	Net D	59 203												
	Net S	53 887												
Director														
D-2	Gross	69 093	70 819	72 561	74 336									
	Net D	49 406	50 441	51 487	52 552									
	Net S	45 376	46 297	47 228	48 175									
Principal Officer														
D-1	Gross	59 373	60 972	62 551	64 140	65 739	67 340	68 895						
	Net D	43 461	44 453	45 432	46 417	47 393	48 354	49 287						
	Net S	40 039	40 934	41 819	42 708	43 585	44 440	45 270						
Senior Officer														
P-5	Gross	52 718	54 003	55 261	56 511	57 778	59 023	60 276	61 521	62 775	64 016			
	Net D	39 290	40 112	40 912	41 687	42 472	43 244	44 021	44 793	45 571	46 340			
	Net S	36 282	37 019	37 736	38 436	39 146	39 843	40 545	41 242	41 944	42 639			
First Officer														
P-4	Gross	42 356	43 575	44 795	46 038	47 313	48 518	49 718	50 918	52 178	53 455	54 686	55 901	
	Net D	32 605	33 409	34 215	35 014	35 830	36 602	37 369	38 137	38 944	39 761	40 549	41 308	
	Net S	30 282	31 009	31 738	32 455	33 185	33 876	34 563	35 251	35 973	36 705	37 410	38 095	
Second Officer														
P-3	Gross	34 329	35 480	36 625	37 736	38 877	40 040	41 202	42 340	43 377	44 398	45 448	46 500	47 573
	Net D	27 294	28 067	28 822	29 556	30 309	31 077	31 843	32 594	33 279	33 953	34 637	35 310	35 997
	Net S	25 475	26 177	26 860	27 523	28 205	28 899	29 593	30 272	30 891	31 501	32 117	32 719	33 334
Associate Officer														
P-2	Gross	27 608	28 533	29 451	30 382	31 337	32 284	33 239	34 181	35 136	36 117	37 082		
	Net D	22 675	23 323	23 965	24 610	25 259	25 903	26 553	27 193	27 840	28 487	29 124		
	Net S	21 259	21 853	22 443	23 031	23 623	24 209	24 800	25 383	25 971	26 557	27 133		
Assistant Officer														
P-1	Gross	20 953	21 816	22 690	23 542	24 408	25 282	26 192	27 056	27 905	28 725			
	Net D	17 936	18 557	19 187	19 800	20 424	21 047	21 684	22 289	22 883	23 458			
	Net S	16 906	17 477	18 056	18 620	19 193	19 766	20 350	20 905	21 450	21 976			

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.
S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

41/208. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/246 of 18 December 1984 and 40/245 of 18 December 1985, in which it requested the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to review the methodology for the determination of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of pensionable remuneration and for the adjustment of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1986 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[52] chapter II of the report of the International Civil Service Commission[48] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[53]

Recognizing the importance of encouraging a trend towards actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

I

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Bearing in mind chapter II of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[48] section III.C of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board[52] and section B of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[53]

Convinced that the establishment of clearly defined criteria for the determination of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories and the introduction of a new scale based on such criteria would contribute to a period of stability, which is essential for the common system,

Further convinced that in order to achieve this goal full co-operation between the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and adequate reflection of the views of all parties concerned are necessary,

Recognizing that there is a need, within the framework of the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission, to take into account the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,

Having examined the ratios of pension benefits to final net remuneration and the levels of pension benefits, on a gross and net basis, for United Nations officials and officials of the comparator service,

Taking into account the following elements relating to the structure of a scale of pensionable remuneration for the common system:

(*a*) The introduction of a new scale of pensionable remuneration should not, except for the transitional measures, have any significant adverse actuarial impact on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

(*b*) The scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories should be determined in relation to pension benefits earned after twenty-five years of service and should take into account:

(i) Income replacement ratios of net pension benefits (calculated as gross pension minus staff assessment) to net remuneration for United Nations officials in New York at different grades and steps;

(ii) Income replacement ratios of gross pension benefits to net remuneration for United Nations officials in New York at different grades and steps;

(*c*) The scale should not create distortions upon promotion;

(*d*) Pensionable remuneration for the Under-Secretary-General level should continue to be higher than that for the Assistant Secretary-General level,

1. *Approves*, for implementation with effect from 1 April 1987 for all participants in the Professional and higher categories in the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the scale of pensionable remuneration that is set out in the appendix to the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Approves* the procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews, as described in paragraph 40 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission;[48]

3. *Approves* the transitional measures in respect of final average remuneration as recommended in section III.C.5 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;[52]

4. *Amends* accordingly, with effect from 1 April 1987, article 54 (*b*) and supplementary article C of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, without retroactive effect;

5. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to monitor regularly the pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the United States federal civil service employees in comparable grades, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as appropriate;

6. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to undertake, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a further comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews and to present its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

II

OTHER PENSION MATTERS

Bearing in mind the views expressed in the Fifth Committee on lump-sum commutation,

1. *Takes note* of section III.D.1 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with respect to the method of calculating the lump-sum commutation of benefits, including the recommendation on the imposition of a limit on the amount that may be received by a participant through the commutation of a portion of his periodic benefit, and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 17 and 18 of its report;[53]

2. *Approves* with effect from 1 April 1987 and without retroactive effect:

[52] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/41/9).
[53] A/41/790.

(*a*) The amendment to article 28 (*g*) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, together with any required consequential renumbering of paragraphs and cross-references in the Regulations;

(*b*) A new supplementary article D, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Takes note* of section III.D.2 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on inequalities of benefits caused by different dates of separation and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 19 of its report[53] and requests the Board to keep the situation under review;

4. *Takes note* of section III.D.3 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with respect to the review of the two-track pension adjustment system, and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 20 of its report,[53] and requests the Board to continue to monitor the two-track pension adjustment system;

5. *Takes note* of section III.F of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in this regard, as contained in paragraph 23 of its report,[53] and approves, with effect from 1 April 1987, and without retroactive effect, the changes in paragraphs 14 to 16 of the pension adjustment system[54] as set out in paragraph 103 of the report of the Board;[52]

6. *Defers* until its forty-second session further consideration of the question of the increase in the rate of contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to continue studying measures designed to improve the actuarial situation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

III

Composition of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

Recalling its request contained in section III of its resolution 40/245,

Takes note of the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of the review of the size and composition of the Board and in this context requests the Board to include in its report its views on observer participation and related costs;

IV

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;

V

Administrative expenses

1. *Approves* additional expenses of $900,000 (net) for the biennium 1986-1987, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, for the administration of the Fund;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to continue reporting on the fees paid to the institutional advisers;

VI

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.[55]

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ANNEX

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 28

RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Replace paragraph (g) by the following text:

"(*g*) A benefit payable at the standard annual rate may be commuted by the participant into a lump sum subject to the following limitations and to supplementary article D, where applicable:

"(i) If the rate is 300 dollars or more, the amount of the lump sum may not exceed the smaller of:

"*a*. The actuarial equivalent of one third of the benefit; or

"*b*. The actuarial equivalent of one third of the benefit that would be payable to a participant retiring at age 60, on the same date as the participant, after 35 years of contributory service, with a final average remuneration equal to the pensionable remuneration on that date for the top step of level P-5 on the scale of pensionable remuneration appended to article 54;

"(ii) Nevertheless, if the amount calculated under (i) above is less than the amount of the participant's own contributions, then the benefit may be commuted to the extent of the latter amount."

Article 54

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION

Replace paragraph (*b*) by the following text:

"(*b*) In the case of participants in the Professional and higher categories, the pensionable remuneration effective 1 April 1987 shall be that set out in the appendix hereto. Thereafter, the scale of pensionable remuneration for such participants shall be adjusted as from the same date that the net remuneration amounts of officials in the Professional and higher categories in New York are adjusted. Such adjustment of the pensionable remuneration shall be by a uniform percentage equal to the weighted average percentage variation in the net remuneration amounts, as determined by the International Civil Service Commission, multiplied by 1.22."

[54] United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: pension adjustment system (JSPB/G.12)

[55] A/C.5/41/1

Supplementary article C

Replace the title and paragraph (*a*) by the following:

"TRANSITIONAL MEASURES IN RESPECT OF FINAL AVERAGE REMUNERATION

"(*a*) Effective 1 April 1987, notwithstanding the provisions of article 1 (*h*), the final average remuneration of a participant in the Professional or higher categories who was in contributory service on 31 March 1987, who had at least 36 completed calendar months of such service as at that date and whose pensionable remuneration was lowered by the scale of pensionable remuneration effective 1 April 1987, shall be calculated under both article 1 (*h*) and paragraph (*b*) of this article, with the participant being entitled to that method of calculation that results in the higher benefit at the standard annual rate."

Add the following supplementary article:

"*Supplementary article D*

"TRANSITIONAL MEASURES IN RESPECT OF LUMP-SUM COMMUTATION

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 28 (g), a participant in contributory service on 31 March 1987 may commute a retirement benefit payable to him into a lump sum to the extent of the greater of:

"(*a*) The amount calculated under article 28 (g); or

"(*b*) (i) If his age on 31 March 1987 is less than 55, the actuarial equivalent of one third of the benefit that would have been payable to him had he retired on 31 March 1987 and had been aged 60 on that date; and

(ii) If his age on 31 March 1987 is 55 or more, the actuarial equivalent of one third of the benefit that would have been payable to him had he retired on 31 March 1987 and had attained on that date the age at his actual date of separation."

APPENDIX

Scale of pensionable remuneration for contribution and benefit purposes
Professional and higher categories

(In United States dollars)

(Effective 1 April 1987)

Level	Steps												
	I	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*
Under-Secretary-General USG	106 100												
Assistant Secretary-General ASG	98 100												
Director D-2	81 800	83 900	85 900	88 000									
Principal Officer D-1	71 400	73 200	75 000	76 800	78 600	80 400	82 100						
Senior Officer P-5	64 300	65 800	67 200	68 600	70 100	71 400	72 900	74 300	75 800	77 200			
First Officer P-4	52 100	53 600	55 100	56 500	58 100	59 500	60 900	62 200	63 700	65 300	66 800	68 300	
Second Officer P-3	42 600	44 100	45 500	46 800	48 200	49 600	51 100	52 500	53 600	55 000	56 300	57 500	58 800
Associate Officer P-2	34 500	35 700	36 800	38 000	39 200	40 300	41 500	42 600	43 900	45 100	46 300		
Assistant Officer P-1	27 100	28 100	29 000	29 900	30 900	31 800	32 900	34 000	35 100	36 100			

41/209. Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

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;[56]

II

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1987 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Approves the 1987 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre, amounting to $6,922,200, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[57]

III

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR LOCALLY-RECRUITED STAFF IN THE GENERAL SERVICE AND RELATED CATEGORIES AT DESIGNATED DUTY STATIONS

Approves the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General in his report on health insurance coverage for locally-recruited staff in the General Service and related categories at designated duty stations;[58]

IV

HIRING AND USE OF CONSULTANT SERVICES; USE OF EXPERTS, CONSULTANTS AND PARTICIPANTS IN *AD HOC* EXPERT GROUPS; AND STANDARDS OF ACCOMMODATION FOR AIR TRAVEL

Decides to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on the hiring and use of consultant services,[59] the use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups[60] and standards of accommodation for air travel;[61]

V

NEWS SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Approves the continuation in 1987 of the News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs;

VI

LOAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Decides that the amount of the special appropriation made by the General Assembly at its fortieth session to finance a loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization[62] shall be adjusted to reflect actual requirements ($16 million), on the understanding that income from the repayment of the loan to that organization would be credited to income section 2 (General income) only in 1988 and on the understanding that, should its financial situation improve to such an extent that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization finds it possible to repay the loan in 1987, the Secretary-General would so inform the General Assembly and would reflect the repayment in the final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987;

VII

CONFERENCE SERVICES AT VIENNA

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on conference services at Vienna[63] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[64]

2. *Decides* that the additional requirements in this respect, if any, should be reflected in the final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

VIII

JUDGEMENT NO. 370 OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL RELATED TO THE SUSPENSION OF CLASS 12 POST ADJUSTMENT IN NEW YORK

Approves the proposal of the Secretary-General[65] to charge the additional expenditures resulting from Judgement No. 370 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal against the overall balance of appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985 to be retained as a result of the suspension of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

IX

JOB CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL SERVICE AND RELATED CATEGORIES

Approves the proposals of the Secretary-General relating to the job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York[66] and in Geneva;[67]

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[56] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/41/7 and Add.1-11), document No. A/41/7.
[57] A/C.5/41/7.
[58] A/C.5/41/17.
[59] A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1.
[60] A/C.5/40/40 and A/C.5/41/16.
[61] A/C.5/41/19.
[62] See resolution 40/253 A, para. 6.
[63] A/C.5/41/37.
[64] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/41/7 and Add.1-11) document No. A/41/7/Add.9.
[65] See A/C.5/41/35, para. 9.
[66] See A/C.5/41/30.
[67] See A/C.5/41/34.

X

SALARY AND RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND SALARY AND PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION OF 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,[68]

1. *Concurs* with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the gross salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its report;

2. *Also concurs* with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the gross salary and 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 6 and 8 of its report;

3. *Approves* the amendment to annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 April 1987, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Amendment to annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

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 119,429.

41/210. Limitation of damages in respect of acts occurring within the Headquarters district

The General Assembly

Adopts, within the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 481 (V) of 12 December 1950, and for the purpose of placing reasonable limits on the amount of compensation or damages payable by the United Nations in respect of acts or omissions occurring within the Headquarters district, the following regulation:

1. In any tort action or in respect of any tort claim by any person against the United Nations or against any person, including a corporation, acting on behalf of the United Nations, to the extent that the United Nations may be required to indemnify such person, whether such person is a member of its staff, an expert or a contractor, arising out of any act or omission, whether accidental or otherwise, in the Headquarters district, no person shall be entitled to:

(*a*) Compensation or damages for economic loss, as defined herein, in excess of:

(i) The limits prescribed for death, injury or illness in the Rules Governing Compensation to Members of Commissions, Committees or Similar Bodies in the Event of Death, Injury or Illness Attributable to Service with the United Nations applied *mutatis mutandis*;

(ii) Reasonable amounts for damaged, destroyed or lost property;

(*b*) Compensation or damages in excess of $100,000 for any non-economic loss;

(*c*) Any punitive or moral damages.

2. As used in this regulation:

(*a*) "Economic loss" means the reasonable cost of repairing or replacing property, and, in respect of death, injury or illness, any reasonable past, present and estimated future:

(i) Health care expenses;

(ii) Rehabilitation expenses;

(iii) Loss of earnings;

(iv) Loss of financial support;

(v) Cost of homemaker services;

(vi) Transportation expenses;

(vii) Burial expenses;

(viii) Legal expenses.

(*b*) "Headquarters district" means the district by that name as defined in section 1 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947.

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[68] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/41/7 and Add.1-11), document No. A/41/7/Add.11.

41/211. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

A

REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987 the amount of $US 1,663,341,500 appropriated by its resolution 40/253 A of 18 December 1985 shall be increased by $US 48,459,700 as follows:

Section	*Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)	
PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	45 090 200	1 058 700	46 148 900
TOTAL, PART I	45 090 200	1 058 700	46 148 900
PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	83 786 600	583 400	84 370 000
2B. Disarmament affairs activities	9 853 500	401 900	10 255 400
TOTAL, PART II	93 640 100	985 300	94 625 400
PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	25 606 800	5 070 900	30 677 700
TOTAL, PART III	25 606 800	5 070 900	30 677 700
PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 526 100	140 300	2 666 400
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 814 000	(600)	3 813 400
5B. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 230 300	(5 500)	4 224 800
5C. Regional Commissions Liaison Office	665 100	3 200	668 300
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	54 160 700	1 622 800	55 783 500
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	20 218 300	393 000	20 611 300
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	4 387 700	17 600	4 405 300
9. Transnational corporations	10 078 000	100 700	10 178 700
10. Economic Commission for Europe	26 767 900	4 174 600	30 942 500
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	34 818 400	22 000	34 840 400
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	45 293 700	(6 009 500)	39 284 200
13. Economic Commission for Africa	48 166 300	(2 103 000)	46 063 300
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	33 707 500	(984 600)	32 722 900
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	60 135 300	9 142 800	69 278 100
16. International Trade Centre	8 041 300	2 722 700	10 764 000
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10 142 400	(25 300)	10 117 100
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 610 400	(245 500)	8 364 900
20. International drug control	6 291 200	866 900	7 158 100
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34 485 200	2 216 200	36 701 400
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	5 708 300	710 000	6 418 300
23. Human rights	11 675 400	2 402 700	14 078 100
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	29 277 200	(951 300)	28 325 900
TOTAL, PART IV	463 200 700	14 210 200	477 410 900

	Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appropriation
PART V. *International justice and law*			
25. International Court of Justice	10 500 800	984 800	11 485 600
26. Legal activities	15 896 500	385 600	16 282 100
TOTAL, PART V	26 397 300	1 370 400	27 767 700
PART VI. *Public information*			
27. Public information	75 668 900	513 800	76 182 700
TOTAL, PART VI	75 668 900	513 800	76 182 700
PART VII. *Common support services*			
28. Administration and management	321 993 400	16 789 500	338 782 900
29. Conference and library services	288 823 600	21 939 900	310 763 500
TOTAL, PART VII	610 817 000	38 729 400	649 546 400
PART VIII. *Special expenses*			
30. United Nations bond issue	16 758 600	—	16 758 600
TOTAL, PART VIII	16 758 600	—	16 758 600
PART IX. *Staff assessment*			
31. Staff assessment	275 416 800	(14 157 000)	261 259 800
TOTAL, PART IX	275 416 800	(14 157 000)	261 259 800
PART X. *Capital expenditures*			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	30 145 100	678 000	30 823 100
TOTAL, PART X	30 145 100	678 000	30 823 100
PART XI. *Special grants*			
33. Grant to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	600 000	—	600 000
TOTAL, PART XI	600 000	—	600 000
GRAND TOTAL	1 663 341 500	48 459 700	1 711 801 200

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B

REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987 the estimates of income of $US 317,465,600 approved by its resolution 40/253 B of 18 December 1985 shall be decreased by $US 12,720,500 as follows:

Income section	Amount approved by resolution 40/253 B	Increase or (decrease)	Revised estimates
		(United States dollars)	
PART I. *Income from staff assessment*			
1. Income from staff assessment	279 485 500	(14 358 800)	265 126 700
TOTAL, PART I	279 485 500	(14 358 800)	265 126 700
PART II. *Other income*			
2. General income	28 570 000	3 363 400	31 933 400
3. Revenue-producing activities	9 410 100	(1 725 100)	7 685 000
TOTAL, PART II	37 980 100	1 638 300	39 618 400
GRAND TOTAL	317 465 600	(12 720 500)	304 745 100

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C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1987:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of $US 872,130,450, consisting of $US 831,670,750, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1986-1987 by General Assembly resolution 40/253 A of 18 December 1985, plus $US 48,459,700, being the increase in appropriations approved during the forty-first session by resolution A above, less $US 8,000,000, being the reduction resulting from the adjustment, approved under section VI of General Assembly resolution 41/209 of 11 December 1986, to the special appropriation made by the Assembly at its fortieth session to finance a loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) $20,628,350, consisting of $18,990,050, being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1986-1987 by resolution 40/253 B of 18 December 1985 plus $1,638,300, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment income approved by resolution B above;

(*b*) $851,502,100, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/248 of 18 December 1985 on the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

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 126,965,358, consisting of:

(*a*) $139,742,750, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by resolution 40/253 B;

(*b*) Less $14,358,800, being the estimated decrease in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(*c*) Plus $1,581,408, being the increase in actual income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1984-1985, approved by General Assembly resolution 40/239 B of 18 December 1985.

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IX. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE[1]

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41/83	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/41/894)	132	3 December 1986	264
41/84	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/41/895)	133	3 December 1986	265
41/85	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/41/898)	136	3 December 1986	265

41/71. 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, 37/104 of 16 December 1982 and 39/76 of 13 December 1984,

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,[2]

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,[3]

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, of 14 March 1975,[4] regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the 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] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. X.B.8.

[2] A/41/534.

[3] 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.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 207.

Noting that many States have recognized those national liberation movements and have granted them facilities, privileges and immunities in their countries,

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-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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41/72. 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, 37/116 of 16 December 1982 and 39/77 of 13 December 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[5] on the status of the Protocols Additional[6] 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 consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law,

Particularly mindful of the need to protect the civilian population, especially women and children, against the effects of hostilities, and of the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and civil defence organizations in this respect,

Noting 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. *Notes with appreciation* the virtually universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949;[7]

2. *Notes*, however, the fact that so far a lesser number of States have become parties to the two additional Protocols;

3. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

4. *Calls upon* all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third 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".

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41/73. 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 also 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, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984 and 40/67 of 11 December 1985, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

Reiterating the importance of the analytical study submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session

[5] A/41/535.
[6] A/32/144, annexes I and II.
[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[8]

1. *Urges* Member States that have not done so to submit their views and comments with respect to the analytical study;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(*b*) To include the proposals received in accordance with subparagraph (*a*) above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Recommends* that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the General Assembly at its forty-second session, with a view to making a final decision after taking into account the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

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41/74. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The General Assembly,

Having considered 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 resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984 and 40/68 of 11 December 1985,

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 States exclusively by peaceful means and to avoid any military actions 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,

Noting with satisfaction that the consideration by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization of the proposal on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations[9] had constituted a positive step and revealed the existence of some elements on which general agreement may well be possible and that this should enable further progress on the proposal,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,[10]

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 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 1987, 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 working paper on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations[11] with the aim of submitting conclusions thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;

(*b*) To examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;[12]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, 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[13] and in the Special Committee,[14] and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1987 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* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-second session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

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[8] A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 33* (A/41/33), sect. II.A.

[10] *Ibid.*, sect. II.B.

[11] A/AC.182/L.47.

[12] A/AC.182/L.46.

[13] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee*, 15th to 21st, 47th and 48th meetings and corrigendum.

[14] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 33* (A/41/33), sect. II.

41/75. 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,

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,[15]

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 early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter V of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session,[16] in particular paragraph 185 of the report, containing the conclusions of its discussions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,[17]

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at the current session,[18]

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Invites* 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-eighth session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 185 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session, taking into account the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (*c*) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;[19]

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 2 above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

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41/76. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/9 of 8 November 1976, 32/150 of 19 December 1977, 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, 38/133 of 19 December 1983, 39/81 of 13 December 1984 and 40/70 of 11 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of the session it held in 1986,[20]

Taking into account that the Special Committee has not completed its work,

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,

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 complete a draft declaration on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, including, as appropriate, recommendations on the peaceful settlement of disputes;

3. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall hold its session from 9 to 27 March 1987 and informal consultations at the appropriate time to enable the work to be completed;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it has significance for the outcome of its work;

5. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

7. *Invites* the Special Committee to submit its final report containing a draft declaration to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations".

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[15] *Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/2693), para. 54.
[16] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/41/10).
[17] A/41/537 and Add.1 and 2.
[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee*, 27th to 34th, 36th to 44th, 49th and 50th meetings and corrigendum.
[19] *Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/38/10).
[20] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/41/41).

41/77. 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 nineteenth session,[21]

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 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 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 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 nineteenth session;

2. *Commends* the Commission for the progress made in its work and for having reached decisions by consensus;

3. *Notes* the progress made by the Commission at its nineteenth session in the preparation of a draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes,[22] and, in this connection:

(*a*) Takes note of the need to minimize the financial costs of adopting the Convention without sacrificing its quality or international acceptability;

(*b*) Requests the Commission to complete its work on the draft Convention during its twentieth session;

(*c*) Decides to consider the draft Convention during its forty-second session, with a view to its adoption or other appropriate action;

4. *Calls upon* the Commission 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;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work carried out by the Working Group on the New International Economic Order on a legal guide on the drawing up of international contracts for construction of industrial works, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the preparation of the legal guide;[23]

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission to commence work on the subject of international procurement as a matter of priority;

7. *Notes with particular satisfaction* the completion by the Commission of the Legal Guide on Electronic Funds Transfers and welcomes its decisions to authorize the Secretary-General to publish the Legal Guide as a product of the work of the Secretariat, in all official languages of the United Nations, and to undertake work on the formulation of model legal rules on electronic funds transfers;[24]

8. *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, through its secretariat, 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;

9. *Reaffirms also* the importance, in particular for 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 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 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;

10. *Stresses* the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law;

11. *Recommends* that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* for the important role played by 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 structuring and implementation of the work programme of the Commission.

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[21] *Ibid., Supplement No. 17* (A/41/17).
[22] *Ibid.*, annex I.
[23] *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. A.
[24] *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. B.

41/78. 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,[25]

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,

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,

Deeply concerned at the continued large number of failures to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and at the serious threat presented by such violations to the maintenance of normal and peaceful international relations, which are necessary for co-operation among States,

Alarmed by the increase of acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

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,

Emphasizing 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,

Noting that, in spite of the call by the General Assembly at its previous sessions, not all States have yet become parties to the relevant conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Having considered the survey,[26] prepared by the Secretary-General, of the operation of the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 40/73 of 11 December 1985,

Noting the suggestions made in the survey for strengthening those procedures,

Convinced that the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions, as well as in the survey of the Secretary-General, 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, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

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 organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

5. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any 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, and, in accordance with national law and international treaties, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrate such acts;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *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, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

(*b*) The States in which the violation took place —and, to the extent possible, 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 out-

[25] A/41/547 and Add.1-4

[26] A/41/547, annex

come of the proceedings against the offender, and on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 9 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

(*b*) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to paragraph 9 (*a*) above;

(*c*) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred and have been reported, if no follow-up report has been made pursuant to paragraph 9 (*b*) above by such States within a reasonable period of time;

(*d*) To send, in due time before the issuance of his yearly report on the present item, a circular note to all States requesting them to indicate whether they have any such violations, as referred to in paragraph 9 (*a*) above, to report for the preceding twelve months;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare guidelines embodying the relevant questions that States may wish to consider when reporting; the guidelines shall be circulated to all States with a view to strengthening the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above;

12. *Also 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;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report containing:

(*a*) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 7 above;

(*b*) The reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 12 above;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session any views he may wish to express on the matters referred to in paragraphs 11 and 13 above;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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".

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41/79. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the development of diplomatic relations in accordance with norms of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations is an important factor in building confidence, developing co-operation among States and strengthening international peace and security,

Convinced that the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961[27] has been widely recognized as the most authoritative and universal of the international treaties codifying the norms of international law governing diplomatic relations,

Confirming the importance it attaches to the strict compliance by States with their obligations under the Convention,

Concerned, at the same time, at still persistent cases of non-compliance with obligations under the Convention,

Expressing particular concern at the terrorist acts committed against diplomatic missions and representatives and at infringements of their inviolability,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Convention, without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations has played, for over twenty-five years, and will continue to play an essential role in promoting co-operation and understanding among States, in creating normal conditions for the activities of diplomatic missions and representatives and in the progressive development of international law in this field;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that at present one hundred and forty-nine States are parties to the Convention;

3. *Recommends* to States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to consider doing so at an early date;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the process of codification and progressive development of international law in the field of diplomatic relations;

5. *Calls upon* all States to observe strictly the provisions of the Convention in order to create an appropriate atmosphere essential for the normal discharge by diplomatic missions of their functions;

6. *Urges* all States to take effective action at national and international levels to suppress terrorist and other acts of violence against diplomatic missions and representatives, to prosecute without delay the perpetrators of such acts and, in accordance with the Convention, to avoid abuses of diplomatic privileges and immunities.

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41/80. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

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,[28]

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

[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

[28] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

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 40/74 of 11 December 1985, by which it decided to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and to hold the sixth session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee for four weeks in 1986,

Bearing in mind its decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations,[29] on the basis of which the *Ad Hoc* Committee did not hold its sixth session in 1986,

Taking into account the statement made by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee on 28 October 1986[30] and the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of the item at the current session,[31]

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 progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its previous sessions,

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. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries to enable it to continue its work on the drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries;

2. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter V of its report on its fifth session,[32] 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;

3. *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 fortieth[33] and forty-first[31] sessions of the General Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

4. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall hold its sixth session for a period of three weeks, from 19 January to 6 February 1987;

5. *Also 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 provide, on a priority basis, the *Ad Hoc* Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require to hold its sixth session in 1987;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to make every effort to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly and to proceed with all deliberate speed with the drafting of a convention;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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".

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41/81. Report of the International Law Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session,[16]

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 Nations[28] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that 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-eighth 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 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 250 to 261 of its report;[16]

5. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To consider thoroughly

[29] A/40/1102 and Corr.1-3, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-7.

[30] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee*, 25th meeting and corrigendum, paras. 1 and 2.

[31] *Ibid.*, 25th, 26th, 46th and 47th meetings and corrigendum.

[32] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 43* (A/40/43).

[33] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Sixth Committee*, 13th to 17th, 44th and 48th meetings.

(i) The planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind the possibility of staggering the consideration of some topics;

(*b*) To indicate in its annual report those subjects and issues on which views expressed by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

6. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its sessions, as presented in paragraph 252 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work of codification and progressive development of international law and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions[34] be maintained;

7. *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 summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

8. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing 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;

9. *Further urges* Governments to give full attention to the request of the International Law Commission, transmitted through the Secretary-General, for comments and observations on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property[35] and on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier,[36] adopted on first reading by the Commission;

10. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

11. *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, and appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars;

12. *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 forty-first session of the General Assembly[37] and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

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[34] See resolution 3315 (XXIX), para. 5.

[35] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/41/10), chap. II, sect. D.

[36] *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. D.

[37] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee*, 27th to 34th, 36th to 44th and 51st meetings and corrigendum.

41/82. 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,[38]

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[39]

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,

Considering the issues raised by certain States Members of the United Nations in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 87 of its report;[38]

2. *Strongly condemns* any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel;

3. *Urges* the host country to take all necessary measures without delay to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or infringements of the inviolability of their property, in order to ensure the existence and functioning of all missions, 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;

4. *Urges* the host country and the Member States that raised the issues in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions to follow the path of consultations with a view to reaching solutions to this matter, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;[40]

5. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, expresses concern about a negative public image and, therefore, urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

[38] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/41/26).

[39] Resolution 22 A (I).

[40] Resolution 169 (II).

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, violence and harassment against the missions and their personnel, as well as the need for any pertinent legislation adopted by the host country to be in accord with the Agreement and its other relevant obligations;

7. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the question of the composition of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

8. *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;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

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41/83. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling 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 relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[41]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[42] thirty-ninth,[43] fortieth[44] and forty-first[45] 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 1986,[46]

Concerned that the Special Committee, since its establishment, has not yet submitted any conclusions to the General Assembly on the question of the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the basis of the working paper[47] on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,[12]

Recognizing the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of the work of the Special Committee towards the fulfilment of its task, especially as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work,

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 hold its next session from 9 to 27 February 1987;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee at its session in 1987:

(*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, and to work with the aim of submitting its conclusions to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 5 below, and in doing so:

(i) To concentrate its efforts on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, on the basis of the working paper[47] and on any other proposals specific to this question, with a view to completing its consideration thereof and elaborating appropriate conclusions thereon for submission to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

(ii) To continue its consideration of the proposal contained in the working paper[48] on the role of Member States and of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 41/74 of 3 December 1986;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

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;

7. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 41/74;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second 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".

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[41] 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, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984 and 40/78 of 11 December 1985.

[42] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[43] *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[44] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[45] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[46] *Ibid., Supplement No. 33* (A/41/33).

[47] A/AC.182/L.38/Rev.2.

[48] A/AC.182/L.48.

41/84. 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, 38/126 of 19 December 1983 and 39/78 of 13 December 1984, as well as its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that, for various 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 advances that have 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 papers concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, 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 it,[49] the views expressed by States on this subject and the reports of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee,[50]

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 United Nations as embodied in the Charter 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 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. *Takes note* of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness,[51] which functioned within the Sixth Committee during the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* to continue and complete at its forty-second session, on the basis of the present resolution and the report of the Sub-Committee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

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41/85. 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 resolutions 36/167 of 16 December 1981, 37/115 of 16 December 1982, 38/142 of 19 December 1983 and 39/89 of 13 December 1984, and its decision 40/422 of 11 December 1985,

Taking note of 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, as submitted by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 1979/28 of 9 May 1979,

Taking note with appreciation of the work done on this question in the Third and Sixth Committees, as well as the efforts made by Member States representing different legal systems, during the consultations held at Headquarters from 16 to 27 September 1985 and early in the forty-first session, to join in the common endeavour of completing the work on the draft Declaration,

Adopts the 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 text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

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 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[52] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[53] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[53] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[54] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[55]

[49] See A/36/376 and Add.1, A/37/476, A/38/336 and Add.1 and A/40/450 and Add.1 and 2.
[50] A/C.6/40/L.28 and Corr.1 and A/C.6/41/L.14.
[51] A/C.6/41/L.14.
[52] Resolution 217 A (III).
[53] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[54] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[55] Resolution 34/180, annex.

Recalling also the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which it proclaimed by its resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Reaffirming principle 6 of that Declaration, which states that the child shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents and, in any case, in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security,

Concerned at the large number of children who are abandoned or become orphans owing to violence, internal disturbance, armed conflicts, natural disasters, economic crises or social problems,

Bearing in mind that in all foster placement and adoption procedures the best interests of the child should be the paramount consideration,

Recognizing that under the principal legal systems of the world, various valuable alternative institutions exist, such as the Kafala of Islamic Law, which provide substitute care to children who cannot be cared for by their own parents,

Recognizing further that only where a particular institution is recognized and regulated by the domestic law of a State would the provisions of this Declaration relating to that institution be relevant and that such provisions would in no way affect the existing alternative institutions in other legal systems,

Conscious of the need to proclaim universal principles to be taken into account in cases where procedures are instituted relating to foster placement or adoption of a child, either nationally or internationally,

Bearing in mind, however, that the principles set forth hereunder do not impose on States such legal institutions as foster placement or adoption,

Proclaims the following principles:

A. General family and child welfare

Article 1

Every State should give a high priority to family and child welfare.

Article 2

Child welfare depends upon good family welfare.

Article 3

The first priority for a child is to be cared for by his or her own parents.

Article 4

When care by the child's own parents is unavailable or inappropriate, care by relatives of the child's parents, by another substitute or foster or adoptive—family or, if necessary, by an appropriate institution should be considered.

Article 5

In all matters relating to the placement of a child outside the care of the child's own parents, the best interests of the child, particularly his or her need for affection and right to security and continuing care, should be the paramount consideration.

Article 6

Persons responsible for foster placement or adoption procedures should have professional or other appropriate training.

Article 7

Governments should determine the adequacy of their national child welfare services and consider appropriate actions.

Article 8

The child should at all times have a name, a nationality and a legal representative. The child should not, as a result of foster placement, adoption or any alternative régime, be deprived of his or her name, nationality or legal representative unless the child thereby acquires a new name, nationality or legal representative.

Article 9

The need of a foster or an adopted child to know about his or her background should be recognized by persons responsible for the child's care, unless this is contrary to the child's best interests.

B. Foster placement

Article 10

Foster placement of children should be regulated by law.

Article 11

Foster family care, though temporary in nature, may continue, if necessary, until adulthood but should not preclude either prior return to the child's own parents or adoption.

Article 12

In all matters of foster family care, the prospective foster parents and, as appropriate, the child and his or her own parents should be properly involved. A competent authority or agency should be responsible for supervision to ensure the welfare of the child.

C. Adoption

Article 13

The primary aim of adoption is to provide the child who cannot be cared for by his or her own parents with a permanent family.

Article 14

In considering possible adoption placements, persons responsible for them should select the most appropriate environment for the child.

Article 15

Sufficient time and adequate counselling should be given to the child's own parents, the prospective adoptive parents and, as appropriate, the child in order to reach a decision on the child's future as early as possible.

Article 16

The relationship between the child to be adopted and the prospective adoptive parents should be observed by child welfare agencies or services prior to the adoption. Legislation should ensure that the child is recognized in law as a member of the adoptive family and enjoys all the rights pertinent thereto.

Article 17

If a child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the country of origin, intercountry adoption may be considered as an alternative means of providing the child with a family.

Article 18

Governments should establish policy, legislation and effective supervision for the protection of children involved in intercountry adoption. Intercountry adoption should, wherever possible, only be undertaken when such measures have been established in the States concerned.

Article 19

Policies should be established and laws enacted, where necessary, for the prohibition of abduction and of any other act for illicit placement of children.

Article 20

In intercountry adoption, placements should, as a rule, be made through competent authorities or agencies with application of safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in respect of national adoption. In no case should the placement result in improper financial gain for those involved in it.

Article 21

In intercountry adoption through persons acting as agents for prospective adoptive parents, special precautions should be taken in order to protect the child's legal and social interests.

Article 22

No intercountry adoption should be considered before it has been established that the child is legally free for adoption and that any pertinent documents necessary to complete the adoption, such as the consent of competent authorities, will become available. It must also be established that the child will be able to migrate and to join the prospective adoptive parents and may obtain their nationality.

Article 23

In intercountry adoption, as a rule, the legal validity of the adoption should be assured in each of the countries involved.

Article 24

Where the nationality of the child differs from that of the prospective adoptive parents, all due weight shall be given to both the law of the State of which the child is a national and the law of the State of which the prospective adoptive parents are nationals. In this connection due regard shall be given to the child's cultural and religious background and interests.

X. DECISIONS

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41/448	Joint Inspection Unit (A/41/856, para. 3; A/41/PV.99)	114	5 December 1986	293
41/461	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/41/948, para. 4; A/41/PV.101)	12	11 December 1986	293
41/462	Office of Ombudsman and streamlining of appeals procedures (A/41/950, para. 29; A/41/PV.101)	117	11 December 1986	293
41/463	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/41/950, para. 29; A/41/PV.101)	117	11 December 1986	293
41/464	Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/41/950, para. 29; A/41/PV.101)	117	11 December 1986	293
41/468	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (A/41/795; A/41/PV.102)	38	19 December 1986	293
	8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee			
41/418	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/41/896, para. 10; A/41/PV.95)	134	3 December 1986	293
41/419	Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences (A/41/897, para. 6; A/41/PV.95)	135	3 December 1986	293
41/420	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (A/41/899, para. 7; A/41/PV.95)	138	3 December 1986	294

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

41/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 16 September 1986, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: BAHAMAS, CHINA, FIJI, GHANA, NETHERLANDS, RWANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

41/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly[2]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 16 September 1986, 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. Humayun Rasheed CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh) President of the General Assembly.

41/303. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[2]

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 16 September 1986, 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: BENIN, BRAZIL, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CHINA, CYPRUS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FIJI, FRANCE, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALAYSIA, MOZAMBIQUE, OMAN, RWANDA, SIERRA LEONE, SOMALIA, SURINAME, SWEDEN, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

41/304. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees[2]

On 16 September 1986, 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.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 16 September 1986, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Siegfried ZACHMANN (German Democratic Republic),

Special Political Committee: Mr. Kwam KOUASSI (Togo),

Second Committee: Mr. Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL (Democratic Yemen),

Third Committee: Mr. Alphons C. M. HAMER (Netherlands),

Fourth Committee: Mr. James Victor GBEHO (Ghana),

Fifth Committee: Mr. Even FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba),

Sixth Committee: Mr. Laurel B. FRANCIS (Jamaica).

41/305. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 29 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[3] appointed the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 29 September 1986 and ending on 31 December 1988:

Mr. Ion Goriţă.

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[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.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/41/650, para. 4.

B

APPOINTMENT OF SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[4] appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Michel Brochard,

Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira,

Mr. Ma Longde,

Ms. Irmeli Mustonen,

Mr. Banbit Anthony Roy,

Mr. Yukio Takasu;

(*b*) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer.

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI (*Syrian Arab Republic*),** Mr. Michel BROCHARD (*France*),*** Mr. Even FONTAINE ORTIZ (*Cuba*),* Mr. Luiz Sergio GAMA FIGUEIRA (*Brazil*),*** Mr. Ion GORIŢĂ (*Romania*),** Mr. Ulrich KALBITZER (*Federal Republic of Germany*),* Mr. MA Longde (*China*),*** Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (*United Republic of Tanzania*),** Ms. Irmeli MUSTONEN (*Finland*),*** Mr. Richard NYGARD (*United States of America*),* Mr. Oluseye D. ODUYEMI (*Nigeria*),** Mr. Banbit A. ROY (*India*),*** Mr. Noureddine SEFIANI (*Morocco*),* Mr. Yukio TAKASU (*Japan*),*** Mr. Christopher R. THOMAS (*Trinidad and Tobago*)** and Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich VISLYKH (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

41/306. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 16 October 1986, 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 ARGENTINA, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, ITALY, JAPAN and ZAMBIA non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA, DENMARK, MADAGASCAR, THAILAND and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following Member States: ARGENTINA,** BULGARIA,* CHINA, CONGO,* FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,** GHANA,* ITALY,** JAPAN,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA* and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

41/307. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 16 October 1986, 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 BELIZE, BOLIVIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, DENMARK, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), NORWAY, OMAN, POLAND, RWANDA, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, the SUDAN, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY and ZAIRE for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office of ARGENTINA, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, FINLAND, GUYANA, INDONESIA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, POLAND, RWANDA, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, UGANDA, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAIRE.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA,** BANGLADESH,* BELGIUM,** BELIZE,*** BOLIVIA,*** BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,*** BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,** CANADA,***

[4] *Ibid.*, document A/41/650/Add.1, para. 8.

CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,* DENMARK,*** DJIBOUTI,** EGYPT,** FRANCE,* GABON,** GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,* GUINEA,* HAITI,* ICELAND,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** IRAQ,** ITALY,** JAMAICA,**, JAPAN,* MOROCCO,* MOZAMBIQUE,** NIGERIA,* NORWAY,*** OMAN,*** PAKISTAN,** PANAMA,** PERU,** PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,*** ROMANIA,* RWANDA,*** SENEGAL,* SIERRA LEONE,** SOMALIA,*** SPAIN,* SRI LANKA,*** SUDAN,*** SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,** TURKEY,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY,*** VENEZUELA,* ZAIRE*** and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

41/308. Election of the members of the International Law Commission

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 14 November 1986, the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 and the provisions of the statute of the International Law Commission annexed to that resolution, as amended by Assembly resolutions 1103 (XI) of 18 December 1956, 1647 (XVI) of 6 November 1961 and 36/39 of 18 November 1981, elected the following thirty-four persons members of the Commission for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:[5]

Mr. Bola Adesumbo AJIBOLA (Nigeria),
Mr. Hussain M. AL-BAHARNA (Bahrain),
Mr. Awn S. AL-KHASAWNEH (Jordan),
Mr. Riyadh Mahmoud Sami AL-QAYSI (Iraq),
Mr. Gaetano ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy),
Mr. Julio BARBOZA (Argentina),
Mr. Yuri G. BARSEGOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),
Mr. J. Alan BEESLEY (Canada),
Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA LOURIDI (Morocco),
Mr. Carlos CALERO RODRIGUES (Brazil),
Mr. Leonardo DÍAZ-GONZÁLEZ (Venezuela),
Mr. Gudmundur EIRÍKSSON (Iceland),
Mr. Laurel B. FRANCIS (Jamaica),
Mr. Boutros Boutros GHALI (Egypt),
Mr. Bernhard GRAEFRATH (German Democratic Republic),
Mr. Francis Mahon HAYES (Ireland),
Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama),
Mr. Andreas J. JACOVIDES (Cyprus),
Mr. Abdul G. KOROMA (Sierra Leone),
Mr. Ahmed MAHIOU (Algeria),
Mr. Stephen C. MCCAFFREY (United States of America),
Mr. Frank X. NJENGA (Kenya),
Mr. Motoo OGISO (Japan),
Mr. Stanislaw M. PAWLAK (Poland),
Mr. S. Rao PEMMARAJU (India),
Mr. Edilbert RAZAFINDRALAMBO (Madagascar),
Mr. Paul REUTER (France),
Mr. Emmanuel J. ROUCOUNAS (Greece),
Mr. César SEPÚLVEDA GUTIÉRREZ (Mexico),
Mr. SHI Jiuyong (China),
Mr. Luis SOLARI TUDELA (Peru),
Mr. Doudou THIAM (Senegal),
Mr. Christian TOMUSCHAT (Federal Republic of Germany),
Mr. Alexander YANKOV (Bulgaria).

[5] *Ibid.*, agenda item 17, documents A/41/762 and Add.1 and 2.

41/309. Appointment of three members of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations[6]

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of CUBA, ECUADOR and MEXICO 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 1987, to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of NICARAGUA, PANAMA and PERU.[7]

As a result, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: ARGENTINA, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CUBA, CYPRUS, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, GUINEA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, 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.

41/310. Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, in accordance with section I, paragraph 1, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, elected BRAZIL, BURUNDI, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GABON, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAPAN, MAURITANIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and ZAIRE members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, HAITI, JAPAN, KUWAIT, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, NORWAY, RWANDA, the SUDAN, TOGO, the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and ZAIRE.

As a result, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme is composed of the following States: ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,** BARBADOS,** BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,*** BULGARIA,* BURUNDI,*** CANADA,* CHILE,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CONGO,** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,** DENMARK,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** FRANCE,** GABON,*** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,*** GHANA,* GREECE,***, INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** IRAQ,*** JAMAICA,* JAPAN,*** JORDAN,* KENYA,* LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA,* MALTA,* MAURITANIA,*** MEXICO,* NETHERLANDS,** NIGER,* NIGERIA,** OMAN,* PANAMA,* PAPUA NEW GUINEA,** POLAND,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** SENEGAL,*** SRI LANKA,* SWAZILAND,** SWEDEN,*** SWITZERLAND,*** SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,** THAILAND,** 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,** ZAIRE*** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

41/311. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, 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, ARGENTINA, BURUNDI, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, HUNGARY, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, PAKISTAN, RWANDA, SWEDEN and TUNISIA members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BURUNDI, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, FINLAND, FRANCE, HUNGARY, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, MOROCCO and PAKISTAN.

As a result, the World Food Council is composed of the following States: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA,** ARGENTINA,*** AUSTRALIA,** BANGLADESH,** BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,* BURUNDI,*** CANADA,* CHINA,* COLOMBIA,*** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* CYPRUS,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** FRANCE,*** GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,**

[6] See also sect. IX, resolution 41/76.
[7] See A/41/932.
[8] Economic and Social Council decision 1986/150 of 22 May 1986. See also A/41/449, para. 2.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,** GUINEA,** HONDURAS,** HUNGARY,*** INDIA,*** ITALY,*** JAPAN,*** KENYA,* MALI,** MEXICO,* PAKISTAN,*** RWANDA,*** SOMALIA,** SRI LANKA,* SWEDEN,*** THAILAND,* TUNISIA,*** TURKEY,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and ZAMBIA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

41/312. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, 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, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHINA, INDONESIA, JAPAN and TUNISIA members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, CAMEROON, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN and LIBERIA.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is composed of the following Member States: ARGENTINA,** BANGLADESH,* BENIN,** BRAZIL,*** BURKINA FASO,*** BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,* CAMEROON,*** CHINA,*** FRANCE,** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,* INDONESIA,*** JAPAN,*** NETHERLANDS,* PERU,** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* TUNISIA,*** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** YUGOSLAVIA* and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

41/313. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[10] appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzangeya,
Mr. Carlos Antonio Bivero García,
Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph,
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni,
Mr. Dimitri Rallis,
Mr. Omar Sirry;

(*b*) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Feliks Nikolaevich Kovalev,
Mr. Miguel Marín Bosch.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Andrzej ABRASZEWSKI (*Poland*),** Mr. Amjad ALI (*Pakistan*),* Mr. BAGBENI ADEITO Nzangeya (*Zaire*),*** Mr. Ernesto BATTISTI (*Italy*),* Mr. Carlos Antonio BIVERO GARCÍA (*Venezuela*),*** Mr. John FOX (*United States of America*),** Mr. Lance L. E. JOSEPH (*Australia*),*** Mr. Elias M. C. KAZEMBE (*Zambia*),** Mr. Feliks Nikolaevich KOVALEV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),* Mr. Miguel Marín BOSCH (*Mexico*),* Mr. Atilio Norberto MOLTENI (*Argentina*),*** Mr. Yasuo NOGUCHI (*Japan*),** Mr. Dimitri RALLIS (*Greece*),*** Mr. Omar SIRRY (*Egypt*),*** Mr. Dominique SOUCHET (*France*),* Mr. WANG Liansheng (*China*),* Mr. Adnan YONIS (*Iraq*)** and Mr. Assen Iliev ZLATONOV (*Bulgaria*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

[9] Economic and Social Council decision 1986/150 of 22 May 1986. See also A/41/450, para. 4.
[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/41/907, para. 8.

41/314. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[11] appointed the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the PHILIPPINES as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1987.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows: Senior President of the Audit Office of FRANCE,** Auditor-General of GHANA* and Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the PHILIPPINES.***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1988.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1989.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1990.

41/315. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[12] confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. David Montagu,

Mr. Yves Oltramare,

Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe.

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. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (*Poland*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

41/316. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[13] appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman,

Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Samarendranath SEN (*India*),** President, Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey KEAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),*** Vice-President, Mr. Luis María DE POSADAS MONTERO (*Uruguay*),* Vice-President, Mr. Luis María DE POSADAS MONTERO (*Uruguay*),* Vice-President, Mr. Endre USTOR (*Hungary*),* Mr. Ahmed OSMAN (*Egypt*),** Mr. Roger PINTO (*France*),** and Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN (*United States of America*).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

41/317. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[14]

(*a*) Appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

[11] *Ibid.*, document A/41/908, para. 6.
[12] *Ibid.*, document A/41/909, para. 4.
[13] *Ibid.*, document A/41/910, para. 4.
[14] *Ibid.*, document A/41/947, para. 4.

(i) For a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei,

Mrs. Turkia Daddah,

Mr. Karel Houska,

Mr. André Xavier Pirson,

Mr. Carlos S. Vegega;

(ii) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987:

Mr. Ivan Pavlovich Aboimov,

Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel;

(*b*) Designated Mr. Richard M. Akwei as Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987;

(*c*) Designated Mr. Carlos S. Vegega as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987.

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. Ivan Pavlovich ABOIMOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),* Mr. Genichi AKATANI (*Japan*),** Mr. Amjad ALI (*Pakistan*),* Mr. Michel AUCHÈRE (*France*),** Mrs. Claudia COOLEY (*United States of America*),** Mrs. Turkia DADDAH (*Mauritania*),*** Mrs. Francesca Yetunde EMANUEL (*Nigeria*),* Mr. Karel HOUSKA (*Czechoslovakia*),*** Mr. Antônio Fonseca PIMENTEL (*Brazil*),** Mr. André Xavier PIRSON (*Belgium*),*** Mr. Omar SIRRY (*Egypt*),* Mr. Alexis STEPHANOU (*Greece*)** and Mr. M. A. VELLODI (*India*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

41/318. Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[15] appointed Mr. Ulrich KALBITZER as an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a term of office beginning on 1 February 1987 and ending on 31 December 1988.

41/319. Appointment of five members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, 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,[16] appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim,

Mr. Nasser Kaddour,

Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev,

Mr. Siegfried Schumm,

Mr. Norman Williams.

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows:[17] Mr. Alexander Sergeevich EFIMOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),* Mr. Enrique FERRER VIEYRA (*Argentina*),*** Mr. Alain GOURDON (*France*),*** Mr. Richard V. HENNES (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin IBRAHIM (*Egypt*),* Mr. Nasser KADDOUR (*Syrian Arab Republic*),* Mr. Ivan KOJIĆ (*Yugoslavia*),*** Mr. Kahono MARTOHADINEGORO (*Indonesia*),** Mr. Siegfried SCHUMM (*Federal Republic of Germany*),* Mr. Kabongo TUNSALA (*Zaire*)*** and Mr. Norman WILLIAMS (*Panama*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

[15] *Ibid.*, document A/41/911, para. 4.
[16] *Ibid.*, document A/41/942/Rev.1/Add.1, para. 2.
[17] This list gives the composition of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1986.

41/320. Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[18] appointed Mr. Bernt CARLSSON as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a six-month term of office beginning on 1 July 1987.

Mr. Brajesh Chandra MISHRA would continue to serve as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia up to 30 June 1987.

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[18] A/41/957.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

41/401. Organization of the forty-first session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first[19] and second[20] reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-first session.

41/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 36th and 52nd plenary meetings, on 20 September, 14 and 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first,[21] second,[22] third[23] and fourth[24] reports, adopted the agenda[25] and the allocation of agenda items[26] for the forty-first session.

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[27] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item of item 18 entitled "Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee".

41/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-first session

At its 3rd, 14th, 48th and 80th plenary meetings, on 20 and 29 September, 23 October and 21 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences[28] and of the General Committee,[29] decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-first session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Conferences;

(*d*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

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

(*f*) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(*g*) Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories;

(*h*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

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

41/404. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

At its 27th plenary meeting, on 7 October 1986, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session.

41/409. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.[30]

41/410. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.[31]

41/411. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.[32]

41/415. Report of the Security Council

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.[33]

41/465. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, V (sect. C), VI (sect. D), VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[34]

41/466. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, in the light of the statement of its President[35] and while recognizing that in some instances

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[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/41/250, paras. 2-19.
[20] *Ibid.*, document A/41/250/Add.1, paras. 2-9.
[21] *Ibid.*, document A/41/250, paras. 20-28.
[22] *Ibid.*, document A/41/250/Add.1, paras. 10 and 11.
[23] *Ibid.*, document A/41/250/Add.2, paras. 1 and 2.
[24] *Ibid.*, document A/41/250/Add.3, paras. 2 and 4.
[25] For the final text of the agenda (A/41/251 and Add.1-3), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p.v. A numerical listing of agenda items also appears at annex III to the present volume.
[26] For the final text of the allocation of agenda items (A/41/252 and Add.1-3), see sect. I.
[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/41/245, paras. 3 and 4.
[28] See A/41/595 and Add.1-3.
[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/41/250, para. 19.
[30] *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, document A/41/613 and Add.1.
[31] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).
[32] *Ibid., Supplement No. 4* (A/41/4).
[33] *Ibid., Supplement No. 2* (A/41/2).
[34] *Ibid., Supplement No. 3* (A/41/3).
[35] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 101st meeting.

this could modify, in part, decisions previously taken, agreed that the Secretary-General might proceed along the lines of the proposals contained in his report,[36] taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee.[37]

41/467. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development".

41/469. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council".

41/470. Suspension of the forty-first session

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of the forty-first session the following agenda items:

Item 38:	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;
Item 43:	Question of Cyprus;
Item 44:	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;
Item 45:	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq;
Item 62 (*d*):	Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
Item 140:	Current financial crisis of the United Nations;
Item 146:	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.

[36] A/41/901 and Add.1.
[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 140, document A/41/953.

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee*

41/421. Comprehensive programme of disarmament

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[38] having recalled its resolutions 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, 39/148 I of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 D of 16 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the comprehensive programme of disarmament; having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1986 session of the Conference,[39] which is an integral part of the report of the Conference; and having noted the recommendation contained therein that work on the elaboration of the programme should be resumed at the beginning of the 1987 session of the Conference for the purpose of completing it during the first part of that session and submitting a complete draft of the programme to the Assembly at that time; decided to keep open agenda item 62 (*d*) in order to allow the Conference to conclude the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament during the first part of its 1987 session and to submit a complete draft of the programme to the Assembly at that time.

41/422. International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[40] on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development[41] and in conformity with its decision 40/473 of 20 June 1986, decided:

(*a*) To hold the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development at United Nations Headquarters from 24 August to 11 September 1987;

(*b*) To convene the Preparatory Committee for one more session from 21 April to 1 May 1987;

(*c*) To request the Member States and the Secretary-General of the Conference, based on the information in the report of the Preparatory Committee,[42] concerning the results so far achieved in the substantial and organizational preparation for the Conference, to continue and intensify their participation in the final stage of the preparatory process, especially in making available their views and proposals on substantive issues, in order to ensure the best possible success of the Conference.

41/423. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.[43]

[38] *Ibid.*, agenda item 62, document A/41/842, para. 69.
[39] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/41/27), paras. 106 and 107.
[40] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 65, document A/41/844, para. 8.
[41] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 51* (A/41/51), paras. 31-33.
[42] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 51* (A/41/51).
[43] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 69, document A/41/905.

3. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee*

41/412. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 5 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.[44]

41/416. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[45] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

41/417. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[46] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

[44] *Ibid.*, agenda item 33, document A/41/779.
[45] *Ibid.*, agenda item 77, document A/41/756, para. 4.
[46] *Ibid.*, agenda item 78, document A/41/757, para. 5.

4. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee*

41/434. Development and international economic co-operation

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.[47]

41/435. United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:[48]

(*a*) Welcomed the successful outcome of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships, which, on 7 February 1986, had adopted the United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships;[49]

(*b*) Invited all States that had not yet done so to take the measures necessary to become contracting parties to the Convention.

41/436. Commodities

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[48] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Commodities".[50]

41/437. Protectionism and structural adjustment

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[48] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment".[51]

41/438. Trade and development

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[48] took note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States;[52]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets;[53]

(*c*) Report of the Trade and Development Board.[54]

41/439. Development of the energy resources of developing countries

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[55] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the energy exploration and development trends in developing countries.[56]

41/440. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second

[47] *Ibid.*, agenda item 79, document A/41/857.
[48] *Ibid.*, document A/41/857/Add.1, para. 69.
[49] TD/RS/CONF/23.
[50] See A/C.2/41/L.5. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.3, para. 66.
[51] See A/C.2/41/L.7. 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.
[52] A/41/698.
[53] A/41/734.
[54] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/41/15), vols. I and II.
[55] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79, document A/41/857/Add.3, para. 9.
[56] A/41/383-E/1986/101.

Committee,[57] requested the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate the elaboration of the comprehensive and analytical report requested in its resolution 40/182 of 17 December 1985, on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,[58] to circulate to all States a questionnaire which should, *inter alia*, seek information regarding:

(*a*) Their assessment of the implementation of the provisions of the articles of the Charter;

(*b*) All steps they have taken, including legal and economic regulations aimed at implementing the Charter;

(*c*) All national programmes and measures aimed at a broader implementation of the provisions of the Charter.

41/441. International Conference on Money and Finance for Development

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[57] decided to transmit to its forty-second session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development".[59]

41/442. International conference on money and finance

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[57] requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current international monetary situation, taking into account recent discussions and developments on the matter, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-second session, and, in this regard, to provide information on proposals that had been made in recent years by Governments, prominent persons and organizations for convening an international conference on money issues.

41/443. Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[57] decided to transmit to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization the draft resolution entitled "Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development".[60]

41/444. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on field representation of organizations of the United Nations system and technical co-operation among developing countries

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[61] decided, in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74 of 23 July 1986, to transmit to the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination",[62] as well as the report of the Unit concerning technical co-operation among developing countries,[63] together with the views expressed by Member States during the discussion on those issues[64] and the comments to be made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the consideration of those bodies in formulating their views for presentation to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

41/445. United Nations Population Award

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[61] took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award,[65] and decided to amend General Assembly resolution 36/201 of 17 December 1981 and the annex thereto in the manner indicated below:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 of the resolution was amended to read:

"*Decides* to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, by an institution or institutions or by any combination thereof, to be presented through the United Nations;"

(*b*) Articles 2 and 4 of the annex to the resolution were amended to read:

Article 2, paragraph 1

"The Award shall be presented annually to an individual or individuals, to an institution or institutions or to any combination thereof, for the most outstanding contribution to increasing the awareness of population questions or to their solutions. No staff member, organ or organization of the United Nations system shall be eligible for the Award."

Article 2, paragraph 3

"The recipient or recipients of the Award shall be announced by the beginning of March each year, and the Award shall be presented by the Secretary-General in the middle of June."

Article 4, paragraph 1 (chapeau)

"The recipient or recipients of the Award shall be selected, from among those nominated under article 5 below, by a Committee for the United Nations Population Award, to be composed of:".

41/446. Operational activities for development

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[61] decided to take note of the following documents

[57] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79, document A/41/857/Add.4, para. 23.

[58] See resolution 3281 (XXIX).

[59] See A/C.2/41/L.19. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79, document A/41/857/Add.4, para. 11.

[60] See A/C.2/41/L.6. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/40/1009/Add.2, para. 29.

[61] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/41/869, para. 15.

[62] A/41/424.

[63] A/40/656 and Add.1.

[64] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 29th to 32nd and 34th meetings and corrigendum.

[65] A/41/503 and Corr.1 and 2.

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the triennial policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[66]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on information provided by organizations of the United Nations system on the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities for development;[67]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General on the operational activities of the United Nations system;[68]

(*d*) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1986, the special session on preparations for the fourth programming cycle and its thirty-third session;[69]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.[70]

41/449. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, having considered part I of the report of the Second Committee,[71] took note of chapters I, II, III (sects. D to F, H and I), IV, VI, VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[34]

41/450. Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[72] decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/72 of 23 July 1986 on protection against products harmful to health and the environment.

41/451. Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[72] endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 of 23 July 1986 and noted that the comments made at the second regular session of 1986 of the Council[73] and at the forty-first session of the Assembly[74] on the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development focused on both the impact of development processes on women and the implications of the socio-economic status of women for development, in the light of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.[75]

41/452. Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[72] decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council in 1987 a letter dated 22 April 1986 from the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twelfth session to the President of the Economic and Social Council.[76]

41/453. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[72] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population;[77]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building in international economic relations;[78]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories;[79]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation;[80]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought;[81]

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;[82]

(*g*) Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;[83]

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;[84]

(*i*) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of information exchange schemes within the United Nations system;[85]

(*j*) Oral report of the Secretary-General made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system on 24 October 1986, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/177.[86]

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[66] A/41/350-E/1986/108.
[67] A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add.1-3.
[68] A/41/776 and Corr.1.
[69] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9* (E/1986/29 and Corr.1).
[70] A/41/600.
[71] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/41/930.
[72] *Ibid.*, document A/41/930/Add.1, para. 46.
[73] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/41/3), chap. IV, sect. A.
[74] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 28th and 34th to 36th meetings and corrigendum.
[75] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.
[76] E/1986/68.
[77] A/41/179-E/1986/18.
[78] A/41/320-E/1986/73 and Add.1.
[79] A/41/342-E/1986/88.
[80] A/41/344-E/1986/80.
[81] A/41/346-E/1986/96.
[82] A/41/382-E/1986/99.
[83] A/41/410-E/1986/97.
[84] A/41/415-E/1986/104.
[85] A/41/588 and Corr.1.
[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Second Committee*, 21st meeting, paras. 74-78.

41/454. Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[87] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa".[88]

41/455. Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[87]

(*a*) Endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/45 of 22 July 1986 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda;

(*b*) Called upon donor Governments and international organizations to participate at the highest level in the conference of donors for the countries members of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development, to be held in Djibouti in March 1987.

41/456. Drought and desertification in Mauritania

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[87] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mauritania[89] and of the proposal made by the inter-agency mission to Mauritania[90] that the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, should be invited to consider assisting the Government of Mauritania in the preparation of a multisectoral action plan to combat desertification and drought that might be considered by the international donor community.

41/457. Pérez Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[87] having recalled its resolution 38/201 of 20 December 1983 and having taken note of paragraph 46 of the report of the High-Level Meeting of the Group of 77 on Economic Co-Operation among Developing Countries,[91] held at Cairo from 18 to 23 August 1986, decided, in recognition of the outstanding contribution made by the late Manuel Pérez Guerrero to international co-operation for development, to name the Trust Fund for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries the "Pérez Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries".

41/458. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[87] and in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approved the biennial programme of work for the Second Commiteee for 1987-1988, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988[92]

1987

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[93]

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

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 40/177 of 17 December 1985)[94]

(b) *International economic security*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security (General Assembly resolutions 40/173 of 17 December 1985 and 41/184 of 8 December 1986)[94]

(c) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977)[94]

(d) *Industrial Development Decade for Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa[94]

(e) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1989-1990*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(f) *Population questions*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation (Economic and Social Council resolution 1347 (XLV) of 30 July 1968)[94]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on population questions[94]

(g) *Role of the public sector*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/61 of 28 July 1983)[94]

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[87] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/41/930/Add.2, para. 40.

[88] See A/C.2/41/L.34. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/41/930/Add.2, para. 24.

[89] A/41/616.

[90] *Ibid.*, annex, sect. IV.

[91] A/41/609, annex.

[92] 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.

[93] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list is finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on this report, except for specific proposals requiring action by the Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

[94] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

(h) *Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs*

Documentation: Conclusions and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council on economic and technical aspects of marine affairs (Council resolution 1985/75 of 26 July 1985)

(i) *Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development*

Documentation: Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985)

(j) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/49 of 22 July 1986; General Assembly resolution 41/181 of 8 December 1986)[94]

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

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (General Assembly decision 40/432 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/155 of 18 July 1986)[94]

(l) *Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries (Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986; General Assembly resolution 41/180 of 8 December 1986)[94]

(m) *Development of human resources*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and on the activities of the United Nations system in this field (Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/73 of 23 July 1986)[94]

(n) *World Tourism Organization*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the World Tourism Organization (General Assembly resolution 40/172 of 17 December 1985)[94]

(o) *Question of an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the question of an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa (General Assembly resolution 38/198 of 20 December 1983 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/149 of 23 May 1986)[94]

(p) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 41/201 of 8 December 1986)[94]

(q) *Food and agricultural problems*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on food and agricultural problems (General Assembly resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986)[94]

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the current international monetary situation (see General Assembly decision 41/442 of 5 December 1986)

Draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" (see General Assembly decision 41/441 of 5 December 1986)

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[95]

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[94]

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the outcome of the Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology (General Assembly resolution 40/191 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on the meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology (Assembly resolution 40/191)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 41/166 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 40/183 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 41/164 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on preferential trade area for Eastern and Southern African States (General Assembly resolution 40/186 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 41/165 of 5 December 1986)

Draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see General Assembly decision 41/437 of 5 December 1986)

Draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (see General Assembly decision 41/436 of 5 December 1986)

(b) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985)

Relevant chapter of the report of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(c) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the first regular update of the survey on the role of women in development (Assembly resolution 40/204)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 of 23 July 1986 on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities[94]

(d) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[94]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical co-operation among developing

[95] Paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 41/168 of 5 December 1986, entitled "Commodities", reads as follows: "*Decides* to review at its forty-second session the relevant outcome of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to give impetus to follow-up action in the field of commodities".

countries (General Assembly resolution 40/196 of 17 December 1985)

Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 40/195 of 17 December 1985)

(e) *Environment*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972)[94]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Report of the Secretary-General on remnants of war (General Assembly resolution 40/197 of 17 December 1985)

(f) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 35/73 of 5 December 1980 and 40/198 of 17 December 1985)[94]

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 34/187 of 18 December 1979 and 40/198 B)[94]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolution 40/198 A)[94]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolution 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[94]

Draft resolution entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa" (see General Assembly decision 41/454 of 8 December 1986)

(g) *Human settlements*

Documentation: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements (General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)[94]

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (Economic and Social Council decision 1986/162 of 21 July 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on the seminar on priority development projects needed for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (General Assembly resolution 40/201 of 17 December 1985)[94]

(h) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[94]

(i) *New international human order: moral aspects of development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the question of a new international human order: moral aspects of development (General Assembly resolution 40/206 of 17 December 1985)

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 41/171 of 5 December 1986)[94]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[94]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985)[94]

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 4. *Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/172 of 5 December 1986

Item 5. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation (General Assembly resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986)

Draft resolutions entitled "External debt crisis and development" and "Debt and related issues" (see General Assembly decision 41/460 of 8 December 1986)

Item 6. *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

1988[96]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[97][98]

(a) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977)[94]

(b) *Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development (General Assembly resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986)[94]

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[96] The programme of work and documentation list for 1988 will be updated in 1987, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

[97] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list is finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the Commission on Human Settlements. The Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except for specific proposals requiring action by the Assembly contained in the reports of the Commission or the Council.

[98] In General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are requested to report biennially to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[94]

Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986)

(b) *Long-term trends in economic development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective on the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 40/207 of 17 December 1985)[94]

(c) *Food problems*

Documentation: Report of the World Food Council[94]

(d) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[94]

(e) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

(f) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980)

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[94]

(c) *United Nations Fund for Population Activities*

Documentation: Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 4. *Training and research*

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

Documentation: Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(b) *United Nations University*

Documentation: Report of the Council of the United Nations University[94]

Item 5. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/47 of 22 July 1986)[94]

(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

41/459. Reports of the Secretary-General on international relief to Mexico and on assistance to Bangladesh

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[99] took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on international relief to Mexico[100] and on assistance to Bangladesh.[101]

41/460. External debt crisis and development; debt and related issues

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[102] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "External debt crisis and development"[103] and "Debt and related issues".[104]

[99] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/41/936, para. 47.
[100] A/41/369 and Corr.1.
[101] A/41/396.
[102] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 143, document A/41/937, para. 14.
[103] See A/C.2/41/L.5. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.14, para. 11.
[104] *Ibid.*, para. 12.

5. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee*

41/424. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[105] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the revised draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging".[106]

[105] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85, document A/41/798, para. 17.
[106] See A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85, document A/41/798, para. 13.

41/425. Policies and programmes involving youth

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[107] having adopted resolution 41/97 entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace"[108] and resolution 41/99 entitled "Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations",[108] decided to examine at its forty-second session, under the item enti-

[107] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86, document A/41/799, para. 13.
[108] See sect. VI.

tled "Policies and programmes involving youth", the following subjects:

(*a*) Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;[109]

(*b*) Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations.

41/426. Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[110] decided to take note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.[111]

41/427. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[112] decided to take note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa and of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon.[113]

41/428. International procedures for the protection of refugees

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[112] decided to defer until the forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International procedures for the protection of refugees"[114] in order to permit consultations to be held on the draft resolution.

41/429. Report of the Secretary-General on action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/120

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[115] decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on action taken pursuant to Assembly resolution 40/120.[116]

41/430. New international humanitarian order

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[117] having recalled its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983 and 40/126 of 13 December 1985, decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the item entitled "New international humanitarian order".

41/431. Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control and note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[118] decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control[119] and the note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control.[120]

41/432. Submission of the reports of special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and of reports of subsidiary organs of the Commission

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[118] decided that the reports of the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and the reports of the subsidiary organs of the Commission should be issued in their entirety and should be available in sufficient quantities in all the official languages of the United Nations, in accordance with the general rule established in rule 56 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983.

41/433. Promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[118] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity".[121]

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[109] See A/40/256, annex.

[110] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 93, document A/41/830, para. 24.

[111] A/41/600, annex.

[112] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 99, document A/41/880, para. 20.

[113] A/41/380 and Add.1.

[114] See A/C.3/41/L.51. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 99, document A/41/880, para. 14.

[115] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 100, document A/41/851, para. 19.

[116] A/41/558.

[117] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 102, document A/41/882, para. 6.

[118] *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/41/874/Add.2, para. 80.

[119] A/41/713.

[120] A/41/637 and Corr.1.

[121] See A/C.3/41/L.91. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/41/874/Add.2, para. 76.

6. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee*

41/405. 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 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[122] 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 agenda of the Special Committee 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',[123] and recalling its decision 40/415 of 2 December 1985 on this subject, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

"2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories 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 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 and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and 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 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 reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests 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 the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, 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 Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

"4. The General Assembly declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern 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 and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

"6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against those States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977[124] and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series

[122] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/41/726, para. 8.
[123] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. V.
[124] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

of resolutions adopted by the Council during 1985,[125] in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, as well as the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985,[126] the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986,[127] and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.[128]

"7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. 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 assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

"8. 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 Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

"9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing 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 that connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental 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 States.

"10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

"11. 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 that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

"12. 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).

"13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session."

41/406. Question of Pitcairn

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[129] 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,[130] reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.[131] The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session."

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[125] Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985 and 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985.

[126] A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex. See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*, document S/17114.

[127] See *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[128] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[129] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document A/41/760, para. 20.

[130] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. IX.

[131] Resolution 1514 (XV).

41/407. Question of Gibraltar

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[129] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, noting that the Governments of Spain and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed at Brussels on 27 November 1984 on a statement[132] whereby they decided to apply, before 15 February 1985, the Lisbon Declaration[133] of 10 April 1980 in all its parts; noting that this involved, simultaneously, the provision of equality and reciprocity of rights for Spaniards in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians in Spain, the establishment of the free movement of persons, vehicles and goods between Gibraltar and the neighbouring territory and the establishment of a negotiating process; and noting that, as regards this last point, the Brussels statement reads as follows:

"(c) The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution';

"welcomes the fact that on 5 February 1985 equality and reciprocity of rights were established for Spaniards in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians in Spain, together with the free movement of persons, vehicles and goods between Gibraltar and the neighbouring territory;[134] also welcomes the fact that the two Governments initiated, at Geneva on 5 February 1985, the negotiating process provided for in the Brussels statement and foreseen in the consensus approved by the Assembly on 14 December 1973;[135] notes that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 December 1985 as part of this process; and urges both Governments to continue this process with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

41/408. Question of St. Helena

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[136] 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,[137] 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 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 view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, noted with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. 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 and diversifying the economy of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly noted with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities 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. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

41/413. Question of Namibia[138]

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.[139]

41/414. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[140]

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 25 November 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.[141]

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[132] See A/39/732, annex.
[133] See A/AC.109/603 and Corr.1, para. 13.
[134] See A/40/113.
[135] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/9030), p. 120, item 23.
[136] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document A/41/760, para. 21.
[137] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chaps. III and IX.
[138] See also sect. II, resolution 41/39.
[139] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36, document A/41/761.
[140] See also sect. II, resolution 41/40.
[141] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28, document A/41/870.

7. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

41/447. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[142] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency".

41/448. Joint Inspection Unit

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[143] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit".

41/461. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[144] took note of chapters I, IV (sects. A to C), V (sects. A, C and E), VI (sects. B and C) and VII to IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[34]

41/462. Office of Ombudsman and streamlining of appeals procedures

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[145] decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an office of Ombudsman and the streamlining of appeals procedures.[146]

41/463. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 20 of the report of the Fifth Committee.[147]

41/464. Amendments to the Staff Rules

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[145] having noted the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the General Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules.[148]

41/468. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee.[149]

[142] *Ibid.*, agenda item 113, document A/41/855, para. 3.
[143] *Ibid.*, agenda item 114, document A/41/856, para. 3.
[144] *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/41/948, para. 4.
[145] *Ibid.*, agenda item 117, document A/41/950, para. 29.
[146] A/C.5/41/14.
[147] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 117, document A/41/950.
[148] A/C.5/41/2.
[149] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38, document A/41/795.

8. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee*

41/418. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:[150]

(*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[151] and of the progress achieved by the Working Group during the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

(*b*) Decided that an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at its forty-second session in order to conduct a further examination of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment with a view to the completion of the principles;

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the forty-first session;[151]

(*d*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment".

41/419. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[152] having taken note of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General at the thirty-seventh,[153] thirty-

[150] *Ibid.*, agenda item 134, document A/41/896, para. 10.
[151] A/C.6/41/L.19.
[152] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 135, document A/41/897, para. 6.
[153] A/37/163 and A/C.6/37/5.

eighth,[154] thirty-ninth[155] and fortieth[156] sessions under the item entitled "Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences", decided to give further consideration to this question at a future session of the Assembly.

41/420. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:[157]

(*a*) Welcomed the adoption, on 20 March 1986, by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations;[158]

(*b*) Considered that the Convention should be signed on behalf of the United Nations;

(*c*) Expressed the hope that States, as well as international organizations having the capacity to conclude treaties, would consider taking the steps necessary to become parties to the Convention at an early date.

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[154] A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2.
[155] A/C.6/39/6.
[156] A/40/611 and Add.1.
[157] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 138, document A/41/899, para. 7.

[158] A/CONF.129/15.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

ADDENDUM

Supplement No. 53
(A/41/53)

6 November 1987

NEW YORK

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-first session

Addendum*

14 September 1987

DECISIONS

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* The present addendum contains the decisions adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, the closing meeting of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, on 14 September 1987. For the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly from 16 September to 19 December 1986, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/41/53).

DECISIONS

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

41/321. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly at its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, and the Security Council at its 2752nd meeting, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12, 14 and 15 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 the Council, a member of the Court for a term expiring on 5 February 1991 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Guy LADREIT DE LACHARRIÈRE (*France*).[1] The following person was elected:

Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France).

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Mr. Nagendra SINGH (*India*),** President, Mr. Kéba MBAYE (*Senegal*),** Vice-President, Mr. Manfred LACHS (*Poland*),*** Mr. José María RUDA (*Argentina*),** Mr. Taslim Olawale ELIAS (*Nigeria*),*** Mr. Shigeru ODA (*Japan*),*** Mr. Roberto AGO (*Italy*),* Mr. José SETTE CAMARA (*Brazil*),* Mr. Stephen SCHWEBEL (*United States of America*),* Sir Robert Y. JENNINGS (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** Mr. Mohammad BEDJAOUI (*Algeria*),* Mr. NI Zhengyu (*China*),*** Mr. Jens EVENSEN (*Norway*),*** Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich TARASOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*)* and Mr. Gilbert GUILLAUME (*France*).**

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1988.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 1991.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 1994.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15, documents A/41/1000-S/19018, A/41/1002-S/19062, A/41/1003-S/19063, A/41/1005-S/19123.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

41/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B[2]

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[3] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item (*c*) under agenda item 15, entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice".

41/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-first session

B[4]

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[5] decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be authorized to meet from 14 to 25 September 1987.

[2] As a result, decision 41/402 contained in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/41/53), sect. X.B, should be considered as decision 41/402 A.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15, document A/41/246, para. 4.

[4] As a result, decision 41/403 contained in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/41/53), sect. X.B, should be considered as decision 41/403 A.

[5] See A/41/595/Add.4.

41/466. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

B[6]

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations".

41/471. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

41/472. Question of Cyprus

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Cyprus".

41/473. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional

[6] As a result, decision 41/466 contained in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/41/53), sect. X.B, should be considered as decision 41/466 A.

agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations".

41/474. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq".

41/475. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee*

41/421. Comprehensive programme of disarmament

B[7]

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament[8] and decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second session the sub-item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

[7] As a result, decision 41/421 contained in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/41/53), sect. X.B, should be considered as decision 41/421 A.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 A* (A/41/27/Add.1).

Litho in United Nations, New York

41454—December 1987—6,860

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.

Organ	*Session*	*Page*
Ad hoc Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	39	125
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	27	119
Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	40	327
Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations[a]	38	92
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	39	321
Ad Hoc 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 on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	41	272
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	41	277
Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund[b]	32	228
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture[c]	36	185
Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports	40	39
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	41	276
Committee for the United Nations Population Award[d]	36	135
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa	20	18
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements[e]	10	31
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	10	49
Committee on Conferences	41	234
Committee on Contributions	41	276
Committee on Information	41	122
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[f]		
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination[g]		
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	31, vol. I	195

[a] See also resolution 40/159.
[b] See also decisions 36/424 and 39/430.
[c] See also A/39/662, para. 1.
[d] See also Economic and Social Council decision 1982/188; and A/41/503 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 2.
[e] Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-first session (see sect. X.A, decisions 41/302, 41/303 and 41/304).
[f] 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, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/41/45 and Corr.1), annex IV.
[g] 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, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/40/18), annex II.

Organ	Session	Page
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space[h]	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[i]	S-10	15
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	40	330
Credentials Committee	41	272
Disarmament Commission	S-10	12
Economic and Social Council	41	273
Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development[j]	37	159
General Committee[k]		
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	41	275
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries [l]	35	165
Industrial Development Board	39	303
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	34	154
Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	41	30
International Civil Service Commission	41	277
International Court of Justice	40	325
International Law Commission	41	274
Investments Committee	41	277
Joint Inspection Unit	41	278
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations[m]	30	138
Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development[n]	39	100
Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament	41	86
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	41	273
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	41	275
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[o]	38	284

[h] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/41/20 and Corr.1), para. 5.

[i] Previously known as the Committee on Disarmament (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/38/27 and Corr.1), para. 21).

[j] By its resolution 41/183 of 8 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to terminate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development as at 31 December 1986 and to transfer its responsibilities and resources to a trust fund within the United Nations Development Programme entitled "United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development".

[k] See sect. X.A, decisions 41/302, 41/303 and 41/304.

[l] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/40/39), sect. II.B.

[m] *Ibid., Thirty-first Session Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37), para. 3.

[n] By a communication dated 8 July 1985 (see A/39/931), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed the following Member States as members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: AFGHANISTAN, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GHANA, GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, JAMAICA, KENYA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TOGO, UGANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

[o] By a letter dated 9 January 1985 (A/40/92), the representative of Australia informed the President of the General Assembly that the Government of Australia had decided that Australia should withdraw from the Special Committee. See also decision 40/326.

Organ	Session	Page
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	28, vol. II	1
Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize	21	62
Trade and Development Board[p]	31, vol. I	54
Trusteeship Council[q]	22, vol. I	53
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	41	277
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	40	327
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	3, part I	25
United Nations Council for Namibia	33	27
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee[r]	9	5
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	41	108
United Nations Staff Pension Committee (members appointed by the General Assembly)	41	278
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	41	275

[p] See also *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A* (TD/B/1077), vol. II, annex V.

[q] See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, para. 1.

[r] 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.

Title	*Resolution No.*
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 Nations Industrial Development Organization	40/180
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 (XXVIII)
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 Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	40/34
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
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146.	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance[a]	Resolution 41/31	23

ANNEX IV

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check-list includes all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-first session, from 16 September to 19 December 1986. 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, Forty-first 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.40).

RESOLUTIONS

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41/2	Emergency assistance to El Salvador	145	36th	14 October 1986		14
41/3	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	22	40th	16 October 1986		14
41/4	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	23	41st	17 October 1986	106-2-1	15
41/5	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	30	41st	17 October 1986		16
41/6	The situation in Kampuchea	25	44th	21 October 1986	115-21-13	17
41/7	Credentials of representatives to the forty-first session of the General Assembly					
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41/8	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	27	48th	23 October 1986		18
41/9	International Year of Peace	21	49th	24 October 1986		20
41/10	Right of peoples to peace	21	49th	24 October 1986	104-0-33	21
41/11	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic	139	50th	27 October 1986	124-1-8	21
41/12	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	51st	29 October 1986	86-5-55	22
41/13	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	104	52nd	31 October 1986	149-0-3	211
41/14	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	105	52nd	31 October 1986	125-11-15	212
41/15	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	106 and 12	52nd	31 October 1986	123-4-27	215
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41/17	Question of Anguilla	19	52nd	31 October 1986		218
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41/22	Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands	19	52nd	31 October 1986		223
41/23	Question of American Samoa	19	52nd	31 October 1986		224

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41/25	Question of Guam	19	52nd	31 October 1986		226
41/26	Question of Tokelau	19	52nd	31 October 1986		227
41/27	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	107	52nd	31 October 1986		228
41/28	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	108	52nd	31 October 1986		229
41/29	Emergency situation in Africa	29	52nd	31 October 1986		22
41/30	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	31	53rd	3 November 1986	122-1-22	23
41/31	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance	146	53rd	3 November 1986	94-3-47	23
41/32	Twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights	97	54th	3 November 1986		24
41/33	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	26	57th	5 November 1986	122-20-11	24
41/34	Law of the sea	32	58th	5 November 1986	145-2-5	25
41/35	Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa					
	A. Situation in South Africa and assistance to liberation movements	33	64th	10 November 1986	130-8-18	26
	B. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa	33	64th	10 November 1986	126-16-13	28
	C. Relations between Israel and South Africa	33	64th	10 November 1986	102-29-26	29
	D. Programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	33	64th	10 November 1986	145-2-10	29
	E. Status of the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports	33	64th	10 November 1986	131-0-24	30
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41/37	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives	42	75th	18 November 1986		33
41/38	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986	142	78th	20 November 1986	79-28-33	34
41/39	Question of Namibia					
	A. Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa	36	79th	20 November 1986	130-0-26	35
	B. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)	36	79th	20 November 1986	133-0-25	41
	C. Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia	36	79th	20 November 1986	151-0-7	42
	D. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia	36	79th	20 November 1986	135-0-23	45
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41/42	Dissemination of information on decolonization	19	92nd	2 December 1986	148-2-7	51
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41/44	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force					
	Resolution A	120 (*a*)	94th	3 December 1986	110-3-21	231
	Resolution B	120 (*a*)	94th	3 December 1986	115-1-22	232
41/45	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	46	94th	3 December 1986	145-0-7	62

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41/47	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	48	94th	3 December 1986	137-1-15	64
41/48	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	49	94th	3 December 1986		65
41/49	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	50	94th	3 December 1986	107-3-41	66
41/50	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	51	94th	3 December 1986		66
41/51	Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	52	94th	3 December 1986	106-18-25	67
41/52	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	53	94th	3 December 1986	149-0-4	67
41/53	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	54	94th	3 December 1986	154-0-1	68
41/54	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests	55	94th	3 December 1986	123-3-26	70
41/55	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa					
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	B. Nuclear capability of South Africa	56	94th	3 December 1986	139-4-13	71
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41/57	Reduction of military budgets	58	94th	3 December 1986		73
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	B. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons	59	94th	3 December 1986	100-11-43	74
	C. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	59	94th	3 December 1986	137-0-14	75
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	M. Conventional disarmament on a regional scale	60 (*b*)	94th	3 December 1986	137-0-7	81
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	J. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America	61	94th	3 December 1986		87
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41/63	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories					
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	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	75	95th	3 December 1986		124
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41/71	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States	121	95th	3 December 1986	125-10-17	255
41/72	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	122	95th	3 December 1986		256
41/73	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order	123	95th	3 December 1986	131-0-23	256
41/74	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States	124	95th	3 December 1986		257
41/75	Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind	125	95th	3 December 1986	141-5-8	258
41/76	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	126	95th	3 December 1986		258

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41/81	Report of the International Law Commission	130	95th	3 December 1986		262
41/82	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	131	95th	3 December 1986		263
41/83	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	132	95th	3 December 1986		264
41/84	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States	133	95th	3 December 1986		265
41/85	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	136	95th	3 December 1986		265
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	F. Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament	62 (*i*)	96th	4 December 1986	130-15-5	91
	G. Prevention of nuclear war	62 (*o*)	96th	4 December 1986	134-3-14	92
	H. Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter	62	96th	4 December 1986	140-1-10	93
	I. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session	62 (*n*)	96th	4 December 1986	138-1-11	93
	J. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session	62 (*n*)	96th	4 December 1986	128-0-18	94
	K. International co-operation for disarmament	62	96th	4 December 1986	118-19-9	94
	L. Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe	62	96th	4 December 1986		95
	M. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	62 (*b*)	96th	4 December 1986	133-3-17	95
	N. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	62	96th	4 December 1986	140-0-13	96
	O. Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session	62 (*n*)	96th	4 December 1986	135-13-5	96
	P. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	62 (*b*)	96th	4 December 1986	101-0-50	97
	Q. Verification in all its aspects	62 (*n*)	96th	4 December 1986		97
	R. Study on deterrence	62 (*g*)	96th	4 December 1986		98
41/87	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	63	96th	4 December 1986		98
41/88	Question of Antarctica					
	Resolution A	66	96th	4 December 1986	94-0-12*	99
	Resolution B	66	96th	4 December 1986	96-0-12*	100
	Resolution C	66	96th	4 December 1986	119-0-8*	100
41/89	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region	67	96th	4 December 1986		101
41/90	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	68	96th	4 December 1986	126-1-24	102
41/91	Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation	68	96th	4 December 1986	117-1-33	103
41/92	Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security	141	96th	4 December 1986	102-2-46	104
41/93	Israeli nuclear armament	144	96th	4 December 1986	95-2-56	104
41/94	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	83	97th	4 December 1986		156

* Roll-call vote.

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41/95	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	97th	4 December 1986	126-10-17	158
41/96	Question of aging	85	97th	4 December 1986		159
41/97	Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace	86	97th	4 December 1986		160
41/98	Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work	86	97th	4 December 1986		161
41/99	Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations	87	97th	4 December 1986		162
41/100	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	88	97th	4 December 1986		162
41/101	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	88	97th	4 December 1986	126-18-12	163
41/102	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	88	97th	4 December 1986	120-11-23	166
41/103	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*	89 (*c*)	97th	4 December 1986	128-1-27	167
41/104	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	89 (*b*)	97th	4 December 1986		167
41/105	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	89 (*a*)	97th	4 December 1986		168
41/106	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	90	97th	4 December 1986		168
41/107	Crime prevention and criminal justice	91	97th	4 December 1986		169
41/108	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	92	97th	4 December 1986		170
41/109	Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation	93 (*a*)	97th	4 December 1986		170
41/110	The role of women in society	93	97th	4 December 1986		171
41/111	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	93 (*d*)	97th	4 December 1986		172
41/112	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	94	97th	4 December 1986		173
41/113	Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments	95	97th	4 December 1986	129-10-15	174
41/114	Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights	95	97th	4 December 1986		174
41/115	Human rights and scientific and technological developments	95	97th	4 December 1986	131-0-24	175
41/116	Question of a convention on the rights of the child	96	97th	4 December 1986		175
41/117	Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights	97	97th	4 December 1986	129-1-25	176
41/118	Efforts and measures to promote the eradication of illiteracy	97	97th	4 December 1986		177
41/119	International Covenants on Human Rights	97	97th	4 December 1986		177
41/120	Setting international standards in the field of human rights	97	97th	4 December 1986		178
41/121	Reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights	98	97th	4 December 1986		179
41/122	Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa	99 (*b*)	97th	4 December 1986		180
41/123	Measures of assistance provided to South African and Namibian refugee women and children	99 (*b*)	97th	4 December 1986	147-1-8	181
41/124	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	99 (*a*)	97th	4 December 1986		181
41/125	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	100	97th	4 December 1986		183
41/126	Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	100	97th	4 December 1986		184
41/127	International campaign against traffic in drugs	100	97th	4 December 1986		184
41/128	Declaration on the right to development	101	97th	4 December 1986	146-1-18	186
41/129	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights	101	97th	4 December 1986		187
41/130	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights	101	97th	4 December 1986		188
41/131	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	101	97th	4 December 1986	134-1-21	189
41/132	Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States	101	97th	4 December 1986	109-0-41	190
41/133	Right to development	101	97th	4 December 1986	133-11-12	191

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41/134	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	103	97th	4 December 1986		191
41/135	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	103	97th	4 December 1986		192
41/136	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa	12	97th	4 December 1986		192
41/137	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti	12	97th	4 December 1986		193
41/138	Assistance to refugees in Somalia	12	97th	4 December 1986		193
41/139	Situation of refugees in the Sudan	12	97th	4 December 1986		194
41/140	Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad	12	97th	4 December 1986		195
41/141	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia	12	97th	4 December 1986	150-1-1	195
41/142	Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development	12	97th	4 December 1986		196
41/143	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	12	97th	4 December 1986	135-1-19	196
41/144	Summary or arbitrary executions	12	97th	4 December 1986		197
41/145	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	12	97th	4 December 1986		198
41/146	Realization of the right to adequate housing	12	97th	4 December 1986	153-0-2	198
41/147	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	12	97th	4 December 1986		199
41/148	Human rights and mass exoduses	12	97th	4 December 1986		199
41/149	Human rights in the administration of justice	12	97th	4 December 1986		200
41/150	Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	12	97th	4 December 1986		201
41/151	Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers	12	97th	4 December 1986	148-1-4	201
41/152	Improvement of social life	12	97th	4 December 1986		202
41/153	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region	12	97th	4 December 1986		203
41/154	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights	12	97th	4 December 1986		203
41/155	Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights	12	97th	4 December 1986	154-0-1	204
41/156	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala	12	97th	4 December 1986	134-0-21	204
41/157	Situation of human rights in El Salvador	12	97th	4 December 1986	110-0-40	205
41/158	Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan	12	97th	4 December 1986	89-24-36	206
41/159	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	12	97th	4 December 1986	61-32-42	207
41/160	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	97th	4 December 1986		208
41/161	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile	12	97th	4 December 1986	94-5-52	209
41/162	The situation in the Middle East					
	Resolution A	37	97th	4 December 1986	104-19-32	53
	Resolution B	37	97th	4 December 1986	90-29-34	55
	Resolution C	37	97th	4 December 1986	141-3-11	56
41/163	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		130
41/164	Trade embargo against Nicaragua	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986	83-2-44	130
41/165	Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986	115-23-3	131
41/166	International code of conduct on the transfer of technology	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		132
41/167	Restrictive business practices	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		132
41/168	Commodities	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		132
41/169	Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		133
41/170	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	79 (*c*) and (*d*)	98th	5 December 1986		133
41/171	Operational activities for development	80	98th	5 December 1986		134
41/172	Restructuring plan for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	81	98th	5 December 1986		136
41/173	United Nations University	81	98th	5 December 1986		138
41/174	Unified approach to development analysis and planning	81	98th	5 December 1986		138
41/175	University for Peace	81	98th	5 December 1986		139
41/176	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors	109	99th	5 December 1986		233
41/177	Pattern of conferences					
	A. Report of the Committee on Conferences	115	99th	5 December 1986		234

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	B. Renewal of the mandate of the Committee on Conferences	115	99th	5 December 1986		234
	C. Improved utilization of conference-servicing resources	115	99th	5 December 1986		234
	D. Control and limitation of documentation	115	99th	5 December 1986		235
41/178	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations	116	99th	5 December 1986		235
41/179	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon					
	Resolution A	120 (*b*)	99th	5 December 1986	125-2-9	236
	Resolution B	120 (*b*)	99th	5 December 1986	116-2-19	237
41/180	Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries	12	100th	8 December 1986	125-10-10	139
41/181	Assistance to the Palestinian people	12	100th	8 December 1986	142-2-1	139
41/182	Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development	12	100th	8 December 1986		140
41/183	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development	12	100th	8 December 1986		140
41/184	Report of the Secretary-General in implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/173	12	100th	8 December 1986	117-16-11	141
41/185	Fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa	12	100th	8 December 1986		141
41/186	Inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries	12	100th	8 December 1986		142
41/187	Proclamation of the World Decade for Cultural Development	12	100th	8 December 1986	146-1-2	142
41/188	Sessions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in 1987	12	100th	8 December 1986		143
41/189	Tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements	12	100th	8 December 1986		143
41/190	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless	12	100th	8 December 1986		143
41/191	Food and agricultural problems	79 (*b*)	100th	8 December 1986		144
41/192	Special programmes of economic assistance	82	100th	8 December 1986		146
41/193	Assistance to Solomon Islands	82	100th	8 December 1986		146
41/194	Assistance to El Salvador	82	100th	8 December 1986		147
41/195	Assistance to Uganda	82	100th	8 December 1986	150-1-0	147
41/196	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon	82	100th	8 December 1986		148
41/197	Assistance to Mozambique	82	100th	8 December 1986	152-1-0	149
41/198	Special economic assistance to Chad	82	100th	8 December 1986		149
41/199	Special assistance to front-line States	82	100th	8 December 1986	152-0-1	150
41/200	Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu	82	100th	8 December 1986	152-0-1	150
41/201	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	82	100th	8 December 1986		152
41/202	Strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries	143	100th	8 December 1986		153
41/203	Programme planning	111	101st	11 December 1986		237
41/204	Financial emergency of the United Nations					
	A. Financial emergency	112	101st	11 December 1986		238
	B. Issue of special postage stamps	112	101st	11 December 1986		238
41/205	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations	117 (*b*)	101st	11 December 1986		239
41/206	Personnel questions					
	A. Composition of the Secretariat	117	101st	11 December 1986		239
	B. Composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat	117	101st	11 December 1986		240
	C. Desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above	117	101st	11 December 1986		241
	D. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	117	101st	11 December 1986		241
41/207	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission	118	101st	11 December 1986		242
41/208	United Nations pension system	119	101st	11 December 1986		245
41/209	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987[a]	110	101st	11 December 1986		249
41/210	Limitation of damages in respect of acts occurring within the Headquarters district	110	101st	11 December 1986		250

[a] Of the ten sections of resolution 41/209, five were put to the vote with the following results:

Section III. Health insurance coverage for locally recruited staff in the General Service and related categories at designated duty stations 132-10-3

Section V. News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs 124-11-10

Section VI. Loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization 124-13-9

Section VIII. Judgement No. 370 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the suspension of class 12 post adjustment in New York 135-10-1

Section IX. Job classification of the General Service and related categories 101-19-24

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41/211	Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987					
	A. Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987	110	101st	11 December 1986	122-13-10	251
	B. Revised income estimates for the biennium 1986-1987	110	101st	11 December 1986	132-11-2	252
	C. Financing of appropriations for the year 1987	110	101st	11 December 1986	123-14-9	253
41/212	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy					
	Resolution A	34	101st	11 December 1986		56
	Resolution B	34	101st	11 December 1986	119-0-28	57
41/213	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations	38	102nd	19 December 1986		57

DECISIONS

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	A. Elections and appointments					
41/301	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	3 (*a*)	1st	16 September 1986		272
41/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly	4	1st	16 September 1986		272
41/303	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	6	2nd	16 September 1986		272
41/304	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees	5	2nd	16 September 1986		272
41/305	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions					
	A. Appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee	18 (*a*)	14th	29 September 1986		272
	B. Appointment of seven members of the Advisory Committee	18 (*a*)	101st	11 December 1986		273
41/306	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	15 (*a*)	40th	16 October 1986		273
41/307	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	15 (*b*)	40th	16 October 1986		273
41/308	Election of the members of the International Law Commission	17 (*d*)	71st	14 November 1986		274
41/309	Appointment of three members of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	126	95th	3 December 1986		275
41/310	Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	17 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		275
41/311	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	17 (*b*)	98th	5 December 1986		275
41/312	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	17 (*c*)	98th	5 December 1986		276
41/313	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions	18 (*b*)	101st	11 December 1986		276
41/314	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	18 (*c*)	101st	11 December 1986		277
41/315	Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee	18 (*d*)	101st	11 December 1986		277
41/316	Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	18 (*e*)	101st	11 December 1986		277
41/317	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission	18 (*f*)	101st	11 December 1986		277
41/318	Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	18 (*i*)	101st	11 December 1986		278
41/319	Appointment of five members of the Joint Inspection Unit	18 (*g*)	101st	11 December 1986		278
41/320	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	18 (*h*)	101st	11 December 1986		279
	B. Other decisions					
41/401	Organization of the forty-first session	8	3rd	20 September 1986		280
41/402	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items	8	3rd, 36th, 52nd and 76th	20 September, 14 October, 31 October and 19 November 1986		280

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41/403	Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-first session	8	3rd, 14th, 48th and 80th	20 September, 29 September, 23 October and 21 November 1986		280
41/404	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia	39	27th	7 October 1986		280
41/405	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	105	52nd	31 October 1986	124-13-15	290
41/406	Question of Pitcairn	19	52nd	31 October 1986		291
41/407	Question of Gibraltar	19	52nd	31 October 1986		292
41/408	Question of Saint Helena	19	52nd	31 October 1986	125-2-26	292
41/409	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	53rd	3 November 1986		280
41/410	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	53rd	3 November 1986		280
41/411	Report of the International Court of Justice	13	53rd	3 November 1986		280
41/412	Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa	33	58th	5 November 1986		282
41/413	Question of Namibia	36	67th	12 November 1986		292
41/414	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	28	84th	25 November 1986		292
41/415	Report of the Security Council	11	90th	1 December 1986		280
41/416	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India	77	95th	3 December 1986		282
41/417	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	78	95th	3 December 1986		282
41/418	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	134	95th	3 December 1986		293
41/419	Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences	135	95th	3 December 1986		293
41/420	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations	138	95th	3 December 1986	127-1-22	294
41/421	Comprehensive programme of disarmament	62 (*d*)	96th	4 December 1986		281
41/422	International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development	65	96th	4 December 1986		281
41/423	Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security	69	96th	4 December 1986		281
41/424	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging	85	97th	4 December 1986		288
41/425	Policies and programmes involving youth	86	97th	4 December 1986		288
41/426	Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women	93	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/427	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	99	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/428	International procedures for the protection of refugees	99	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/429	Report of the Secretary-General on action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/120	100	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/430	New international humanitarian order	102	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/431	Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control and note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control	12	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/432	Submission of the reports of special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and of reports of subsidiary organs of the Commission	12	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/433	Promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity	12	97th	4 December 1986		289
41/434	Development and international economic co-operation	79	98th	5 December 1986		282
41/435	United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		282
41/436	Commodities	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		282
41/437	Protectionism and structural adjustment	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		282
41/438	Trade and development	79 (*a*)	98th	5 December 1986		282
41/439	Development of the energy resources of developing countries	79 (*c*) and (*d*)	98th	5 December 1986		282
41/440	Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	79	98th	5 December 1986	129-1-23	282
41/441	International Conference on Money and Finance for Development	79	98th	5 December 1986		283
41/442	International conference on money and finance	79	98th	5 December 1986	129-18-6	283
41/443	Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development	79	98th	5 December 1986		283

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41/444	Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on field representation of organizations of the United Nations system and technical co-operation among developing countries	80	98th	5 December 1986		283
41/445	United Nations Population Award	80	98th	5 December 1986		283
41/446	Operational activities for development	80	98th	5 December 1986		283
41/447	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	113	99th	5 December 1986		293
41/448	Joint Inspection Unit	114	99th	5 December 1986		293
41/449	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	100th	8 December 1986		284
41/450	Protection against products harmful to health and the environment	12	100th	8 December 1986	146-1-1	284
41/451	Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities	12	100th	8 December 1986		284
41/452	Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations	12	100th	8 December 1986		284
41/453	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council	12	100th	8 December 1986		284
41/454	Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa	12	100th	8 December 1986		285
41/455	Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda	12	100th	8 December 1986		285
41/456	Drought and desertification in Mauritania	12	100th	8 December 1986		285
41/457	Pérez Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	12	100th	8 December 1986		285
41/458	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1987-1988	12	100th	8 December 1986		285
41/459	Reports of the Secretary-General on international relief to Mexico and on assistance to Bangladesh	82	100th	8 December 1986		288
41/460	External debt crisis and development; debt and related issues	143	100th	8 December 1986		288
41/461	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	101st	11 December 1986		293
41/462	Office of Ombudsman and streamlining of appeals procedures	117	101st	11 December 1986		293
41/463	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	117	101st	11 December 1986		293
41/464	Amendments to the Staff Rules	117	101st	11 December 1986		293
41/465	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	101st	11 December 1986		280
41/466	Current financial crisis of the United Nations	140	101st	11 December 1986		280
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