



**REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE
WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION**

16 June 1975 - 15 June 1976

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Foreword

I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly the thirty-first report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, covering the period from 16 June 1975 to 15 June 1976.

The introduction to the report is being issued as an addendum to the present document.



Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

7 August 1976

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Part One

Political and security questions

CHAPTER I

Questions relating to the Middle East

A. *Search for a peaceful settlement*

1. Consideration by the General Assembly

1. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the situation in the Middle East¹ and the question of Palestine.²

2. On 10 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the question of Palestine.

3. In resolution 3375 (XXX), the Assembly requested the Security Council to consider and adopt the necessary resolutions and measures in order to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable national rights in accordance with Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX); and called for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties, on the basis of resolution 3236 (XXIX). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of the resolutions, to take all necessary steps to secure the invitation of the PLO to participate in the work of the Conference as well as in all other efforts for peace, and to submit a report on this matter to the Assembly as soon as possible.

4. In resolution 3376 (XXX), the General Assembly, recognizing that the problem of Palestine continued to endanger international peace and security, reaffirmed its resolution 3236 (XXIX) and expressed its grave concern that no progress had been achieved towards the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights in Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty, or towards the exercise by the Palestinians of their inalienable right to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced and uprooted. The Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People³ and requested it to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX), taking into account all the

powers conferred by the Charter of the United Nations upon the principal organs of the United Nations. The Assembly authorized the Committee to establish contact with, and to receive and consider suggestions and proposals from, any State and intergovernmental regional organization and PLO, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks. The Assembly further requested the Committee to submit its report and recommendations to the Secretary-General no later than 1 June 1976 and requested him to transmit the report to the Security Council, which was asked to consider, as soon as possible after 1 June 1976, the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of the inalienable rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX), and to inform the Committee of the action taken by the Council. The Assembly authorized the Committee to submit to it, at its thirty-first session, a report containing the Committee's observation and recommendations.

5. On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3414 (XXX) on the situation in the Middle East by which it reaffirmed the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and requested all States to desist from supplying that country with military or economic aid as long as it continued to occupy those territories and to deny the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The Assembly also requested the Security Council to take all the necessary measures for the speedy implementation, according to an appropriate time-table, of all relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area through a comprehensive settlement, worked out with the participation of all the parties concerned, including PLO, and within the framework of the United Nations, designed to ensure complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories as well as full recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform all concerned, including the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, and to follow up the implementation of the resolution and report thereon to the Council and to the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

6. On 17 December, the General Assembly appointed the members of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.³ In this connexion, Israel reiterated that it would in no way co-operate with this Committee.

¹ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 124.

² *Idem*, agenda item 27.

³ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, p. 4.

7. The three resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session were brought to the attention of the President of the Security Council by the Secretary-General (S/11908, S/11919 and S/11920).⁴

8. On 19 November, the Secretary-General also brought resolution 3375 (XXX) to the attention of the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East. In reply, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his Government had consistently advocated the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (A/31/44-S/11931).⁵ The Soviet Union believed that the only reliable way of reaching a fundamental settlement of the Middle East problem was through joint collective efforts by all the parties directly concerned, including the Arab people of Palestine represented by PLO. The Soviet Union continued to hold the firm view that the most appropriate forum for working out fundamental decisions on a Middle East settlement based on the relevant decisions of the Security Council and the Assembly was the Geneva Peace Conference. The Soviet Union resolutely advocated the speediest possible resumption of that Conference with the full and equal participation of the representatives of PLO.

2. Work of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

9. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,³ established by General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) (see above), met during the period 26 February to 19 May 1976 and, in accordance with paragraph 7 of that resolution, submitted its report to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the Security Council (S/12090).⁶

10. In its report, the Committee recommended an expanded and more influential role by the United Nations in promoting a solution to the question of Palestine and in the implementation of such a solution. In suggesting a phased implementation of the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes, the Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that the Security Council should request the immediate implementation of its resolution 237 (1967) and that such implementation should not be related to any other conditions. It recommended also that the United Nations, in co-operation with the States directly involved, and the Palestine Liberation Organization should proceed to make the necessary arrangements to enable Palestinians displaced between 1948 and 1967 to exercise their right to return to their homes and property in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

11. For the implementation of the right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, the Committee recommended that a time-table should be established by the Security Council for the complete withdrawal, no later than 1 June 1977, of Israeli occupation forces from those areas occupied in 1967. If necessary, temporary peace-keeping forces were to be

⁴ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975*.

⁵ *Idem, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.*

⁶ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first session, Supplement No. 35 (A/31/35)*.

provided by the Council to facilitate the process of withdrawal. It also recommended that the Council should request Israel to desist from the establishment of new settlements and to withdraw during that period from settlements established since 1967 in the occupied territories. Israel was also to be requested to abide by the provisions of the General Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949⁷ and to declare its recognition of the applicability of that Convention. The evacuated territories should be taken over by the United Nations with the co-operation of the League of Arab States and subsequently handed over to PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. The Committee also recommended that, as soon as the independent Palestinian entity had been established, the United Nations, in co-operation with the States directly involved and the Palestinian entity, should, taking into account General Assembly resolution 3375 (XXX), make further arrangements for the full implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the resolution of outstanding problems and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions.

12. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX), the report was transmitted to the Security Council for consideration by it, as soon as possible after 1 June 1976, of the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of the inalienable rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX). The Council considered the report at eight meetings starting on 9 June.

3. Consideration by the Security Council

13. In its resolution 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975 on the extension of the mandate of UNDOF, the Security Council, having expressed concern over the continued state of tension in the area, decided to reconvene on 12 January 1976 to continue the debate on the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions. Following the adoption of that resolution, the President of the Council made an oral statement⁸ to the effect that it was the understanding of the majority of the Council that, when the Council reconvened in accordance with paragraph (a) of resolution 381 (1975), the representative of PLO would be invited to participate in the debate (S/11889).⁴

14. The Security Council met on 12 January 1976⁹ and decided to invite the representative of PLO to participate in the debate, on the basis that the invitation to that organization would confer on it the same rights of participation as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. The Council had before it a draft resolution (S/11940),⁵ by which the Council would, *inter alia*, affirm that the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine, and that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967. The draft resolution was not

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1856th meeting.*

⁹ *Ibid., Thirty-first Year, 1870th meeting.*

adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

15. Between 9 January and 20 February, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received several communications relating to the consideration of the item by the Council.

16. By a letter dated 9 January (A/31/43-S/11928),⁵ the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted the text of a statement in which his Government reiterated its views on the Middle East problem. It pointed out that, while conditions for the achievement of an over-all settlement had become more favourable, Israel continued to oppose any real progress towards settlement by refusing to withdraw from occupied lands or to recognize the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Israel's policy had long been encouraged by certain States which continued to bypass the Geneva Peace Conference and to seek separate arrangements. Such a policy could only further aggravate the situation and increase the danger of new military explosions in the region. The Soviet Government believed that the Security Council must base its discussion of the Middle East problem on its resolutions and those of the General Assembly and that its discussion should result in creating the necessary conditions for the resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference.

17. In a letter dated 10 January (S/11929),⁵ the representative of Mexico declared that his Government considered the Middle East situation to be the most serious potential threat to world peace and that a comprehensive solution to the problem was necessary, within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Mexico also believed that the permanent members of the Security Council should demonstrate by action that they wished those resolutions implemented.

18. In connexion with the debate in the Security Council and the participation of PLO, the representative of Israel, in a letter dated 14 January (S/11932),⁵ drew the attention of the Council to the Palestinian National Covenant, the political programme of PLO and various statements made by Palestinian leaders which, he said, demonstrated that the principles and purposes of that organization were incompatible with and contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

19. Within the framework of his contacts with the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, the Secretary-General, on 27 January, addressed to them identical letters inquiring about their thinking regarding ways of making progress towards a solution to the Middle East problem.

20. In reply, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated, in a letter of 12 February (A/31/53-S/11985),⁵ that the efforts of Israel and its supporters to keep the question of a settlement of the Middle East problem deadlocked, as demonstrated by the results of the recent debate in the Security Council, was a subject of concern. Because of the position of one of its permanent members, the Council had not been able to reach a decision, although the overwhelming majority of the members spoke in favour of specific measures to achieve a comprehensive settlement. With few exceptions, Member States had

expressed in the General Assembly, as well as in the Council, the view that genuine peace in the Middle East was impossible unless Israel withdrew its troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and unless the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine were safeguarded and the right of all States of the region to independent existence was guaranteed. It had become evident that the only reliable way to achieve agreement on all the questions involved in a settlement was the resumption, after careful preparation, of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference with the participation of all those directly concerned, including PLO and the Co-Chairmen of the Conference.

21. In his reply of 20 February (A/31/54-S/11991)⁵ to the Secretary-General's letter, the Secretary of State of the United States of America indicated that his country shared the Secretary-General's sense of the urgency of pursuing the goal of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and was determined to continue the efforts towards meaningful negotiations. He remarked, however, that there would be no chance of further progress if the negotiating framework were disrupted. The latter was sufficiently flexible and could provide the basis for working out fair and durable solutions to all of the issues involved. Furthermore, the United States had repeatedly affirmed that there would be no permanent peace unless it included arrangements that took into account the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. Having recognized the need for a degree of flexibility on the particular procedures through which the momentum of practical progress in the negotiating process might be maintained, the United States had agreed that a resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference, after careful preparation, would serve the goal of achieving such progress. As a way of proceeding, the United States had proposed a preparatory conference of those who had participated so far in negotiations, and indicated that it was also prepared to consider holding bilateral consultations with the Soviet Union in advance of such a conference.

B. Status of the cease-fire

1. Egypt-Israel sector

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF 16 JULY 1975 ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

22. In conjunction with the expiration of the mandate of UNEF, the Secretary-General issued on 16 July 1975 a report (S/11758)¹⁰ in which he gave a detailed account of the Force's activities for the period from 13 April to 15 July 1975. He pointed out that, during that period, the situation in the UNEF area of operations had remained quiet and that both sides had continued to extend their co-operation to the Force. He observed, however, that the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be fundamentally unstable and that the possibility of maintaining the prevailing quiet would depend on further progress in the search for a just and lasting settlement as called for by the Security Council.

23. The Secretary-General considered that the continued presence of UNEF was essential not only to maintain quiet in the sector, but also to provide an atmosphere conducive to further efforts towards the

¹⁰ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1975.

achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and to assist in such efforts. In that connexion, he had been informed that the Government of Israel favoured a further extension of the mandate of UNEF for six months. The Secretary-General had also been informed that, while the Government of Egypt did not consent to renew further the mandate of UNEF, it was not against the proper use of the Force.

24. The position of the Government of Egypt was set forth in detail in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt on 14 July 1975 (S/11757).¹⁰ After recalling the various decisions taken by the Security Council in the aftermath of the October 1973 war, including the establishment of UNEF, the Minister stated that, in early 1975, efforts had been deployed to achieve a further disengagement agreement which had been designed to pave the way for the Geneva Peace Conference, but that those efforts had failed owing to Israel's policy of intransigence and procrastination. None the less, in April 1975 Egypt had agreed to the renewal of the mandate of the Force for an additional period of three months and had taken certain practical steps designed to stimulate the process of peace. It had done so on the understanding that the operation of UNEF was temporary in nature and that its role was also to assist in further efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The Minister further asserted that Israel's attitude had shown that it was more interested in perpetuating its occupation of Egyptian territories than in assisting the efforts towards a lasting peace. Under those circumstances, Egypt could not be expected to consent to a further renewal of the mandate of UNEF, although it did not object to the proper use of the Force.

25. On 16 July, in connexion with that letter, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations drew the attention of the Secretary-General (S/11759)¹⁰ to a statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel in which, after indicating that his Government had already agreed to the extension of the mandate of UNEF, he stated that Israel was observing its commitments under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement on Disengagement of Forces of 18 January 1974 (S/11198, annex)¹¹ on a basis of reciprocity. If Egypt were interested in not harming that Agreement, it would also have to honour the maintenance and authority of the Force and to refrain from any move which would increase tension in the region.

(b) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

26. On 23 July, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/11771)¹⁰ indicating that the Council, on 21 July, had approved the text of an appeal to be addressed to the President of Egypt on behalf of the Council. In that appeal, the President of the Council, taking into account the gravity of the situation in the Middle East, expressed his belief that a further extension of the mandate of UNEF would contribute to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to progress towards agreement on a just and lasting peace in the area. He therefore appealed to the President of Egypt to reconsider his Government's attitude in the matter, assured him that the Council followed the situation very

closely and emphasized the importance of achieving further progress towards a just and lasting peace and preventing a stalemate in the area.

27. The note also indicated that, on 23 July, the President of the Security Council had received a reply from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt (S/11771, para. 3),¹⁰ who stated that his Government, having noted the Council's concern over the situation in the Middle East and its emphasis on the importance of achieving further progress towards a just and lasting peace in the area, had accepted a further extension of the mandate of UNEF for an additional three-month period, that is, until 24 October 1975.

28. On 24 July, the Security Council, with two members (China and Iraq) not participating, adopted resolution 371 (1975) by which the Council, taking into account Egypt's letter of 14 July to the Secretary-General and the appeal addressed on 21 July to the Government of Egypt on behalf of the Council, and expressing satisfaction for the reply of that Government thereto, called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, decided that the mandate of UNEF should be extended for three months, that is, until 24 October 1975, and requested the Secretary-General to submit at the end of that period a report on the situation in the Middle East and on the steps taken to implement the resolution.

(c) AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL OF 4 SEPTEMBER 1975

29. In a report submitted on 2 September 1975 (S/11818),¹⁰ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the preliminary action he had taken in relation to the Agreement between Egypt and Israel, which was initialled by the parties on 1 September. In that connexion, the Secretary-General indicated that he had instructed Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo to proceed to Geneva in order to be available and to preside at the forthcoming meetings of the Military Working Group of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, where a detailed protocol for the implementation of the Agreement was to be prepared.

30. In an addendum to the report (S/11818/Add.1 and Corr. 1),¹⁰ issued on the same day, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel and, in a further report dated 4 September (S/11818/Add.2),¹⁰ he informed the Council that the Agreement had been signed by the representatives of the two parties at Geneva on 4 September and that the signing had been witnessed by General Siilasvuo.

31. The Agreement provides that the conflict between Egypt and Israel and in the Middle East shall not be resolved by military force and that the two sides are determined to reach a final and just settlement by means of negotiations called for by Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973. The Agreement is regarded by the parties as a significant step towards a just and lasting peace, but it is not a final peace agreement.

32. The Agreement further provides that the parties shall continue to observe the cease-fire and to refrain

¹¹ *Idem*, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1974.

from all military and para-military actions against each other. It defined the principles for the new deployment of the military forces of the parties and it set forth in an annex the details concerning such redeployment and all other relevant matters, including the definition of lines and areas, the buffer zones, the limitation on armaments and forces, aerial reconnaissance, the operation of the early warning and surveillance installations and the United Nations functions. The detailed implementation of the agreement was to be determined by the Military Working Group of the Peace Conference on the Middle East.

33. The Agreement also provides that UNEF is essential and shall continue its functions and that its mandate shall be extended annually. A joint commission established under the Agreement will function under the aegis of the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East in order to consider any problem arising from the Agreement and to assist UNEF in the execution of its mandate.

34. The Agreement is supplemented by a document relating to the early warning system referred to in article IV, in which the United States of America proposed that there should be (a) two surveillance stations to provide strategic early warning—one operated by Egyptian and one operated by Israeli personnel; (b) three watch stations operated by United States civilian personnel in the Mitla and Giddi passes to provide tactical early warning and (c) three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each pass and in the general vicinity of each station.

35. On 23 September, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council (S/11818/Add.4)¹⁰ that, on 22 September, the Military Working Group had completed its work on the Protocol to the Agreement between Egypt and Israel and that the Protocol had been signed by the representative of Egypt and initialled by the representatives of Israel. On 10 October (S/11818/Add.5 and Corr.1),¹² the Secretary-General reported to the Council that the representatives of Israel had signed the Protocol, which had entered into force.

(d) OPERATION OF UNEF AND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF 17 OCTOBER 1975

36. In a note dated 19 August 1975 (S/11808),¹⁰ the President of the Security Council reported to the Council a proposal of the Secretary-General concerning the future co-ordination of peace-keeping operations in the Middle East. According to this proposal, Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo, the Commander of UNEF, would be appointed Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, and Major-General Bengt Liljestrand, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, would be appointed Commander of UNEF, while Major-General Hannes Philipp would remain as Commander of UNDOF. After consultations with the members of the Council, the President informed the Secretary-General that the Council had given its consent to the proposed appointment of General Liljestrand as Commander of UNEF. The Council also agreed with the Secretary-General's proposal concerning General

Siilasvuo. In this connexion, it should also be mentioned that subsequently the Secretary-General appointed Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine as Chief of Staff of UNTSO with effect from 1 January 1976.

37. In connexion with the expiration of the mandate of UNEF, the Secretary-General submitted on 17 October 1975 a report (S/11849)¹² on the activities of the Force covering the period from 15 July to 16 October. After describing the composition and deployment of the Force, as well as its accommodation and logistics, the Secretary-General outlined the activities of UNEF for the period under review. He indicated that the Force had continued to carry out its specific tasks under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement on Disengagement of Forces of 18 January 1974. On the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement of personnel of certain contingents, he indicated that the problem still existed despite his efforts and those of the Force Commander. He again reaffirmed his position that UNEF had to function as an integrated and efficient military unit, contingents of which served on an equal basis under the Force Commander.

38. Regarding the responsibilities entrusted to UNEF under the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September (S/11818/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex)¹⁰ and the Protocol thereto of 22 September 1975 (S/11818/Add.5 and Corr.1, annex),¹² the Secretary-General stated that those responsibilities were more extensive than the ones the Force had been discharging under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement on Disengagement of Forces and that its new operational areas would be much larger. Among the new functions entrusted to UNEF during the initial stage, he mentioned the exercise of good offices in the transfer of oilfields, installations and infrastructures, the monitoring of the redeployment of forces and the escorting of Egyptian personnel to and from the site of the Egyptian surveillance station. The Force's long-term functions included the supervision of agreed limitations, as specified in the annex to the Agreement and the Protocol, the establishment and manning of checkpoints and observation posts, as well as patrolling functions, escorting and other activities. In view of the more extensive responsibilities entrusted to UNEF, the Secretary-General felt that additional military personnel and equipment would be needed to enable the Force to function adequately, including the reinforcement of non-logistic contingents of UNEF by a total of approximately 750 all ranks and the strengthening of the logistics contingents by some 86 personnel.

39. With regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General, after recalling the efforts made at several levels as at 16 July 1975 to advance the implementation of the resolution, stated that those efforts had continued during the period under review. In that connexion, he referred in particular to article I of the Agreement of 4 September 1975 between Egypt and Israel, where the two Governments had agreed that the conflict between them should not be resolved by military force but by peaceful means, and that they were determined to reach a final settlement by means of the negotiations called for by resolution 338 (1973).

40. In conclusion the Secretary-General cautioned that, in spite of the prevailing quiet in the sector and

¹² *Idem, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975.*

although the interim Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975 was an important development, any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement could be dangerous in the months ahead. He expressed the hope that urgent efforts would be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its aspects and reiterated his conviction that the presence of UNEF remained essential not only to help maintain the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in resolution 338 (1973), but also to assist in the implementation of the new Agreement. In the circumstances and considering the relevant provisions of the Agreement, the Secretary-General recommended the extension of the mandate of UNEF.

(e) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

41. On 23 October,¹³ the Security Council met to consider the report of the Secretary-General on UNEF (S/11849)¹² and, with two members (China and Iraq) not participating, adopted resolution 378 (1975) by which the Council, after having examined the report, decided that the mandate of UNEF should be extended for an additional period of one year, that is, until 24 October 1976. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit at the end of that period a report on the developments in the situation and the steps taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

2. Israel-Syria sector

(a) OPERATION OF UNDOF AND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

42. In a note dated 9 July (S/11750),¹⁰ the President of the Security Council reported that, on 7 July, the Secretary-General had indicated to him his intention, if the Council so consented, to appoint Colonel Hannes Philipp of Austria as Commander of UNDOF. Colonel Philipp had been acting temporarily as Officer-in-Charge, since Brigadier-General Gonzalo Briceño Zevallos of Peru had been released, at the request of his Government, from his assignment as Interim Commander of the Force. The Secretary-General understood that it was the intention of the Austrian Government to confer shortly upon Colonel Philipp the title of Major-General. The President of the Council, following consultations with the Council members, had informed the Secretary-General on 8 July that the Council consented to the proposed appointment.

43. With regard to the replacement of the Peruvian contingent, which had been withdrawn as from 20 July 1975 at the request of the Government of Peru, the President of the Security Council issued a note on 22 July (S/11768)¹⁰ in which he indicated that the Secretary-General had proposed the replacement of that contingent by one from Iran. The President, following consultations with the members of the Council, informed the Secretary-General that the Council agreed with his proposal.

44. In connexion with the expiration of the mandate of UNDOF, the Secretary-General, on 24 November, submitted to the Security Council a report (S/11883)¹² giving an account of the activities of the Force during the period from 22 May to 24 November. The

Secretary-General stated that, during that period, the situation in the UNDOF area of operations had remained generally quiet and that both parties had continued generally to comply with the cease-fire and with the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces (S/11302/Add.1, annex I).¹⁴

45. As in previous reports on the Force, the Secretary-General provided details about its deployment, rotation, accommodation and logistics. With regard to its freedom of movement, he felt that the arrangements that had been worked out had fallen short of what was provided for in the Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement, but he indicated that the efforts were continuing in order to secure full acceptance of this principle. He also reported that UNDOF mine-clearing teams had continued their work and had increased the area accessible to foot and vehicle patrols.

46. Concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General stated that efforts to advance the implementation of the resolution had continued on several levels, including the contacts between the two Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East and between them and other parties concerned. He indicated that he had remained involved in those efforts and that his current visit to the area in November 1975 was directly related to them.

47. The Secretary-General further observed that the existing quiet was a precarious one. The Agreement on Disengagement, he added, was not a peace agreement, but only a step towards a just and durable peace on the basis of Security Council resolution 338 (1973). Unless further progress could be made towards the objective set forth in that resolution, the situation in the area would remain unstable and would become increasingly dangerous. Therefore he considered that the continued presence of UNDOF was essential not only to maintain quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, but also to provide an atmosphere conducive to further peace efforts and to assist in such efforts, if required. The Secretary-General, who was at the time undertaking a visit to the area to discuss with the parties concerned the existing situation in all its aspects, including the question of the extension of the UNDOF mandate, indicated that he would report to the Council on the latter question as soon as possible.

48. In a further report, dated 28 November (S/11883/Add.1),¹² the Secretary-General indicated that, between 22 and 27 November, he had held talks with the leaders of the Syrian Arab Republic, Israel, Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan.

49. In the Syrian Arab Republic, President Assad had expressed his strong disappointment to the Secretary-General that no progress had been made in the negotiating field with respect to the Syrian Arab Republic since 1974, when UNDOF was established, and indicated that it was thus difficult for his country to approve the prolongation of the mandate of UNDOF. The Syrian Arab Republic wished the Security Council to deal with the substance of the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question. Furthermore it would not participate in the Geneva Peace Conference or any other forum of negotiations unless PLO were a

¹³ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1851st meeting.

¹⁴ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

participant. Subsequently, however, President Assad declared his readiness to agree to a renewal of the mandate of UNDOF for another six-month period, combined with a specific provision that the Council would reconvene in January 1976 to hold a substantive debate on the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question, with the participation of representatives of PLO.

50. Israel, on the other hand, regarded UNDOF as an integral part of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974, and remained opposed to linking the extension of its mandate to the form of further negotiations. It was willing to negotiate at any time with the Syrian Arab Republic, but not with PLO. Once the mandate was extended, Israel would be ready to participate in a reconvened Geneva Peace Conference on the understanding that only the original participants would be at the Conference. Israel considered that Security Council resolution 338 (1973) provided the basis for negotiations, but did not accept the Council as the negotiating body for the Middle East problem.

51. With regard to his talks with the leaders of Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, the Secretary-General stated that those talks had been most useful and that they had contributed considerably to his understanding of the over-all situation in the Middle East.

52. In conclusion, the Secretary-General reiterated his conviction that the presence of UNDOF was essential not only to maintain quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, but also to provide an atmosphere conducive to further negotiation efforts. In the light of the consultations he had had in the area, he proposed the extension of its mandate for a further six-month period on the assumption that the Council would reach agreement on a corresponding decision, taking due account of the positions put forward by the parties.

(b) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

53. On 30 November,¹⁵ the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/11883 and Add.1)¹² and, with two members (China and Iraq) not participating, adopted resolution 381 (1975), by which the Council decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months. As indicated above (see para. 13), the Council also decided to reconvene on 12 January 1976 to continue the debate on the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions.

54. As the mandate of UNDOF was to expire in May 1976, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a comprehensive report on the operations of the Force covering the period from 25 November 1975 to 24 May 1976 (S/12083).¹⁶ The Secretary-General stated that, during that period, UNDOF had been able to carry out the tasks entrusted to it and that, in his capacity as Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo had continued to take part in high-level contacts and, as occasion required, in meetings between the military representa-

tives of both Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic concerning the functioning of the Force.

55. With regard to the freedom of movement of the Force, he pointed out that, despite efforts made towards resolving that question, the arrangements that had been worked out fell short of what was required. However, efforts were continuing to secure full acceptance of that important principle.

56. Concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General stated that efforts to that effect had continued on several levels, including the contacts with the parties concerned and the two Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East. He indicated that he had remained actively involved in those efforts.

57. In an additional report submitted on 27 May following his visit to Damascus (S/12083/Add.1),¹⁶ the Secretary-General observed that the situation in the UNDOF area of operations had remained quiet, there being no incidents of a serious nature. He added, however, that the situation in the area as a whole remained tense and unstable and cautioned that, unless progress could be achieved towards a just and durable peace, the situation in the Middle East would become increasingly dangerous. He reiterated his conviction that the presence of UNDOF continued to be essential not only to maintain quiet in the sector, but also to provide an atmosphere conducive to further peace efforts. He therefore recommended that the Security Council should extend the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, indicating in that connexion that the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel had given assent to the proposed extension.

58. On 28 May, the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/12083 and Add.1)¹⁶ and, with two members (China and the Libyan Arab Republic) not participating, adopted resolution 390 (1976), by which the Council, after calling upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Council resolution 338 (1973), decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, and requested the Secretary-General to submit at the end of that period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

3. Israel-Lebanon sector

(a) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND COMMUNICATIONS BY THE PARTIES

59. During the period under review, the cease-fire situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector was the subject of periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council based on information submitted by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO (S/11663 and Add.1-5,¹⁷ 6-15,¹⁸ 16-19,¹² 20-24,¹⁸ and 25-27.¹⁹ These reports showed that, during that period, the situation in the sector was marked by frequent incidents, including overflights by Israeli forces aircraft, air attacks against Lebanon and firing incidents across the Armistice De-

¹⁵ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1856th meeting.

¹⁶ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

¹⁷ *Idem*, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

¹⁸ *Idem*, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

¹⁹ *Idem*, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

marcation Line. Israeli forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, five positions located on the Lebanese side of the Armistice Demarcation Line. The reports also contained complaints received by UNTSO from the Lebanese authorities concerning violations of the cease-fire by Israeli forces and summaries of inquiries carried out by United Nations military observers on some of these complaints at the request of the Lebanese authorities.

60. Certain incidents were also the subject of communications to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council by Israel and Lebanon.

61. By a letter dated 7 July (A/10131-S/11747),¹⁰ Lebanon informed the Secretary-General that Israeli artillery had shelled a number of villages in southern Lebanon along a wide front and that Israeli forces had penetrated into Lebanon and demolished several houses and kidnapped civilians. On 8 July, Israel replied (A/10133-S/11749)¹⁰ that Lebanon had misrepresented the facts in order to mislead public opinion. Israel had only taken action against a number of PLO terrorists based in the southern part of Lebanon, from which they had set out on murder missions against civilian localities in Israel. In view of the virtual control exercised over parts of Lebanese territory by PLO and the close co-operation between that organization and the Government of Lebanon, Israel had no choice but to exercise its inherent right of self-defence and to take all the necessary measures to protect its citizens and its territory. A further letter was sent by Lebanon on 24 July on this subject (A/10161-S/11776).¹⁰

62. In letters dated 6 and 21 August, Lebanon brought to the attention of the Secretary-General further attacks by Israel against Lebanese territory. On 6 August, Lebanon complained (A/10171-S/11791)¹⁰ that Israeli forces, supported by artillery, had launched land, sea and air attacks on the town of Tyre (Sour), killing four Lebanese army officers and two civilians and destroying 15 houses. On 21 August, Lebanon again complained (A/10206-S/11810 and Corr.1)¹⁰ that on the previous day Israeli aircraft had raided two villages located at more than 150 kilometres from the Lebanese-Israeli border. Those raids, Lebanon observed, undertaken on the eve of a peaceful mission to the Middle East by the Secretary of State of the United States, indicated that Israel was not prepared to create the necessary conditions for a just and lasting peace in the area.

63. By letters dated 4 and 12 September (A/10216-S/11821, A/10231-S/11822),¹⁰ Lebanon also charged that raids carried out by Israeli aircraft against the Palestinian Refugee Camp at Burghuliyeh and the adjacent fields had resulted in casualties and substantial damage to property.

64. Between mid-June and the end of August, Israel addressed to the Secretary-General several letters regarding the continuing activities of terrorist organizations and their unabated attacks against Israeli towns and villages from Lebanese territory. Israel stated that such attacks had resulted in several casualties among the civilian population and that some of the terrorists who participated in those attacks had also been killed in clashes with Israeli security forces. Israel again held Lebanon responsible for the situation (A/10118-

S/11726),¹⁷ A/10120-S/11728,¹⁷ A/10134-S/11755,¹⁰ A/10170-S/11790¹⁰ and A/10173-S/11792¹⁰.

(b) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

65. On 3 December, Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the massive air attack, launched the preceding day by Israel on refugee camps and villages in various parts of Lebanon, causing heavy casualties among the civilian population (S/11892).¹²

66. On the same day, Egypt also requested an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss the Israeli attack and requested the participation of PLO in the Council's debate (S/11893).¹²

67. In connexion with that debate, the representative of Algeria transmitted, on 4 December (S/11897),¹² a declaration adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries in the United Nations asking the Security Council to condemn Israel's act of aggression and to take steps to restrain that country from launching attacks against its neighbours and terrorizing the Palestinian refugees.

68. On 4 December,²⁰ the Security Council decided to invite PLO to participate in its debate, on the basis that that invitation conferred upon that organization the same rights of participation as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

69. In its consideration of the item between 4 and 8 December, the Security Council had before it a draft resolution (S/11898),¹² by which the Council would, *inter alia*, strongly condemn Israel for its premeditated air attacks against Lebanon, call upon it to desist from such attacks and warn it that, if the attacks were repeated, the Council would have to consider taking appropriate steps to give effect to its decisions.

70. The draft resolution was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

C. Situation in occupied territories

(a) COMMUNICATIONS FROM MEMBER STATES

71. In letters to the Secretary-General dated 29 July (A/10163-S/11780)²¹ and 31 July 1975 (A/10164-S/11784),²¹ respectively, Israel and Egypt stated their views regarding the transfer in February 1975 of several Bedouin families in the Sinai. Israel stated that the transfer was motivated by imperative military and security reasons, while Egypt accused Israel of invoking pretexts for carrying out its repressive policies.

72. By a letter dated 7 August, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jordan transmitted the text of a telegram (A/10178-S/11799),²¹ addressed to the Secretary-General by Jordan's Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning violations perpetrated by Israel against the sanctity and physical

¹⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1859th meeting.

²¹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1975.

integrity of the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron, including numerous acts of desecration of the Mosque, obstruction of the worshippers in their prayers and the assignment of a large part of the Mosque for use by Jews. On 20 August, Israel replied (A/10204-S/11809)²¹ that, in contrast to Jordan's record in the matter prior to 1967, Israel's policy regarding all the Holy Places had been to guarantee free access to members of all faiths and to ensure orderly conditions of worship to members of every religion. As the Cave of Machpela was holy to both Judaism and Islam, arrangements had been made to enable both Muslims and Jews to worship in an orderly manner based on mutual respect.

73. On 1 March 1976, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic requested the circulation of a letter (S/12000)²² addressed to the President of the Security Council on 23 February by the Acting Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that following a Jerusalem magistrate court's ruling that Jews had the right to pray in the sacred Al-Haram Al-Sharif, the ruling Zionist groups had announced their plans to organize "prayers" in the Mosque. The ruling, he pointed out, was in violation of several Council resolutions, including resolution 252 (1968). Furthermore, it had sparked a wave of violent demonstrations in most major West Bank towns and in East Jerusalem, which in turn had brought about acts of repression by the Israeli authorities, resulting in death and injuries to many Palestinians.

74. On 12 March, the representative of Saudi Arabia transmitted to the Secretary-General (A/31/63-S/12012)²³ the text of a statement by members of the Islamic Conference, which had met to consider the grave situation in occupied Arab Jerusalem resulting from recent Israeli violations of Security Council resolutions concerning the status of the Holy City and the profanation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The members of the Conference referred in particular to the recent magistrate court's ruling that Jews had the right to pray in the Mosque and regarded it as a part of the systematic and persistent policy of the Israeli occupation authorities aiming at gradually obliterating the Moslem and Christian heritage in the Holy City, in violation of United Nations resolutions. While taking note with appreciation of the efforts made by the Secretary-General as a result of the representations made to him by the Islamic Group, they requested him and the President of the Security Council to take immediate steps to stop the Israeli violations and to keep under urgent attention the situation in the Holy City and in the rest of the occupied territories.

(b) CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

75. By a letter dated 19 March (S/12017),²⁴ the representatives of the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied territories. They also requested that the representatives of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, as on previous occasions.

76. The Security Council met from 22 to 25 March²⁵ to consider the matter. On 22 March,²⁶ it

decided to invite PLO to participate in its deliberations on the question under the same conditions as at previous meetings. On 25 March, the Council considered a draft resolution (S/12022)²⁷ whereby it would, *inter alia*, call on Israel to refrain from all measures against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, to respect and uphold the inviolability of the Holy Places which were under its occupation, to desist from the expropriation or encroachment upon Arab lands and properties or the establishment of Israeli settlements thereon in the occupied Arab territories, to desist from all other actions and policies designed to change the legal status of the City of Jerusalem and to rescind measures already taken to that effect.

77. The draft resolution was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

78. On 14 April, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Libyan Arab Republic requested the circulation of a letter (S/12052)²⁸ addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Acting Permanent Observer of PLO, who drew the attention of the Council to the acquisition by Israel of "vast amounts" of Palestinian lands, through purchase or expropriation, and requested the Council to assume its responsibilities by putting an end to such acts and seriously considering the termination of the Israeli occupation.

79. On the same day, the representative of Oman, acting as Chairman of the Arab Group, conveyed (S/12053)²⁹ to the Secretary-General the Group's deep concern about the continuous violation by Israel of United Nations resolutions and of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949³⁰ by secretly acquiring land in the occupied Arab territories, and requested him to send his representative or a representative of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories to the area to look into that matter.

80. On 30 March, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic drew the attention of the President of the Security Council (S/12029)³¹ to a letter addressed to him by the Acting Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations concerning Israel's policy of repression against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The Council was requested to assume its responsibility and to take immediate measures to put an end to the explosive situation.

81. On 3 May, the representative of Egypt drew the attention of the President of the Security Council to the latest developments on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (S/12066),³² which resulted from the continuation of Israeli occupation and terrorist practices, and requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the continued deterioration of the situation.

82. The Security Council held seven meetings between 4 and 26 May³³ to consider the request of Egypt, at the conclusion of which the President of the Council

²¹ *Idem*, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

²² *Official Records of the Security Council*, Thirty-first Year, 1893rd to 1899th meetings.

²³ *Ibid.*, 1893rd meeting.

²⁴ *United Nations, Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

²⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council*, Thirty-first Year, 1916th to 1922nd meetings.

said that he was authorized to make a statement which had emerged from consultations with the members of the Council. It declared that the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The occupying Power was therefore asked strictly to respect the provisions of that text and to refrain from and rescind any measure which would violate them. In this connexion, the measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories, which would violate them. In this connexion, the measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories, establishment of settlements, were deplored. These measures, which cannot prejudge the outcome of the efforts to achieve peace, constitute an obstacle to peace. The Security Council should continue to follow the situation closely.

D. Assistance to Palestine refugees

1. Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA

83. On 12 September 1975, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA submitted his annual report for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.²⁸ The report reviewed the Agency's programmes and the efforts it had made for the relief, health, education and training of the Palestine refugees. It gave an account of the political and economic environment in which the Agency's operations were carried on and stressed once again the financial difficulties of the Agency and the serious implications they had for its activities.

84. The Commissioner-General pointed out that the continuing civil strife in Lebanon had further aggravated the situation of the refugees and disrupted the Agency's activities, not only in Lebanon itself, but in the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan as well. While the Agency could do little to improve its operations in Lebanon, efforts had been made to maintain services in the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through guidance from Agency headquarters, where vital services were provided on a centralized basis.

85. With respect to the financial condition of UNRWA, the Commissioner-General pointed out that the Agency was going through the worst financial crisis in its history, with an estimated deficit of \$55 million for 1976.

2. Report of the Secretary-General

86. On 16 September 1975, the Secretary-General submitted a report (A/10253)²⁹ in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, concerning the displaced persons in the Israeli-occupied territories, by which the Assembly had called upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants, to desist from all measures that obstructed their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories, and to take effective steps for the return of

the refugees concerned to the camps from which they had been removed in the Gaza Strip, to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation and to desist from carrying out military attacks on refugee camps. In reply to the Secretary-General's request for information on the implementation of that resolution, Israel stated that, despite the conditions prevailing in the occupied territories, it had continued to facilitate the return of persons displaced in 1967. The measures taken by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip were designed to ensure the safety of the inhabitants of the area. Similarly, the military operations undertaken by the Israeli defence forces in Lebanon were directed solely against the PLO terror organization, which maintained training bases in those camps. The report also included information received from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, according to which there had been further demolition of shelters in the Gaza area. Some of the refugees affected by that action had been provided with alternative accommodation, but most remained inadequately housed.

3. Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

87. By a note issued on 30 September 1975, the Secretary-General circulated a report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/10271)²⁹ prepared in pursuance of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3331 A (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which the Commission was requested to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 concerning the repatriation or compensation of Palestine refugees. In its report, which covered the period from 30 September 1974 to 29 September 1975, the Commission stated that, despite encouragement provided by the efforts which had been made towards a Middle East settlement, the circumstances governing the possibilities opened to it had remained essentially unchanged. The Commission expressed the hope that recent developments would enable it to carry forward its work vigorously.

4. Reports of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA

88. On 26 September 1975, the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East³⁰ submitted a special report (A/10268)²⁹ in which it drew attention to the Agency's critical financial position, pointing out that, despite the generosity of many Governments in responding to the appeals made by the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General and the Working Group, the 1975 budget of UNRWA had remained in heavy deficit and that the Agency's working capital was almost completely exhausted. The Working Group expressed the view that the Agency's services to the Palestine refugees must be maintained at least at their present level until a just settlement of this problem was achieved. It further believed that any reductions in UNRWA's services would result in widespread human suffering and unforeseeable political consequences. The Assembly therefore called upon all Member States

²⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr. 1). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 54.

²⁹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 54.

³⁰ For the membership of the Working Group, see General Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV).

to make sufficient contributions urgently to cover the Agency's \$13.2 million deficit.

89. On 6 November, the Working Group also submitted its annual report (A/10334)²⁹ in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974. The report emphasized the Agency's critical financial situation, which might lead, unless additional contributions were received in the immediate future, to a complete suspension of the Agency's services. The Working Group expressed the opinion that any reduction in the services provided by the Agency would have serious implications for the refugees themselves, for the countries in which they lived and for the prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East as a whole. It further expressed the belief that the continuation of the Agency's services was an obligation of the United Nations acting on behalf of the international community and urged that Governments, particularly those which had not contributed in the past or had so far contributed inadequately, be willing to reconsider seriously their position and contribute more generously.

5. Consideration by the General Assembly

90. On 8 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions on this item.

91. In resolution 3419 A (XXX), the General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities.

92. In resolution 3419 B (XXX), the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III); requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards that end and to report as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1976; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report.

93. In resolution 3419 C (XXX), the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and reiterated its call upon Israel to take effective steps immediately for the return of the displaced inhabitants and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation, and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters. The Assembly condemned Israeli military attacks on refugee camps and called upon Israel immediately to desist from such attacks.

94. In resolution 3419 D (XXX), the General Assembly commended the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for its work and requested it 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.

6. Activities of UNRWA

95. On 1 July 1975,³¹ there were 1,632,707 refugees registered with UNRWA in all categories, of whom 827,905 received basic rations. Less than 36 per cent of the refugees were living in refugee camps, including 98,663 (together with about 44,607 displaced persons) in the emergency camps established in east Jordan and in the Syrian Arab Republic after June 1967. The inhabitants of these emergency camps and an even larger number of displaced refugees and other displaced persons living outside camps were still prevented by the Israeli authorities from returning for residence to the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights.

96. The disturbances in Lebanon, which started in March 1975, increased in intensity during the following months and, from September onwards, there was a progressive collapse of the normal framework of security within which United Nations operations were carried on. Loss of life and damage to property were very heavy and all sections of the population, including Palestine refugees, were affected. Damage was caused to Agency schools and other installations and to shelters in refugee camps in and around Beirut. The fighting, in which rockets, mortars and artillery were used in addition to small automatic arms, disrupted the provision of services to the refugees in Lebanon, although these services were maintained at a surprisingly high level for much of the year in the north and the south of the country. Because operations were brought to a standstill in the port of Beirut, the main port of entry for supplies to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, these Fields were also affected until supplies could be rerouted. United Nations offices in Beirut remained closed for long periods because staff could not reach them safely and, as communications were also frequently disrupted, it became impossible for UNRWA headquarters to function effectively in that city.

97. As a result of the emergency and in order to ensure supervision and support of operations in all Fields, temporary headquarters were established elsewhere from January 1976 onwards. The shortage of accommodation and inadequacy of other facilities in the area made it necessary to move part of the headquarters to Amman and part to Vienna, the intention being, however, to consolidate the headquarters office as soon as possible in the area of operations, either at Beirut or in Amman. The Lebanon Field Office continued to provide services to refugees in Lebanon under the most difficult conditions.

98. At the end of June 1975, the Agency still had a deficit of \$22.4 million for 1975 in a budget of \$124.3 million and the threat of reductions in services to the Palestine refugees was imminent. The financial crisis was so severe that it appeared the Agency would be forced to cease or suspend all of its operations before the end of 1975. Collapse was avoided only by the provision of substantial special contributions during the second half of the year in response to urgent appeals by the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General.

³¹ Statistics for 1976 are not yet available because of disruption of data processing in Beirut and inaccessibility of records there. If data are available later, they will be incorporated in the report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/31/13)*).

Even with this additional income, the deferment of commitment of funds for school buildings and the forgoing of the make-up of short issues of flour that occurred earlier in the year for logistical reasons, the Agency was barely able to maintain services, and the year ended with about \$1.8 million of the deficit still not covered and a significant reduction in the already inadequate working capital.

99. The financial position for 1976 gave rise to even greater anxiety, the deficit at the beginning of the year being no less than \$55 million in a budget that had risen to \$139 million because of increased commodity costs, local inflation and unfavourable exchange rates for the United States dollar against local Arab currencies of payment. Additional contributions received or pledged, lower flour prices and improved exchange rates for the United States dollar had reduced the deficit to some \$43 million in a budget of \$130 million by the end of April, but its persistence at this level portended drastic reductions in services, including the highly valued education programme, unless adequate funds were assured within a matter of weeks. Expenditure for the budget (calendar) year 1976 on the education programme—including the education of children in UNRWA/UNESCO schools (approximately 300,000 in the 1975-1976 school year), vocational and teacher training in eight centres, and university scholarships

—is estimated at \$60.1 million (46.2 per cent). Expenditure on medical and environmental health services in 1976 is estimated at about \$14.5 million (11.2 per cent). Basic rations, supplementary feeding for especially vulnerable groups of the refugee population and other relief programmes account for \$49 million (37.7 per cent). The balance comprises other costs not readily allocated to the normal Agency programmes for \$6.4 million (4.9 per cent), of which about half is a consequence of the temporary relocation of Agency headquarters.

100. Questions arising from the large-scale demolition of refugee shelters by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip in 1971, notably inadequate rehousing, have been dealt with in the Secretary-General's report (A/9740) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3089 C (XXVIII) and in the Commissioner-General's report for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.³²

101. Detailed information on the activities of UNRWA from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 will be found in the report of the Commissioner-General.³³

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/10013). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 54.

³³ *Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/31/13).

CHAPTER II

The situation in Cyprus

A. Search for a negotiated solution

1. Third round of negotiations, held at Vienna from 31 July to 2 August 1975

1. In pursuance of his mission of good offices under Security Council resolutions 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975 and 370 (1975) of 13 June 1975, the Secretary-General met in Vienna from 31 July to 2 August 1975 with the representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. He submitted an interim report to the Council (S/11789)¹ on 5 August 1975 to which the text of an agreed press communiqué issued at the close of the Vienna talks was attached.

2. The communiqué noted that preliminary discussions on the powers and functions of a federal Government and on the geographical aspects of a future Cyprus settlement had taken place and that the interlocutors would hold private talks on the latter subject in preparation for the fourth round of talks, to be held in New York in September. It was agreed that the Turkish Cypriots in the south of the island would be allowed to proceed north with the assistance of UNFICYP; that in order to reunite families a number of Greek Cypriots would be transferred to the north; that Greek Cypriots in the north would be free to stay and would be helped to lead a normal life, including freedom of movement in the north; that Greek Cypriots in the north who wished to move south would be free to do so; and that UNFICYP would have free and normal access to Greek Cypriot villages in the north. Both sides affirmed that they were not knowingly holding undeclared prisoners of war but agreed to facilitate searches. The two sides declared that the Nicosia International Airport could be used, as a first step, by the United Nations for its needs.

2. Fourth round of negotiations, held in New York from 8 to 10 September 1975

3. In an interim report (S/11789/Add.1)¹ submitted on 10 September 1975 at the conclusion of the fourth round of talks in New York, the Secretary-General circulated the text of a press communiqué stating that he had held extensive consultations with Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktaş and that a formal meeting had been held on 10 September. In the absence of concrete proposals, the talks were adjourned but the Secretary-General would remain in contact with the parties with regard to future action.

3. Status of the implementation of the provisions of the agreements reached at the third round of talks

4. On 13 September the Secretary-General submitted an interim report (S/11789/Add.2)¹ on the Cyprus talks which included the status of the implementation of the provisions of the agreements set out in the Vienna communiqué of 2 August.

5. As at 7 September 1975, 8,033 Turkish Cypriots had been moved north with the assistance of UNFICYP; 296 Greek Cypriots had been returned to the north, and 149 had gone to the south. The improvement of Greek Cypriot living conditions in the north had been limited; some liaison posts had been established and visits by UNFICYP had been arranged to Greek Cypriot villages in that zone. The private talks between the interlocutors had not taken place and the proposals expected by Mr. Clerides had not been forthcoming. The Secretary-General remained convinced that, although no further progress had been made at the fourth round, negotiations held in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 367 (1975) and 370 (1975) still provided the best method to move towards a settlement. He further appealed to all concerned to refrain from actions which might either prejudge the negotiating process or render it more difficult.

B. Further developments until 31 December 1975

1. Consideration by the General Assembly

6. At the request of Cyprus (A/10242),² the General Assembly considered the situation in Cyprus from 11 to 20 November 1975. On the invitation of the Assembly, the Special Political Committee held two meetings on 12 November to hear the views of the representatives of the two Cypriot communities. The Assembly, on 20 November, adopted resolution 3395 (XXX) in which it reaffirmed the urgent need for continued efforts for the effective implementation in all its parts of Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974; called once again upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; demanded the withdrawal without further delay of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence and person-

¹ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1975*.

² For the request and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 125*.

nel from Cyprus and the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; and called upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to facilitate the voluntary return of all refugees to their homes in safety. Also in the resolution the Assembly further called for the immediate resumption in a meaningful and constructive manner of the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General; urged all parties to refrain from unilateral actions in contravention of resolution 3212 (XXIX); requested the Secretary-General to continue his role in the negotiations, to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Council and to report on its implementation as soon as appropriate and not later than 31 March 1976; called upon all parties to co-operate fully with UNFICYP; and decided to remain seized of the question.

2. Consideration by the Security Council in December 1975

7. Before the mandate of UNFICYP came up for extension, the Secretary-General, on 8 December 1975, submitted to the Security Council a report covering the period from 10 June to 8 December 1975 (S/11900).³

8. In the report, the Secretary-General indicated that, following the transfer of the bulk of the Turkish Cypriot population to the north, the Force had been redeployed in the confrontation area and a plan had been initiated to reduce its strength by 532 soldiers and 62 policemen. As regards the Vienna agreement providing for free and normal access by UNFICYP to Greek Cypriot habitations in the north, such access remained restricted; humanitarian work in the area could only be carried out on a limited basis and the personnel of UNFICYP liaison posts had been denied access to the Greek Cypriot population. Of 800 Greek Cypriots compulsorily evacuated from the north who had applied to return, 379 had been cleared. Progress in providing educational and medical facilities to Greek Cypriots in the north remained slow and the situation regarding their freedom of movement was unchanged. United Nations humanitarian assistance for needy Cypriots, including persons displaced from the north, continued to be co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Contacts with the parties concerning a resumption of the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General were continuing. The Secretary-General concluded by saying that the situation in Cyprus would remain unstable and potentially dangerous until the basic problem was resolved. He felt that in the circumstances the best available means of making progress towards a settlement was through continued talks between the two communities, which the continued presence of UNFICYP would facilitate besides being essential to the maintenance of the cease-fire. He called attention to the increasingly critical financial situation of UNFICYP.

9. Concerning the recommendation in the report that the UNFICYP mandate be extended for another six months, the Secretary-General indicated, on 13 December (S/11900/Add.1),³ that following further consultations the parties had signified their concurrence in the extension.

³ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975*.

10. At a meeting of the Security Council on 13 December 1975,⁴ the Secretary-General stated that his Acting Special Representative, Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand, and His Excellency Mr. Denktaş had signed on that day a procès-verbal stating that the Special Representative would discuss with the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community questions pertaining to the stationing, deployment and functioning of UNFICYP in the area under Turkish control, with a view to arriving at mutually acceptable arrangements, which would be recorded through an exchange of letters.

11. At the same meeting, the Security Council adopted resolution 383 (1975) in which it noted, from the report of the Secretary-General (S/11900 and Add.1),⁵ that in existing circumstances the presence of UNFICYP was still needed not only to maintain the cease-fire but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement; extended the stationing in Cyprus of the Force for another six months; appealed again to all parties to co-operate fully with the Force; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices.

C. Developments since 1 January 1976

1. Fifth round of negotiations, held at Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1976

12. In pursuance of his mission of good offices and in accordance with a procès-verbal agreed on by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on 12 December 1975, the Secretary-General held a fifth round of talks in Vienna with the representatives of the two communities from 17 to 21 February 1976 and submitted a further interim report on those talks on 24 February (S/11993).⁶ In the agreed press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the talks that was annexed to the interim report, it was stated that the representatives of the two communities had held substantive discussions on the territorial and constitutional issues and that it had been agreed that an exchange of written proposals would take place in Cyprus within the following six weeks, through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. It had further been agreed that the representatives of the two communities would meet again at Vienna, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, in May to establish a common basis prior to referring the matter to mixed committees in Cyprus. The two Cypriot representatives had also agreed to meet in Cyprus with the Special Representative to examine a number of humanitarian problems.

2. Consideration by the Security Council in June 1976

13. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 5 June 1976, submitted a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period 9 December 1975 to 5 June 1976 (S/12093).⁷ He indicated that, owing to restrictions on

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1863rd meeting.*

⁵ For the printed text, see *ibid., Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975*.

⁶ *Idem, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.*

⁷ *Idem, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.*

its freedom of movement, UNFICYP had been unable to contribute in any effective way to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-controlled part of the island, as it had done for the Turkish Cypriots in the past. The Force, therefore, had only been able to carry out humanitarian work on a limited basis. The Greek Cypriot population in the north was declining rapidly, amid complaints that those people were being subjected to pressure to leave the area and that their property was subject to confiscation. UNFICYP had no possibility of investigating such complaints. The Secretary-General considered the situation of the Greek Cypriots in the north to be a matter of serious concern, not only on purely humanitarian grounds, but also because it tended adversely to affect the efforts towards a just and lasting peace in Cyprus. Such concern, he felt, could be considerably alleviated if UNFICYP were granted free and normal access to Greek Cypriot habitations in the area.

14. Concerning efforts to carry out the good offices mission entrusted to him by the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his report of 31 March 1976 on the fifth round of the Cyprus talks at Vienna between the representatives of the two communities (S/12031)⁷ and to the problems which had arisen with regard to the exchange of written proposals on the territorial and constitutional issues as envisaged in the Vienna communiqué of 21 February (S/11993).⁶ He stated that both he and his Special Representative had remained in close touch with the parties and had continued their efforts to remove the various obstacles in the way of a resumption of the negotiating process. The Secretary-General expressed the conviction that despite the present difficulties, the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem was through negotiations between the representatives of the two communities. Both sides, while expressing certain reservations, had indicated publicly that they shared his views in that regard. He felt, however, that, for

those negotiations to serve any useful purpose, the parties must be willing to show the necessary flexibility and also to respect and carry out agreements reached at previous rounds of talks.

15. In the circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNFICYP to be essential not only to maintain quiet in the island, but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement. He therefore recommended that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months. He also drew the Council's attention to the increasingly critical financial situation of UNFICYP.

16. The Security Council met between 11 and 15 June⁸ to consider the report of the Secretary-General (S/12093).⁷ On 15 June, the Council adopted resolution 391 (1976) by which it reaffirmed its earlier resolutions and decisions regarding the situation in Cyprus and called for their urgent and effective implementation. The Council also urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint, to refrain from any unilateral and other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations and to accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Council. It further extended the stationing of UNFICYP for a period ending 15 December 1976; appealed again to all parties to extend their fullest cooperation to UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 October 1976.

17. The question of human rights in Cyprus is discussed below (see part three, chap. I, sect. D.5).

⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, 1925th to 1927th meetings.*

CHAPTER III

Peace-keeping operations and related matters

A. *Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations*

1. On 18 November 1975, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations¹ submitted its report to the General Assembly (A/10366),² as requested in resolution 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974; the ninth report of its Working Group was annexed thereto.

2. The Special Committee held two meetings, on 14 March and 17 November 1975; its Working Group³ held 15 meetings, from 26 March to 31 October.

3. The meetings of the Working Group were primarily devoted to the discussion of the question of agreed guidelines for carrying out United Nations peace-keeping operations. For its deliberations, the Working Group utilized as a starting point a set of draft formulas for agreed guidelines, contained in its eighth report.⁴ The Working Group also held extensive discussions on a number of concrete proposals put before it for the purpose of reaching agreement on guidelines for United Nations peace-keeping operations.

4. The Special Committee regretted that, in spite of the definite progress reported the previous year⁴ and its continuing efforts, it had not been possible to advance

further in the completion of agreed guidelines for United Nations peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. The Special Committee felt, therefore, that more time and greater accommodation were required to overcome existing differences and to reach agreement. It recommended that efforts should be continued towards that end and that the Working Group should also devote its attention to the consideration of specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations.

B. *Consideration by the General Assembly*

5. On 10 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3457 (XXX) in which it noted with regret that it had not proved possible to realize substantial progress towards the completion of agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations. The Assembly requested the Special Committee and its Working Group to renew efforts towards the completion of such agreed guidelines and appealed to members of the Committee to show greater accommodation in the search for an agreement. The Assembly also requested the Committee to devote its attention to the consideration of specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

C. *Work of the Special Committee in 1976*

6. During the first half of 1976, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and its Working Group continued their efforts to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3457 (XXX).

¹ For the membership of the Special Committee, see A/31/100, item 53.

² For the report and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 51.

³ For the membership of the Working Group, see A/31/100, item 53.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39, document A/9827, annex, appendix.

CHAPTER IV

Disarmament and related matters

A. Meetings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

1. During its second series of meetings in 1975, from 24 June to 28 August, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament¹ continued discussion on several recurrent items, particularly those connected with the prohibition of chemical weapons and the cessation of nuclear weapon tests. Measures relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the early cessation of the nuclear arms race were also considered, particularly in connexion with the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Conference concentrated its attention, however, on the following three new subjects on the agenda: the arms control implications of peaceful nuclear explosions within the framework of a comprehensive test ban, the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones and the prohibition of environmental modification for hostile purposes. Between 14 and 18 July 1975, informal meetings were held, with the participation of 11 experts, to discuss the question of peaceful nuclear explosions.

2. With respect to the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects, requested under General Assembly resolution 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, the *Ad Hoc* Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones held 25 formal and 34 informal meetings, from 23 June to 18 August 1975, at its second session. The Group submitted its report (CCD/467)² to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on 18 August.

3. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3264 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament discussed the question of the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health. Informal meetings were held on the subject between 4 and 8 August 1975. On 21 August, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America submitted identical draft texts of a convention on this question to the Conference (CCD/471, CCD/472).³ In addition, the Conference agreed to discuss improve-

ment of its procedures and reporting methods at the beginning of its 1976 session.

4. All aspects of the work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1975 were covered in its report to the General Assembly (A/10027-DC/238).⁴

5. The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament held its first series of meetings in 1976 between 17 February and 22 April. It resumed discussion on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for hostile purposes, the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, and chemical weapons. In addition, the Conference began its consideration, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, of the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons.

6. An account of the work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1976 will be found in its report to the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission (A/31/27-DC/239).⁵

B. World Disarmament Conference

I. Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference in 1975

7. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference⁶ held 12 meetings between 1 April and 27 August 1975 and submitted a report to the General Assembly⁷ in accordance with resolution 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974. The report contained a summary of the views of States on the objectives of a world disarmament conference, their comments regarding other aspects of such a conference, and the Committee's conclusions. It also contained a recommendation regarding the *Ad Hoc* Committee's future work under an appropriate mandate. The report further indicated that, in addition to the members of the Committee, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had participated in its work by virtue of paragraph 3 of resolution 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973. Under the same provision, China and the United States of America maintained contact with the Committee through its Chairman.

⁴ *Idem, Supplement No. 27 (A/10027).*

⁵ *Idem, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27).*

⁶ For the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, see General Assembly resolution 3183 (XXVIII).

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/10028 and Corr.1).* For other relevant documents, see *ibid., Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 40.

¹ For the membership of the Conference, see General Assembly resolution 3261 (XXIX).

² For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 A (A/10027/Add.1), annex I.*

³ *Idem, Supplement No. 27 (A/10027), annex II.*

8. The Working Group⁸ established in 1974 continued to function and held 16 meetings between 4 June and 18 July 1975.

2. Consideration by the General Assembly

9. The General Assembly, by resolution 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, reaffirmed resolution 3260 (XXIX) in its entirety and renewed the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference. It further requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session and to include in the report an analytical study of the conclusions contained in its report to the thirtieth session,⁷ as well as any observations and recommendations it might deem appropriate relating to its mandate.

3. Meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference in 1976

10. In 1976, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held its first session from 1 to 5 March. The Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year and decided to have its Working Group prepare its draft report by the beginning of July. It also decided to reconvene in mid-July.

11. An account of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee will be found in its report to the General Assembly.⁹

C. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

1. Meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1975

12. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean¹⁰ held seven meetings between 5 June and 7 October 1975. In its report to the General Assembly¹¹ submitted in accordance with resolution 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, the Committee indicated that, with regard to the form of consultations on the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, the littoral and hinterland States had agreed at an informal meeting held on 3 March 1975 that, as a first step in the consultations, they should be invited to indicate their views regarding, *inter alia*, the purposes of such a conference, its duration, its provisional agenda and the level of participation in it. Included in the report was a summary of the views thus presented as well as a draft resolution which the Committee unanimously recommended for adoption by the Assembly.

2. Consideration by the General Assembly

13. On 11 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3468 (XXX) in which, after recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and other resolutions on this question, it noted the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, particularly the sec-

⁸ For the membership of the Working Group, see *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/9628), para. 9.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/31/28).

¹⁰ For the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, see General Assembly resolution 3259 B (XXIX).

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/10029). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 39.

tion thereof concerning the consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean. The Assembly further noted the agreement in principle on the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean reached as a result of those consultations; requested the littoral and hinterland States to continue their consultations on the projected conference with particular attention to its purpose, date and duration, venue, provisional agenda and level of participation; requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its work and consultations and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and invited all States, particularly the great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to co-operate with the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

3. Meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1976

14. In 1976, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean met on 10 and 13 May. An account of the Committee's work will be found in its report to the General Assembly.¹²

D. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

15. This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 by which the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race to enable him to submit, on request, an up-to-date report on the matter.¹³ The original report of the Secretary-General (A/8649 and Add.1) was submitted to the Assembly in 1971 and issued as a publication in 1972.¹⁴

16. By resolution 3462 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly, after recalling its earlier resolutions on the matter and expressing its concern that, despite repeated requests for its cessation, the arms race, particularly of nuclear armaments, had continued to increase alarmingly, noted that, since the original report of the Secretary-General, new developments had taken place that were of particular relevance in the world's current economic and political conditions; called upon all States and organs concerned with disarmament issues to preoccupy themselves with the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for the reduction of military budgets, and to make sustained efforts towards general and complete disarmament; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to bring the original report up to date, taking into account any relevant new developments, and to transmit it for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-second session; and invited all Governments as well as non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to extend to the Secretary-General their support and co-

¹² *Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/31/29).

¹³ For relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 31.

¹⁴ *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.IX.16).

operation to ensure the effective carrying out of the study.

E. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3254 (XXIX) concerning the reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries

17. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2)¹⁵ submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of resolution 3254 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974. The report contained the views and suggestions of 22 States regarding the matters covered in the 1974 report of the Group of Consultant Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets (A/9770),¹⁶ including, among other things, the meaning and measurement of military expenditure, the reduction of military budgets and the use of released resources for international development assistance.

18. By resolution 3463 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly, after noting with appreciation the wide distribution given to the 1974 report of the Group of Consultant Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets and examining the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of States on the matters covered in the 1974 report, appealed to all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council and any other State with comparable military expenditures, to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; urged the two States with the highest levels of military expenditure to carry out reductions pending such agreement; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis and examination in concrete terms, including conclusions and recommendations, of (a) the definition and scope of the military sector and of military expenditures, as well as the classification and structuring of expenditures within the military budgets; (b) the valuation of resources in the military sector, considering different economic systems and structures of production; (c) the deflation for price change in military production in different countries; and (d) the international value comparison and exchange rates relevant to military production. The Assembly also called upon all Governments to co-operate in the preparation of the report; requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

F. Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

19. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it two reports of the Secretary-General

(A/10222, A/10223 and Add.1)¹⁷ submitted pursuant to resolutions 3255 A and B (XXIX), respectively, of 9 December 1974. The first report gave an account of the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and, more particularly, its consideration of the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and its efforts for agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons. The second report contained the substantive replies of 17 Governments and of the International Committee of the Red Cross and WHO to the Secretary-General's request for information on the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts.

20. By resolution 3464 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/10195 and Corr.1, A/10222) on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts; invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons and its search for agreement on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the work relevant to resolution 3464 (XXX) of the Diplomatic Conference and of the Conference of Government Experts to be held at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons".

G. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

21. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238).¹⁸

22. By resolution 3465 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly reaffirmed the objective of reaching early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States; urged all States to make every effort to facilitate such agreement; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, taking account of the existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on the question; invited all States that had not already done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; invited all States that had not already done so to accede to or ratify the

¹⁵ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34.

¹⁶ *Reduction of the Military Budgets of States Permanent Members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and Utilization of Part of the Funds Thus Saved to Provide Assistance to Developing Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.I.10).

¹⁷ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

¹⁸ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/10027)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36.

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, and called again for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein.

H. Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban

23. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238),¹⁹ a letter dated 22 September 1975 from Mexico (A/C.1/1055), and a letter dated 27 October from Sweden (A/C.1/1067).

24. By resolution 3466 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly noted: that the Final Declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, adopted by consensus on 30 May 1975 (see A/C.1/1068, annex I), had expressed the view that a comprehensive test ban treaty was one of the most important measures to halt the nuclear arms race, had expressed the hope that the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty would take the lead in reaching an early solution on the issue, and had appealed to those States to make every effort to reach agreement on the conclusion of an effective comprehensive test ban; that the final documentation of the Conference had included a draft resolution and a draft additional protocol to the Treaty, whereby the nuclear-weapon States depositaries of the Treaty would agree on a moratorium on tests which could in due course become a comprehensive test ban embracing all nuclear-weapon States; and that the desire had been expressed by a considerable number of delegations at the Conference that the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty should, as soon as possible, enter into an agreement to halt all their nuclear weapon tests for a specific time, whereupon the terms of such an agreement would be reviewed in the light of the opportunity at that time to achieve a universal and permanent cessation of all nuclear weapon tests. Furthermore, the Assembly condemned all nuclear weapon tests; deplored the continued lack of progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement; emphasized the urgency of reaching such an agreement; called upon all nuclear-weapon States to halt all nuclear weapon tests through an agreed suspension, subject to review after a specified period, as an interim step towards the conclusion of a formal comprehensive test ban agreement; emphasized the particular responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States parties to international agreements in which they had declared their intention to achieve the earliest possible cessation of the nuclear arms race; called upon States not parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith; and urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give the matter the highest priority and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress achieved.

I. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3258 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

25. By resolution 3467 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,²⁰ the General Assembly, recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France and China were already parties to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), again urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3467 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

J. Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade

26. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/10294 and Add.1)²¹ submitted in pursuance of resolution 3261 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974.

27. By resolution 3470 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly reiterated the central interest of the United Nations in all disarmament negotiations; reaffirmed that disarmament and development fostered a climate of international understanding and co-operation; deplored the wastage of resources, which could be used, *inter alia*, to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries, in expenditures on armaments, particularly nuclear armaments; called upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, envisaged in Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV) on the Disarmament Decade; requested the Secretary-General to offer appropriate assistance and information to Member States that might require them in pursuance of the purposes and objectives of the Decade; invited the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to review the work done in the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Decade and to reappraise its tasks and duties, as necessary, in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade".

K. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

28. This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly on the basis of resolution 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974.²²

¹⁹ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38.

²⁰ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 42.

²¹ *Idem*, agenda item 43.

29. By resolution 3471 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly agreed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,²³ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1964, would be a significant measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world, conducive to complete and general disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament; reaffirmed its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration and to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of the solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, in which the African Heads of State and Government announced their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons.

L. Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects

30. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament²⁴ containing the comprehensive study (CCD/467),²⁵ prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones under the auspices of the Conference, pursuant to Assembly resolution 3261 F (XXIX). The Group of Experts, in the study, stated that, in fulfilling its tasks, it had attempted to elaborate the concept of nuclear-weapon-free zones, to identify the principal issues involved in such zones and to analyse their implications both for zonal and extrazonal States. The Group further stated that the study did not attempt to establish any precise rules; it only indicated certain guidelines that could be used concerning the establishment of such zones.

31. On 11 December 1975 the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on this item.

32. By resolution 3472 A (XXX), the General Assembly took note of the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; expressed its appreciation to the *Ad Hoc* Group; thanked the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of IAEA and other relevant international organizations for the assistance they had given; commended the special report to the attention of all Governments, IAEA and other relevant international organizations and invited them to transmit to the Secretary-General, before 30 June 1976, such views, observations and suggestions on the special report as

²³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 A* (A/10027/Add.1). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 44.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 27 A* (A/10027/Add.1), annex I.

they might deem appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the information transmitted to him and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; requested reproduction of the special report as a United Nations publication in as many languages as was considered desirable and practicable; and recommended that all Governments should give a wide distribution to the special report, and invited relevant international organizations to use their facilities to make its contents widely known.

33. By its resolution 3472 B (XXX), the General Assembly solemnly adopted a declaration defining the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone as any zone, recognized as such by the Assembly, which any group of States has freely established by virtue of a treaty or convention whereby the statute of total absence of nuclear weapons to which the zone shall be subject, including the procedure for the delimitation of the zone, is defined and whereby an international system of verification and control is established to guarantee compliance with the obligations deriving from that statute. It also defined the principal obligations of the nuclear-weapon States towards nuclear-weapon-free zones and towards the States included therein, to be undertaken or reaffirmed in a legally binding international instrument, as the following: to respect in all its parts the statute of total absence of nuclear weapons defined in the treaty or convention which serves as the constitutive instrument of the zone; to refrain from contributing in any way to the performance in the territories forming part of the zone of acts which involve a violation of the aforesaid treaty or convention; and to refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against the States included in the zone. Finally it noted that the scope of the above definitions would in no way impair the resolutions which the Assembly had adopted or might adopt with regard to specific cases of nuclear-weapon-free zones nor the rights emanating for the Member States from such resolutions.

M. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

34. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it a report (A/10266)²⁶ submitted under resolution 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 in which the Secretary-General noted that he had received no replies from France or the United States of America concerning any measure adopted by them with regard to paragraph 2 of that resolution urging them to become parties to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

35. By resolution 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly, recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands were already parties to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty, again urged France

²⁶ For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 45.

and the United States of America to sign and ratify the Protocol as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 3473 (XXX) to those two States and to inform the Assembly at its thirty-second session of any measure adopted by them; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

N. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

36. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/10221 and Add.1 and 2),²⁷ submitted in pursuance of resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, containing the texts of communications received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of 11 Member States belonging to the region of the Middle East in reply to his notes verbales dated 19 March and 13 June 1975.

37. By resolution 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly expressed the opinion that the States with which the Secretary-General had consulted should exert efforts towards the realization of the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; urged all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting that objective; recommended that the States concerned, pending the establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should (a) immediately proclaim their intention to 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 in their territory or the territory under their control by any third party and (b) refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or use of such weapons, or would be in any other way detrimental to the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region under an effective system of safeguards. The Assembly further recommended that the nuclear-weapon States should refrain from any action contrary to the purpose of the resolution and its objectives and should extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote those objectives.

O. Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

38. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238).²⁸

39. By resolution 3475 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America had submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament identical drafts of a convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques and that other delegations had offered suggestions and preliminary observations regarding those drafts, requested the Conference to continue negotiations, bearing in mind existing proposals and relevant discussion, with a view to reaching early agreement, if possible during the 1976 session of the Conference, on the text of a convention on the prohibition of military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques and to submit a special report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the discussion of the item by the Assembly at its thirtieth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques".

P. Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia

40. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/10325)²⁹ submitted in pursuance of resolution 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974. The Secretary-General stated that, following his contacts with the States of the South Asian region, he had been informed that, although some discussions had taken place, differences existed in the approach to the question of the declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia. Therefore, he had not convened the meeting envisaged in paragraph 5 of resolution 3265 B (XXIX).

41. On 11 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on this item.

42. By resolution 3476 A (XXX) the General Assembly, recalling resolution 3265 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and noting the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects (CCD/467),³⁰ decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned.

43. By resolution 3476 B (XXX) the General Assembly urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as recommended in its resolution 3265 B (XXIX); further urged those States to refrain from any action contrary to that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

²⁷ *Idem*, agenda item 46.

²⁸ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/10027). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 47.

²⁹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 48.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 A* (A/10027/Add.1), annex I.

Q. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific

44. This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Fiji and New Zealand (A/10192).³¹ In an explanatory memorandum annexed to the request, the two countries noted that, while consistently supporting proposals aimed at the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the cessation of nuclear tests, they were disappointed, along with other countries of the South Pacific, at the meagre results of those proposals. As a result they attached increasing importance to the regional approach, noting that it had already been successfully applied in Antarctica and Latin America and that the concept had been recently encouraged by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his 1975 annual report on the work of the Organization and by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Accordingly, they sought the endorsement by the Assembly of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific.

45. By resolution 3477 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly endorsed the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific; invited the countries concerned to carry forward consultations about ways and means of achieving that objective; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would co-operate fully in achieving the objectives of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the States of the region in giving effect to the purpose of the resolution.

R. Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests

46. This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10241).³² In the request, the USSR drew attention to the need to consolidate the process of political détente by taking measures in the military field aimed at halting the arms race and working towards disarmament. Stressing the great significance of the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and towards halting the nuclear arms race, the USSR believed that it was of the utmost importance to take measures at the international level on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and underlined the necessity to conclude an appropriate international treaty with wide participation providing for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in all environments by all States. A draft treaty on the subject was annexed to the request.

47. By resolution 3478 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly, recognizing the urgent need for the cessation everywhere and by all of nuclear weapon tests, including underground tests, took note of the draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests submitted by the Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics; called upon all nuclear-weapon States to enter into negotiations, not later than 31 March 1976, with a view to reaching agreement on the subject and invited 25 to 30 non-nuclear-weapon States, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with all regional groups, to participate in those negotiations and to inform the Assembly, at its thirty-first session, of the results of the negotiations; and requested the Secretary-General to render all the necessary assistance for the negotiations and to transmit to the States participating in them all documents relating to the Assembly's consideration, at its thirtieth session, of agenda item 37 (see sect. H above) and 122.

48. By a communication dated 8 April 1976 (A/10509), the President of the General Assembly informed the members of the Assembly of the results of his consultations.

S. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

49. This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243).³³ In the request, the USSR stressed that the positive changes in the international situation facilitated the further development of the process of détente. It noted that, despite the various international agreements concluded and the negotiations currently under way in the field of disarmament, the arms race was continuing and the danger that science and technology would be used to create new types of weapons of mass destruction was becoming increasingly real. To prevent science and technology from being used for such military purposes, it would be necessary to work out an appropriate international agreement banning the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons. Such an agreement should not create obstacles to the economic, scientific and technological progress of the States parties. The USSR further stated that the adoption by the Assembly of a decision favouring the idea of concluding such an international agreement would constitute a major contribution to the limitation of the arms race. A draft agreement was annexed to the request.

50. By resolution 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty or agreement, for the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; took note of the draft agreement on the subject submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as points of view and suggestions put forward during the discussion of that question; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of such an agreement and to submit to the Assembly, at its thirty-first session, a report on the results achieved; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the discussion of the item by the Assembly.

³¹ For the request and other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 120.

³² *Idem*, agenda item 122.

³³ *Idem*, agenda item 126.

T. General and complete disarmament

51. In considering this item, the General Assembly had before it, in addition to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238),³⁴ three documents concerning the peaceful application of nuclear explosions, namely a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the nineteenth report of IAEA (A/10168 and Corr.1 and Add.1); a note by the Secretary-General (A/10215) transmitting the text of a letter dated 18 August 1975 addressed to him by the Secretary-General of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 3261 D (XXIX) of 9 December 1974; and a note by the Secretary-General dated 27 October 1975 (A/10316).

52. On 12 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions on this item.

53. By resolution 3484 A (XXX) the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 3261 D (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3386 (XXX) of 12 November 1975, appealed once again to all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to exert concerted efforts in all appropriate international forums with a view to working out effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons; and noted with appreciation (a) the report of IAEA concerning its studies of the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions, including information on the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, (b) paragraphs 62 to 78 of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament concerning the arms control implications of peaceful nuclear explosions within the framework of a comprehensive test ban, (c) the consideration by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of the role of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as provided for in that Treaty (see A/10215, annex), and (d) the observations of the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report submitted to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. The Assembly also noted the conclusions of the Review Conference concerning article V of the Treaty, contained in the Final Declaration of the Conference (see A/C.1/1068, annex I); noted that the final documentation of the Review Conference included a draft resolution (see A/10215, annex, para. 4) urging the depositary Governments of the Treaty to initiate consultations with all other States parties to the Treaty to seek agreement concerning a meeting of those parties to conclude the special basic international agreement contemplated in article V of the Treaty; noted that, according to information provided by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Review Conference under resolution 3261 D (XXIX), no consultations had taken place concerning the international agreement envisaged in article V of the Treaty; and invited the USSR and the United States to provide to the Assembly, at its thirty-first session, information on such consultations as they might have

entered into or might intend to enter into for the conclusion of the international agreement envisaged in article V of the Treaty. Furthermore, the Assembly requested IAEA to continue its examination of the peaceful application of nuclear explosions, authorized by the Board of Governors of the Agency under its resolution of 11 June 1975 (A/10168/Add.1), and to report on its progress to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to keep under review, in its consideration of a comprehensive test ban treaty, the arms control implications of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, including the possibility of the misuse of such explosions to circumvent any ban on the testing of nuclear weapons; stressed the need to ensure that any testing or application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, particularly in the context of a comprehensive test ban, did not contribute to the testing or refinement of nuclear weapon arsenals of nuclear-weapon States or to the acquisition of nuclear explosive capability by other States; and called upon all Member States to support and assist in the fulfilment of those tasks.

54. By resolution 3484 B (XXX) the General Assembly, regretting that in recent years no significant progress had been made in the field of disarmament and considering that the role of the United Nations in that field was far from adequate in comparison with existing needs, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 May 1976, their views and suggestions on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; decided to establish, as a committee of the Assembly open to all Member States, an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament to carry out a basic review of the role of the United Nations in that field; and decided that the review should, *inter alia*, focus on new approaches for achieving more effective procedures and organization of work in the field of disarmament, on ways and means of improving existing United Nations facilities for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on disarmament issues and on ways and means to enable the Secretariat to assist, on request, States parties to multilateral disarmament agreements in their duty to ensure the effective functioning of such agreements, including appropriate periodic reviews. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to render all possible assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee; requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee to meet for a short organizational session of not longer than one week in January 1976 and for substantive sessions of two weeks in June/July 1976 and one week in September 1976, and to submit its report, including findings and proposals, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament".

55. An account of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee will be found in its report to the General Assembly.³⁵

56. By resolution 3484 C (XXX) the General Assembly, noting that, as a result of the discussions held in

³⁴ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/10027). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 41.

³⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/31/36).

November 1974 between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, both sides had reaffirmed their intention to conclude an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in the course of 1975, *inter alia*, regretted the absence of positive results during the last two years of the bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the USSR and the United States on the limitation of their strategic nuclear weapon systems; expressed its concern for the very high ceilings of nuclear arms set for themselves by both States, for the total absence of qualitative limitations of such arms, for the protracted time-table contemplated for the negotiation of further limitations and possible reductions of the nuclear arsenals, and for the situation thus created; urged anew the USSR and the United States to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic nuclear arms limitation talks, and stressed once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament; and reiterated its invitation to both Governments to keep the Assembly informed of the results of their negotiations.

57. By resolution 3484 D (XXX) the General Assembly, noting the increased responsibilities placed upon the Disarmament Affairs Division of the Secretariat and, in particular, the doubling within the last four years of the number of meetings serviced and the amount of documentation prepared by the Division, requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps for the strengthening of that Division, including the addition of staff necessary for the effective carrying out of its increased responsibilities.

58. By resolution 3484 E (XXX) the General Assembly, noting that article VII of the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof called for a review conference of the parties to the Treaty five years after its entry into force, and that, after appropriate consultation, a preparatory committee of the parties to the Treaty was to be arranged, requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance as might be required for the review conference and its preparation, and expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

CHAPTER V

Questions relating to southern Africa

A. Consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Namibia

1. By a letter dated 16 December 1975 (S/11918), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council General Assembly resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975 concerning the question of Namibia, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, urged the Council urgently to take up again the question of Namibia.

2. The Security Council considered the question at six meetings, held between 27 and 30 January 1976,¹ and adopted resolution 385 (1976) in which it condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the illegal and arbitrary application by that country of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in the Territory; condemned the South African military build-up in Namibia and any utilization of the Territory as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries; demanded that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the provisions set forth in the resolution for the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control, undertaking to comply with the United Nations resolutions and decisions regarding Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971² and recognizing the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation; reiterated its demand that South Africa take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal, in accordance with Council resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969) and 366 (1974), of its illegal administration in Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations; and demanded that, pending such transfer of powers, South Africa take certain measures, including the release of all Namibian political prisoners, the abolition of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and homelands, and the granting to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment. Furthermore, the Council decided to remain seized of the matter and to meet on or before 31 August 1976 for the purpose of reviewing South Africa's compliance with the resolution and, in the event of non-compliance by South Africa, to consider

the appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter.

3. An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly³ (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.3 below).

B. Consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Southern Rhodesia

4. On 8 January 1976, the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia⁴ submitted its eighth report (S/11927),⁵ covering its work from 16 December 1974 to 15 December 1975. The Committee had continued its consideration of specific cases of suspected and admitted violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, as well as matters relating to consular, sporting and other representation in the territory and representation of the illegal régime abroad. The report reviewed the actions taken by the Committee and by the Secretary-General in connexion with Council resolution 333 (1973) of 22 May 1973 as well as the measures undertaken in the field of the Committee's relations with OAU and with non-governmental organizations. Other matters considered by the Committee included immigration, tourism, air travel to or from Southern Rhodesia as well as the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, regarding which the Committee had decided, in view of its particular importance, to issue a special report to the Council. In that report (S/11913),⁶ adopted on 15 December 1975, the Committee had considered that the changing situation in southern Africa, particularly the intensified struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for national liberation, was opening up new possibilities for bringing an end to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Time had come for the Council to demonstrate once again the international community's opposition to, and willingness to increase pressure on, the illegal régime. The Committee, while bearing in mind the reservations expressed by some delegations and summarized in the annex to the special report, recommended to the Council that insurance, trade names and franchises should be included within the scope of the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1880th to 1885th meetings.*

² *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.*

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2).*

⁴ The membership of the Committee is the same as that of the Security Council and varies accordingly.

⁵ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Special Supplement No. 2 (S/11927 and Add.1).*

⁶ *Idem, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975.*

5. By a letter dated 16 December (S/11917), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of General Assembly resolution 3397 (XXX) of 21 November 1975, drawing particular attention to those provisions in which the Assembly reiterated its convictions that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter; requested the Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency; and invited the Committee established in pursuance of Council resolution 253 (1968) to continue to co-operate in the related work of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

6. On 6 April 1976,⁷ the Security Council considered the special report of the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) (S/11913)⁸ and adopted resolution 388 (1976), in which the Council, taking into account the recommendations contained in the special report on the expansion of sanctions, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided that all Member States should take appropriate measures to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territories did not insure any commodities or products exported from or destined for importation into Southern Rhodesia in contravention of Council resolution 253 (1968). The Council also decided that all Member States should take appropriate measures to prevent their nationals and persons in their territories from granting to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia the right to use any trade name or from entering into any franchising agreement involving the use of any trade name, trade mark or registered design in connexion with the sale or distribution of any products, commodities or services of such an undertaking, and urged, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution.

7. An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly⁹ (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.2, below).

C. Request by Mozambique under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation which has arisen as a result of its decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council

8. In a telegram dated 10 March 1976 (S/12009),¹⁰ Mozambique requested, under Article 50 of the Charter

⁷ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, 1907th meeting.

⁸ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975.

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2).

¹⁰ For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976. For communications received by the Security Council concerning the decision of the Government of Mozambique to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, see *ibid.*, documents S/12004 and Add.1, S/12005, S/12008, S/12021 and S/12025.

ter of the United Nations, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation which had arisen as a result of Mozambique's decision to impose, as from 3 March, sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Council. It also drew attention to acts of aggression committed by the troops of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, supported by aircraft, against two villages in Mozambique during the night of 23/24 February, and appealed to the Council to take the necessary steps to help the people of Mozambique to defend itself by every means against the aggression to which it had been subjected by the illegal régime.

9. The Security Council considered the matter on 16 and 17 March 1976,¹¹ and adopted resolution 386 (1976), in which the Council, recognizing that the action of the Government of Mozambique was in accordance with its resolution 253 (1968), and bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter, commended that Government for its decision to sever all economic and trade relations with Southern Rhodesia; condemned all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions, against Mozambique by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia; and took note of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique arising from its implementation of resolution 253 (1968), as indicated in the statement by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, the Council appealed to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that it could carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions; requested the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the Economic and Social Council, UNDP, WFP, the World Bank, IMF and all United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Mozambique in the existing economic situation and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Mozambique as envisaged in the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from its application of economic sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

10. In implementation of the responsibilities entrusted to him by the Security Council in resolution 386 (1976), the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Government of Mozambique, sent a mission to Maputo for detailed discussions with the authorities with a view to organizing an effective programme of financial, economic and technical assistance which would enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions.

11. On 30 April 1976, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council the report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1). The purpose of the mission was to ascertain the financial, material and technical assistance required for that country to pursue its normal development and to over-

¹¹ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, 1890th to 1892nd meetings.

come the economic difficulties arising from the application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

12. The Economic and Social Council considered the matter at its sixtieth session¹² and adopted resolution 1987 (LX) of 11 May, in which it took note of the report of the Mission to Mozambique; called upon all Member States to provide that country with generous assistance to enable it to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; requested the organizations in the United Nations system to make every effort to assist Mozambique; requested UNDP to consider on an urgent basis the restoration of the 1976 indicative planning figure and an increase in its indicative planning figure for the following programme cycle; requested the United Nations Special Fund to give particular consideration to the needs of Mozambique and welcomed the arrangements made by the Secretary-General to establish machinery at Maputo and at United Nations Headquarters to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to serve as the channel of communication between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations system.

13. An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly¹³ (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.1, below).

D. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

14. During the period under review, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications regarding the situation in Angola.

15. On 21 August 1975, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal informed the Secretary-General (A/10207-S/11811)¹⁴ and the President of the Security Council (S/11812)¹⁴ that, owing to the rapidly deteriorating situation in Angola, resulting from the intense political and military confrontation between the liberation movements, the Government of Portugal had been compelled to adopt certain emergency measures in the Territory, including the attribution to the High Commissioner of new powers not originally conferred on him by the Alvor Agreements (A/10040, annex). The Minister also indicated that his Government was executing a plan designed to speed up the evacuation of all those who wished to leave the Territory, and expressed the hope that it would continue to receive United Nations assistance in order to enable it to cope with the situation.

¹² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, 1996th to 1999th meetings.

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2).

¹⁴ For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1975.

16. By a note verbale dated 19 January 1976 (S/11936),¹⁵ the representative of Zaire transmitted the text of a letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged that, on 10 January, Cuban and Soviet forces in Angola had blown up the rail and road bridges linking Dilolo with Texeira De Souza and that, in addition, those forces had bombed the urban centre of Dilolo, causing the destruction of schools, hospitals and other public buildings.

17. In a letter dated 23 January (S/11941),¹⁵ Cuba denied that its presence in Angola was motivated by hostility towards Zaire and charged that country with helping the force of aggression directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

18. In a letter dated 26 January (S/11947),¹⁵ the USSR rejected what it termed the slanderous fabrications contained in the letter from Zaire and stated that the Soviet Union was not seeking any economic, military or other advantage in Angola and that its sole concern was to help that country to defend its freedom and independence against the South African forces and mercenary units operating on its territory.

19. On 22 January and 6 and 13 February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed letters to the Secretary-General (S/11938, S/11970 and S/11980),¹⁵ in which he requested United Nations assistance for Angolan refugees and displaced persons currently in the care of the South African authorities.

20. In reply, the Secretary-General, on 11 February (S/11978)¹⁵ and again on 17 February (S/11983),¹⁵ after noting that the refugees in question fell into two categories, indicated that, with regard to those living in camps set up on Angolan territory, the United Nations would not be able to respond to South Africa's request since programmes of humanitarian assistance could be undertaken only in co-operation with the competent authorities of the country concerned. With regard to the second category, the Secretary-General indicated that both he and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had appealed that humanitarian consideration should apply and that the refugees should be allowed to disembark pending a solution to their problems.

21. Commenting on South Africa's request, the representative of Cuba, in a letter dated 23 February (S/11992),¹⁵ stated that South Africa sought to confuse public opinion and to conceal its aggressive actions by invoking "humanitarian" objectives. The refugees and displaced persons referred to by South Africa were on Angolan territory and South Africa had no right to maintain troops there.

22. By a letter dated 10 March (S/12007),¹⁵ the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the African Group at the United Nations, requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the aggression committed by South Africa against Angola.

23. By two letters dated 21 and 23 March (S/12019 and Add.1),¹⁵ the representative of South Africa transmitted the texts of statements issued by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence indicating that

¹⁵ Idem, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

South Africa was considering the withdrawal of its troops from Angola before 27 March.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

24. The Security Council met from 26 to 31 March¹⁶ and adopted resolution 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, by which it condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola; demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and desist from the utilization of the international Territory of Namibia to mount provocative or aggressive acts against Angola or any other neighbouring African State; called upon the Government of South Africa to meet the just claims of Angola for full compensation for the damage and destruction inflicted on its State and for the restoration of the equipment and material which the South African invading forces had seized; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution.

25. An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly¹⁷ (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.1, below).

E. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST Apartheid

26. On 17 September 1975, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*¹⁸ submitted a report to the General Assembly¹⁹ and the Security Council²⁰ in which it reviewed its work since the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly and presented a number of conclusions and recommendations. In an annex to the report, the Special Committee reviewed major developments in South Africa during that period. The review of the Special Committee's work included an account of the international seminar organized by the Committee from 28 April to 2 May 1975 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in order to consider the current situation in South Africa and the means for co-ordinated international action against *apartheid*. It also included a summary of activities undertaken by the Special Committee for the promotion of a concerted international action against *apartheid* through consultations with Governments and co-operation with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, as well as OAU and non-governmental organizations.

27. Regarding developments in South Africa, the Special Committee noted that the Government of South Africa, far from accepting the prerequisites of a peaceful solution, had instead launched a diplomatic and

propaganda offensive designed to deceive world public opinion, and further intensified its repression against the black people and all opponents of *apartheid*, while at the same time accelerating the build-up of its military power.

28. The Special Committee emphasized the need for decisive action to eradicate *apartheid* in South Africa and recommended that the United Nations devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to co-ordinate international efforts in that task. It recommended in particular that special attention be given to the intensification of the efforts of the United Nations aimed at promoting co-ordinated action in order to isolate further the South African régime in the military, economic, political, cultural, sporting and other fields; to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa, as well as an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products; to denounce the establishment of bantustans as a fraud against self-determination; and to ensure the transfer of power to the people of South Africa as a whole, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire.

29. The Committee also recommended that information against *apartheid* be given wider dissemination and that the Unit on *Apartheid* in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat be renamed the "Centre against *Apartheid*" and strengthened with additional staff.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

30. On 28 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions and, on 10 December, a seventh resolution relating to *apartheid*.

31. Resolution 3411 A (XXX) dealt with the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (see sect. F below).

32. In resolution 3411 B (XXX), the General Assembly condemned the ruthless repression by the South African régime against the opponents of *apartheid*, and again called upon it to grant an unconditional amnesty to political prisoners and refugees and to repeal repressive laws and regulations restricting the right of the people to strive for an end to the *apartheid* system. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Unit on *Apartheid* of the Secretariat to redouble their efforts to publicize the cause of all those persecuted for their opposition to *apartheid* in South Africa.

33. In resolution 3411 C (XXX), the General Assembly proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community had a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*. It reiterated its determination to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to co-ordinate international efforts, in close co-operation with OAU, for the speedy eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people.

34. In resolution 3411 D (XXX), the General Assembly condemned the establishment of bantustans and called on all Governments and organizations not to deal with any institutions or authorities of the bantustans or to accord any form of recognition to them.

¹⁶ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, 1900th to 1906th meetings.

¹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2).

¹⁸ For the membership of the Committee, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/10022), para. 4.

¹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/10022). For other relevant documents see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 53.

²⁰ Transmitted to the members of the Security Council by a note of the Secretary-General (S/11846); for the printed text see *ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/10022).

35. In resolution 3411 E (XXX), the General Assembly reaffirmed its support of the Olympic principle that no discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation should be allowed in sports, and called on all Governments, sports bodies and other organizations concerned to exert their influence to secure the full implementation of that principle and to refrain from all contacts with sports bodies established on the basis of *apartheid* or racially selected teams from South Africa. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the production and widest distribution of information on *apartheid* in sports in South Africa and on the international campaign against contacts in sports with South Africa.

36. In resolution 3411 F (XXX) relating to the programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue and to intensify its activities to promote co-ordinated international campaigns against *apartheid*. It also authorized the Special Committee to send missions to Governments of Member States and to the headquarters of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as trade union confederations, for consultations on the promotion of such campaigns; to promote closer co-operation with OAU and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations; and to participate in conferences concerned with *apartheid*. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Special Committee, in consultation with OAU, to organize in 1976 an international seminar on South Africa; appealed to all Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other co-operation to reinforce the activities of the Unit on *Apartheid*; and requested the Secretary-General to rename and strengthen the Unit as recommended by the Special Committee.

37. In resolution 3411 G (XXX), the General Assembly, *inter alia*, denounced the manoeuvres of the South African régime designed to perpetuate its abhorrent *apartheid* policies and to deceive world public opinion; strongly condemned the actions of those States and foreign economic and other interests which continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa, and urged the main trading partners of South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the efforts to eradicate *apartheid*; appealed to all States concerned to take the necessary measures to impose an effective embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and strategic raw materials to South Africa; and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and declared that the national liberation movements were the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people. The Assembly also requested the Security Council to consider urgently the situation in South Africa and the aggressive actions of the South African régime with a view to adopting effective measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to resolve the grave situation in the area, and particularly to ensure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by all Governments; to call upon the Governments concerned to refrain from importing

military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa; to call upon those Governments to terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime and to refrain from entering into any such arrangements; and to call upon them to prohibit the delivery to South Africa, by institutions, agencies or companies within their jurisdiction, of any equipment or fissionable material or technology that would enable it to acquire nuclear-weapon capability.

38. In accordance with resolution 3411 F (XXX), the Section on African Questions and the Unit on *Apartheid* of the Secretariat were reorganized in January 1976 and renamed the "Centre against *Apartheid*".

39. In pursuance of the same resolution, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* organized, in consultation with OAU, the International Seminar on the Eradication of *Apartheid* and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976. Members of the Special Committee, representatives of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and South African liberation movements recognized by OAU participated in its work. The Seminar adopted a declaration and programme of action (A/31/104-S/12092, annexes I and II).

F. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

40. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa was established under General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965 to provide grants for assistance to victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

41. The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly (A/10281) at its thirtieth session that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund between 16 October 1974 and 6 October 1975 had totalled \$880,549 and that seven grants totalling \$751,549 had been made from the Fund in accordance with decisions of its Committee of Trustees.²¹ The Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees drew attention to the increasing needs for humanitarian assistance within the terms of reference of the Trust Fund.

42. In resolution 3411 A (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the General Assembly appealed for more generous contributions to the Trust Fund in order to enable it to meet the growing needs more adequately. It also appealed for generous direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

43. Since the last report of the Secretary-General and up to 15 June 1976, 21 States have contributed \$285,046 to the Fund, while 27 States have pledged \$431,608.

²¹ For the membership of the Committee of Trustees, see A/10281, annex, para. 1.

CHAPTER VI

Other political and security questions

A. Strengthening of international security

1. In pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3332 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/10205 and Add.1).¹ The substantive parts of replies received from 23 Member States, giving their views on the subject, were reproduced in the report, to which was annexed a list of additional documents issued since the twenty-ninth session.

2. On 18 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3389 (XXX) in which it solemnly called upon all States to seek strict and consistent implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security as a basis for relations among States, irrespective of their size, level of development and socio-economic system; also called upon all States to extend the process of détente to all regions of the world, with the equal participation of all States, in order to bring about just and lasting solutions to international problems; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and appealed to all States to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the other resolutions of the United Nations on the total elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*; also reaffirmed that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constituted a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security; likewise reaffirmed its opposition to any threats of use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation and measures of political and economic coercion which attempted to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States; recommended urgent measures to stop the arms race and promote disarmament, including the convening of the World Disarmament Conference, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the creation of zones of peace and the encouragement of general and complete disarmament and strengthening of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its

thirty-first session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

B. Question of Korea

3. At the request of 19 Member States (A/10142 and Add.1-7),² an item entitled "Urgent need to implement fully the consensus of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the Korean question and to maintain peace and security on the Korean peninsula" was included in the draft agenda of the thirtieth session (item 120). At the request of 42 Member States (A/10191 and Add.1-3),² an item entitled "Creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" was also included in the draft agenda (item 121). On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided that the two items should be combined as subitems (b) and (a), respectively, under the heading "Question of Korea".

4. On 30 September, the First Committee decided unanimously to invite the delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion on the question without the right to vote.

5. On 18 November, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on this item.

6. In resolution 3390 A (XXX), the General Assembly reaffirmed the wishes of its members, as expressed in the consensus statement adopted by the Assembly on 28 November 1973,³ and urged both the South and the North of Korea to continue their dialogue to expedite the peaceful reunification of Korea; expressed the hope that all the parties directly concerned would enter into negotiations on new arrangements designed to replace the Armistice Agreement, reduce tensions and ensure lasting peace in the Korean peninsula; urged all the parties directly concerned, as a first step, bearing in mind the need to ensure continued observation of the Armistice Agreement and the full maintenance of peace and security in the region, to embark on talks as soon as possible so that the United Nations Command might be dissolved concurrently with arrangements for maintaining the Armistice Agreement; and expressed the further hope that those discussions would be completed and

¹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 49.

² For the request and other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, agenda item 119.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/9030), p. 24, item 41.

alternative arrangements for the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement would be made in order that the United Nations Command might be dissolved on 1 January 1976 so that by that date no armed forces under the United Nations flag would remain in the South of Korea.

7. In resolution 3390 B (XXX), the General Assembly considered that it was necessary to dissolve the "United Nations Command" and to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations; called upon the real parties to the Armistice Agreement to replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea in the context of the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations; urged the North and the South of Korea to observe the principles of the North-South joint statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing that force would not be used against the other side, and thereby remove the military confrontation and maintain a durable peace in Korea, conducive to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

8. During the period under review, the President of the Security Council received a number of communications from the United States relating to the Korean question. These included a letter dated 27 June 1975 (S/11737)⁴ concerning the proposed termination of the United Nations Command in Korea on 1 January 1976 and the readiness of the United States, together with the Republic of Korea, to designate military officers of the United States and of the Republic of Korea as successors in command; a letter dated 22 September 1975 (S/11830)⁵ concerning the restriction on the use of the United Nations flag over military installations in the Republic of Korea, as from 25 August 1975, without altering the responsibilities of the United Nations Command under the terms of the 1953 Armistice Agreement; and a letter dated 30 October 1975 (S/11861)⁶ transmitting a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the 1953 Armistice Agreement during the period September 1974 to August 1975.

C. The situation concerning Western Sahara

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 20 AND 22 OCTOBER

9. By a letter dated 18 October 1975 (S/11851),⁶ Spain drew attention to statements made by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco on conducting a march of 350,000 people to invade Western Sahara and, stating that a situation of friction had been created resulting in a threat to peace and security, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the matter.

⁴ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1975*.

⁵ *Idem, Supplement for July, August and September 1975.*

⁶ *Idem, Supplement for October, November and December 1975.*

10. On the same day, Morocco replied that the above-mentioned letter misrepresented the facts and that the march would consist solely of unarmed civilians (S/11852).⁶

11. The Security Council met on 20 and 22 October⁷ and adopted resolution 377 (1975) of 22 October 1975 in which it requested the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultations with the parties concerned and interested and to report to the Council as soon as possible on the results of such consultations, and appealed to those parties to exercise restraint and moderation and to enable the mission of the Secretary-General to be undertaken in satisfactory conditions.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

12. By a note dated 22 October (S/11857),⁶ the Secretary-General, at the request of Spain, circulated the texts of three letters addressed to him on 6 May, 14 July and 25 August 1975 by the representative of Spain in connexion with the situation in Western Sahara.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

13. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 377 (1975), the Secretary-General, after holding consultations in New York with the representatives of the parties concerned and interested, visited Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and Spain from 25 to 28 October and had further consultations with the Heads of State and Government of those countries. In his report to the Council (S/11863),⁶ the Secretary-General concluded that the situation in the area remained grave and that he considered it of the greatest importance that any action be avoided which might further escalate the tension. The Secretary-General further stated that, while not all parties had arrived at a final decision, it seemed to him that they would be prepared to recognize the United Nations as an essential element in the search for an acceptable solution. In the framework of such a solution, the United Nations might be called upon to play an appropriate role. The report also summarized the positions of Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and Spain on the issue.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 2 NOVEMBER

14. By a letter dated 1 November (S/11864),⁶ Spain requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created by Morocco's refusal to halt its announced march to Western Sahara.

15. On 2 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 379 (1975) in which it urged all parties concerned and interested to avoid any unilateral or other action which might further escalate the tension in the area; and requested the Secretary-General to continue and to intensify his consultations with the parties concerned and interested, and to report to the Council on the results of such consultations.⁸

⁷ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1849th and 1850th meetings.*

⁸ *Ibid., 1852nd meeting.*

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 6 NOVEMBER

16. By a letter dated 6 November 1975 (S/11867),⁶ Spain stated that the frontier of Western Sahara had been violated by large contingents of Moroccan nationals and requested permission to participate in the urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation.

17. At a closed meeting held on 6 November,⁹ the Security Council authorized its President to address an urgent request to the King of Morocco to put an end forthwith to the declared march into Western Sahara.

18. On 6 November, the President of the Security Council received a reply from the King of Morocco (S/11868)⁶ indicating that the march had already begun on the same day and renewed the assurance that it would at no time deviate from its peaceful character.

19. The Security Council met again on 6 November¹⁰ and adopted resolution 380 (1975) in which it called upon Morocco immediately to withdraw all the participants in the march from the territory of Western Sahara; and further called upon Morocco and all other parties concerned and interested, without prejudice to any action the General Assembly might take and any negotiations they might undertake under Article 33 of the Charter, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to him under Council resolutions 377 (1975) and 379 (1975).

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

20. On 8 November, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report (S/11874)⁶ in which he gave a detailed account of his intensive consultations in New York and the contacts undertaken by his Special Envoy with the parties concerned and interested. The Secretary-General reported that considerable differences still remained amongst the parties. He also felt that the entry of the "green march" into Western Sahara had seriously increased the tension in the area and that, should the situation deteriorate further, the chances for a satisfactory settlement would be seriously jeopardized. He called for the exercise of the utmost restraint to avoid a tragedy and to keep open the path towards a peaceful settlement.

21. In his second report, dated 12 November (S/11876),⁶ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that on 9 November, the King of Morocco had announced at Agadir that he was asking the "green march" volunteers to return to their starting point. The Secretary-General expressed his conviction that a solution to the problem within the framework of the United Nations remained the only approach capable of achieving a peaceful settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

22. The Secretary-General submitted a third report, on 19 November (S/11880),⁶ in which he stated that Spain had informed him that it had agreed with Morocco and Mauritania on a declaration of principles, under the terms of which Spain would terminate its presence in Western Sahara by 28 February 1976 at the

latest and, in the interim, would transfer its powers and responsibilities as administering Power to a temporary administration consisting of representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania. According to this declaration, the new administration would work in collaboration with the *Yema'a*, which would express the views of the Saharan population. The Secretary-General also reported that Algeria had taken the position that the declaration was contrary to the relevant Security Council resolutions and was therefore null and void.

23. Further details on the question will be found in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly¹¹ (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.4 below).

D. The situation in Timor

24. By a letter dated 28 November 1975 (A/10402-S/11887)¹² the representative of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Frente Revolucionária Timor Leste (FRETILIN),¹³ one of the political parties in Timor, had declared its intention to proclaim the unilateral independence of the Territory. In view of the talks which Portugal had envisaged to hold with all three political parties, namely FRETILIN, the Movimento Anti-Comunista (MAC) and the Associação Popular Democrática de Timor (APODETI),¹⁴ for the free exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Timor, the declared intention of FRETILIN had made more difficult the search for an agreement. In view of that declaration and because the local authorities did not have the means to ensure normalization of the situation in the Territory, Portugal had brought the preceding to the attention of the United Nations.

25. On 30 November the representative of Portugal transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a communiqué (A/10403-S/11890)¹² issued the previous day by the National Decolonization Commission in which the Commission, after expressing concern at unconfirmed reports that MAC and APODETI, the other two parties in the Territory, had also declared the independence of Timor with immediate integration into Indonesia, stated that Portugal, as the administering Power, could not accept claims of independence or of integration into third States that were not in accordance with the principle of ensuring respect for the wishes of the people for the exercise of their right to self-determination. Faced with the gravity of the situation, Portugal would resort to the competent international bodies hoping that a peaceful solution could be reached.

26. By a further letter dated 7 December (S/11899),¹² Portugal requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the offensive action launched by Indonesian naval, air and land forces against the Territory of Portuguese Timor which, in the view of Portugal, constituted an act of aggression affecting peace and the exercise by the people of the Territory of their right to self-determination.

¹¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2), part I, chap. 2.

¹² For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975.

¹³ Also known as the Associação Social Democrática Timorense (ASDT).

¹⁴ Also known as the Associação para a Integração de Timor na Indonésia (AITI).

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1853rd meeting.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1854th meeting.

27. By a letter dated 12 December (S/11909),¹² the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of General Assembly resolution 3485 (XXX), adopted the same day, concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration. In its paragraph 6, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council to the critical situation in Timor and recommended that urgent action be taken by the Council to protect the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and the inalienable right of its people to self-determination.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN DECEMBER

28. The Security Council considered the question between 15 and 22 December 1975¹⁵ and adopted resolution 384 (1975) of 22 December in which the Council, gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in East Timor, deplored the intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in East Timor and regretting that Portugal had not discharged fully its responsibilities as administering Power, called upon all States to respect the territorial integrity of East Timor and the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without delay all its forces from the Territory. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to send urgently a special representative to East Timor for the purpose of making an on-the-spot assessment of the existing situation and of establishing contact with all the parties in the Territory and all States concerned. It further requested him to follow the implementation of the resolution and to submit recommendations to the Council, taking into account the report of his Special Representative.

29. In a letter dated 24 December (S/11922),¹² Portugal, referring to resolution 384 (1975), reaffirmed to the Secretary-General the readiness of the Portuguese Government to extend its full co-operation to the United Nations and its willingness to provide assistance to the Special Representative.

30. In a letter dated 22 December (A/31/42-S/11923),¹² the representative of Indonesia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a Declaration on the Establishment of a Provisional Government of the Territory of East Timor which had been promulgated on 17 December by four political parties in the Territory, namely APODETI, the União Democrática Timorense (UDT), the Klibur Oan Timor Aswain (KOTA) and the Partido Trabalhista.

31. In a letter dated 15 January 1976 (S/11934),¹⁶ Portugal, referring to the visit of Indonesia's Minister for Foreign Affairs to East Timor on 9 January, informed the Secretary-General that that visit to a non-autonomous territory partially occupied by Indonesian forces constituted not only an intervention on the part of the Indonesian Government in the internal affairs of the Territory, but also a violation of United Nations resolutions. Indonesia replied, on 22 January (S/11937),¹⁶ that the visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs had been undertaken in response to the invitation of the provisional Government of Timor and was intended to persuade the members of that Government

to react positively to the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

32. In a letter dated 30 January (S/11955),¹⁶ Portugal drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the presence of Indonesian warships near the southern coast of Timor and to news reports that cars and helicopters had been unloaded near Betano, while eight Indonesian ships stood in the proximity, and Indonesian land forces were in the region.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

33. On 12 March 1976 the Secretary-General issued a report (S/12011),¹⁶ in pursuance of Security Council resolution 384 (1975), on the mission undertaken by Mr. Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, whom he had appointed on 29 December 1975 his Special Representative for East Timor.

34. In the account he gave of his mission, the Special Representative indicated that he had held talks with the Portuguese and Indonesian Governments and with leaders of the various parties concerned with the East Timor question. Apart from the enclave of Oecusse, he visited in East Timor Ataúro, the capital city of Dili, Manatuto and Baucau. Owing to communications difficulties, as well as for security reasons, it had proved impossible to arrange for him to travel more widely.

35. In the circumstances, he had concluded that any accurate assessment of the situation as a whole remained elusive.

36. In connexion with his talks with the parties, the Special Representative pointed out that the Indonesian Government had informed him, with regard to the request contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 384 (1975), that the Indonesian volunteers present in East Timor were there at the request of the "Provisional Government of East Timor" which alone could decide to terminate their presence in the Territory.

37. He also indicated that Portugal and the "Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor" had called for the withdrawal of Indonesian forces and the latter the organization of a referendum; Portugal, however, while in principle favourable to a referendum, felt that any referendum should be preceded by consultations with all political groups and with the assistance of the United Nations and the Portuguese Government. The "Provisional Government", on the other hand, had opted for complete integration of the Territory with Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia, for its part, took the position that it was for the people of East Timor themselves to decide on the political future of the Territory. While welcoming the proclamation of the "Provisional Government" for the integration of East Timor with Indonesia, it remained of the view that such a decision should first be ratified by the people of that Territory.

38. In conclusion, the Special Representative pointed out that, while the "Governments" and parties concerned in East Timor held divergent views, there was one common element among them, namely the need for consultation; that, however, was interpreted very differently, both in its scope and procedure. As a first step, he suggested to proceed on the common assumption that the people of East Timor should be consulted on the future status of the Territory.

¹⁵ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1864th, 1865th and 1867th to 1869th meetings.

¹⁶ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN APRIL

39. The Security Council met between 12 and 22 April 1976¹⁷ to consider the report of the Secretary-General (S/12011)¹⁸ on the mission of his Special Representative to East Timor in pursuance of resolution 384 (1975). On 22 April, the Council adopted resolution 389 (1976) by which the Council, having considered the report and heard the statements of the representatives of Portugal and Indonesia as well as of representatives of the people of East Timor, called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the Territory; requested the Secretary-General to have his Special Representative continue the assignment entrusted to him under paragraph 5 of resolution 384 (1975); further requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of resolution 389 (1976) and report to the Council as soon as possible; and called upon all States and other parties concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations to achieve a peaceful solution to the existing situation and to facilitate the decolonization of the Territory.

40. Further details on the question will be found in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly¹⁹ (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.1, below).

E. The situation in the Comoros

41. In a telegram dated 28 January 1976 (S/11953),²⁰ the Head of State of the Comoros informed the President of the Security Council that the French Government intended to organize a referendum on 8 February 1976 in the island of Mayotte, an integral part of the Comorian State which the United Nations had admitted to membership on 12 November 1975 (see sect. I below). In view of that flagrant aggression, the Head of the Comorian State requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

42. A letter dated 3 February from the representative of Guinea-Bissau (S/11959)²¹ on behalf of the African Group also requested a Security Council meeting on the same subject.

43. A letter dated 4 February from the representative of Uganda (S/11960)²² transmitted a message from the Chairman of OAU. The Chairman stated that he wished to clarify the position of OAU with regard to the French proposal of a referendum on Mayotte. Mayotte was an integral part of the Comoros and any attempt by France to conduct any referendum there constituted gross interference in the internal affairs of an independent OAU State and must be deemed an act of aggression. On behalf of OAU, the Chairman called upon France to stop the malicious policies towards the Comoros and appealed to the world community to assist the young Republic to consolidate its hard-won independence.

44. The Security Council considered the question on 4, 5 and 6 February.²³ The Council had before it a

¹⁷ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1908th to 1915th meetings.

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2), part I, chap. 4.

¹⁹ For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

²⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, 1886th to 1888th meetings.

draft resolution (S/11967)²⁴ in which the Council would consider that holding a referendum by France in Mayotte constituted an interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros; called upon France to desist from proceeding with the referendum; also called upon France to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comorian State; requested France to enter into immediate negotiations with the Comoros in order to safeguard the latter's unity and territorial integrity; and requested all States to respect that unity and territorial integrity.

45. The draft resolution was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

46. Further details on the question will be found in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly²⁵ (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.5 below).

F. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976

47. By a letter dated 4 February 1976 (S/11961),²⁶ France requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the incidents which had taken place on the frontier between the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas and Somalia. In his letter, the representative of France charged that the French forces which had been engaged in freeing 31 children held hostage in a bus had been fired on from the Somali territory and had been obliged to react in order to protect themselves and the children. By a letter dated 5 February (S/11969),²⁷ Somalia requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider an incident that had occurred on 4 February on the border town Loyada in Somalia. In his letter, the representative of Somalia complained that French armed forces had launched an attack on the border town of Loyada within the territory of his country, killing a number of people including 11 women and children.

48. On 5 February the representative of Somalia transmitted a telegram (S/11965)²⁸ from the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia drawing the attention of the Secretary-General to the critical situation in French Somaliland and appealing to him to intervene in order to assist the people of that territory in their efforts to attain unconditional independence.

49. In a letter dated 10 February (S/11974),²⁹ the representative of Somalia furnished a list of the Somali casualties resulting from the incident of 4 February.

50. In a letter dated 11 February (S/11977 and Corr.1 and Add.1),³⁰ the representative of France indicated that, as the situation had returned to normal, France considered it unnecessary for the Council to convene immediately. France, however, rejected the charge of aggression levelled against it by Somalia. If Somali civilians had been killed or wounded during the brief encounter between French forces and the accomplices of the terrorists stationed on Somali territory, the French authorities deeply regretted the loss.

²¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2), part I, chap. 7.

²² For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

51. By a letter dated 11 February (S/11979, annex),²² the representative of Somalia said that while his request for a meeting of the Security Council remained standing, his delegation would not press for it until the following week, owing to certain initiatives taken by a third party to mediate in the matter. However, on 18 February (S/11987)²² he stated that since no serious, meaningful effort had been reciprocated by the other party during the long period of postponement, he requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider his Government's complaint.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

52. On 18 February the Security Council met²³ to consider the Somali complaint. Following statements by the parties concerned, the President of the Council announced that he would remain in touch with the members of the Council concerning further meetings or consultations on the matter.

G. Relations between Iceland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

53. In a letter dated 11 December 1975 (S/11905)²⁴ the representative of Iceland stated that warships of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were illegally operating in Icelandic waters. On 15 October, Iceland had established fishing limits of 200 nautical miles which were in full conformity with developments at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. By deployment of its naval units in Icelandic waters, the United Kingdom was using force for the purpose of coercing the Government of Iceland and preventing the people of Iceland from exercising their sovereign rights over their marine resources in clear violation of General Assembly resolutions 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3332 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974.

54. In a second letter, dated 12 December 1975 (S/11907),²⁴ the representative of Iceland stated that, on 11 December, British vessels had repeatedly rammed an Icelandic coastguard vessel, inflicting serious damage, far inside the undisputed territorial waters of Iceland. The Icelandic Government viewed the attack as a flagrant violation of Iceland's sovereignty endangering peace and security. It called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

55. On 15 December, the President of the Security Council, who was the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, issued a note (S/11914)²⁴ setting forth the reply from his Government to the letter of 11 December (S/11905)²⁴ from the representative of Iceland. The note stated that, on 25 July 1974, the International Court of Justice had found that the Government of Iceland was not entitled unilaterally to exclude British fishing vessels from the waters around Iceland or to impose restrictions on them. Between 15 and 25 November 1975, Icelandic coastguard vessels and aircraft had attacked a number of British trawlers. British naval vessels had been ordered to the area to defend them. British Ministers had made repeated ef-

orts to resolve the question of fishing rights around Iceland by negotiation. Currently, the issue was governed by the decision of the International Court of Justice. The British Government remained ready to resume negotiations.

56. The Security Council considered the question on 16 December.²⁵ The representatives of Iceland and the United Kingdom stated in greater detail the positions presented in their communications described above. No draft resolution was submitted.

57. Letters from the representative of Iceland dated 23 January (S/11944)²⁶ and 29 January 1976 (S/11954)²⁶ disputed statements made by the United Kingdom representative at the Security Council meeting and presented additional evidence to support the Icelandic version of the issue.

58. Two letters dated 18 February (S/11995,²⁶ S/11996²⁶) from the representative of the United Kingdom took issue respectively with the above communications from Iceland and restated with additional evidence the United Kingdom positions set forth at the Security Council meeting.

59. In a letter dated 1 April (S/12035),²⁷ the representative of Iceland stated that British naval deployment within the fisheries jurisdiction of Iceland continued to be as extensive and aggressive as ever before and, if anything, had been stepped up of late. The aggressive behaviour of the British naval ships had created serious incidents in the previous few days. The Icelandic Government had strongly protested the attacks by British warships on an Icelandic coastguard vessel, gravely endangering the lives of Icelandic seamen and the safety of their ships. The Icelandic Government had also reserved the rights to claim full reparation. Another serious incident created by British naval frigates had taken place on 30 March well within the internationally recognized territorial waters of Iceland. The unexplained presence of a British warship in Icelandic waters had also been protested. It seemed obvious to the Icelandic Government that the British warships had the sole intent of creating incidents, possibly to sink Icelandic coastguard vessels and to spy on their movements in their lawful duties of law enforcement.

60. By a letter dated 9 April (S/12046),²⁷ the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government totally rejected the allegations in the above-mentioned letter from Iceland (S/12035).²⁷ The role of the British frigates was purely defensive; it was the Icelandic coastguard vessels which had been behaving in an aggressive manner, several times deliberately colliding with British frigates. The United Kingdom Government totally denied all Icelandic allegations that collisions between British frigates and Icelandic coastguard vessels had occurred as a result of a policy of deliberate ramming by Her Majesty's ships. The presence of British defence vessels was solely defensive, to protect unarmed British trawlers on the high seas against illegal harassment by the Icelandic coastguard, who were seeking to impose unilaterally declared fishing limits by force.

²³ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1866th meeting.

²⁴ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

²⁵ *Idem*, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

61. In a letter dated 11 May (S/12072),²⁷ the representative of Iceland stated that British warships and tugboats were continuing to assist British trawlers in their violation of Icelandic fishery jurisdiction and, in doing so, were grossly abusing international rules of navigation. The number of British naval ships had been increased and their actions had become more aggressive than ever before. Attempts by the British warships and tugboats to ram Icelandic coastguard vessels placed the lives of the Icelandic crews in the gravest danger and had caused serious damage to the coastguard vessels engaged in their lawful duties. The Icelandic Government had protested the serious attacks in the strongest possible terms.

62. By a letter dated 25 May (S/12086),²⁷ the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government entirely rejected the Icelandic allegations in the above-mentioned letter (S/12072)²⁷ about the activities of the British defence vessels in the fishing waters of Iceland. The British protection forces had a purely defensive role with no orders to ram the Icelandic coastguard vessels. Moreover, the United Kingdom Government took a most serious view of the action of the Icelandic coastguard vessel *Aegir* in attempting to arrest the British trawler *Primella* on 12 May, including firing shots across the bow and stern of the latter.

63. An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly.²⁸

H. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

64. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report on co-operation between the United Nations and OAU (A/10254).²⁹ The report described developments relating to increased co-operation between the two organizations since the previous report (A/9734). These included consultations and exchange of information between representatives of the United Nations and OAU, as well as reciprocal representation at meetings; visits by the current Chairman and the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to United Nations Headquarters; attendance by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the twelfth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at Kampala; co-operation regarding the situation in southern Africa, particularly on the question of providing assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid*; co-operation in the field of information and publicity, with special emphasis on the dissemination of information on the situation in southern Africa; co-operation in the field of economic and social development between OAU and the United Nations system.

65. In its resolution 3412 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the General Assembly commended the Secretary-General's efforts to promote co-operation between the United Nations and OAU and requested him, *inter alia*, to continue to take the necessary meas-

ures to strengthen such co-operation, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa; the Assembly also drew the attention of all United Nations bodies to the continued need to associate OAU closely on a regular basis with all their work concerning Africa; invited the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to intensify their co-operation with OAU; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report again on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

I. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

66. On 6 August 1975,³⁰ the Security Council decided to include in its agenda the applications for membership in the United Nations submitted on 15 July by the Republic of South Viet-Nam (A/10135-S/11756)³¹ and on 16 July by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (A/10136-S/11761).³¹ The Council referred both applications to its Committee on the Admission of New Members³² for examination and report. At the same meeting, the Council decided not to include in its agenda the request, submitted on 30 July by the Republic of Korea (S/11783),³¹ that its application for admission to membership in the United Nations be given further consideration by the Council at the earliest appropriate occasion.

67. In connexion with the applications of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, a communication dated 7 August was addressed to the President of the Security Council by Algeria on behalf of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries (S/11793).³¹

68. On 8 August, the Committee on the Admission of New Members submitted its report to the Security Council (S/11794),³¹ in which it stated that it had been unable to make a recommendation to the Council regarding the two applications. The report also contained a summary of the views of its members in the matter, as well as the text of two draft resolutions recommending the admission of the Republic of South Viet-Nam (S/11795)³¹ and the admission of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (S/11796).³¹

69. On 11 August,³³ the Security Council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/11794)³¹ and voted on the two draft resolutions contained therein. The draft resolutions were not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. Thereafter, the Council approved a special report (A/10179)³⁴ to the General Assembly provided for in the third paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2)*, part I, chap. 5.

²⁹ For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

³⁰ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1834th meeting*.

³¹ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1975*.

³² The membership of the Committee is the same as that of the Security Council and varies accordingly.

³³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1835th and 1836th meetings*.

³⁴ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

70. By a letter dated 11 August (S/11798),³¹ the observers of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to the President of the Security Council the text of a joint declaration concerning the veto of the applications for membership submitted by both countries.

71. On 18 August,³⁵ the Security Council referred to its Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report the applications for membership in the United Nations submitted on 21 July by Cape Verde (A/10180-S/11800),³¹ on 13 August by Sao Tome and Principe (A/10185-S/11804),³¹ and on 31 July by Mozambique (A/10186-S/11805).³¹

72. On the same day, the Committee on the Admission of New Members submitted its report to the Security Council (S/11806).³¹ The report stated that the Committee had unanimously decided to recommend to the Council the admission of Cape Verde, of Sao Tome and Principe and of Mozambique. On 18 August,³⁶ the Council considered the Committee's report and adopted resolutions 372 (1975), 373 (1975) and 374 (1975) recommending to the General Assembly the admission of those three countries to membership in the United Nations (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.1 below).

73. On 22 September,³⁷ the Security Council referred to its Committee on the Admission of New Members, for examination and report, the application for membership in the United Nations submitted on 16 September by Papua New Guinea (A/10240-S/11823).³¹

74. On the same day, the Committee submitted its report to the Security Council (S/11829).³¹ The report stated that the Committee had unanimously decided to recommend to the Council the admission of Papua New Guinea. On 22 September,³⁸ the Council considered the Committee's report and adopted resolution 375 (1975) recommending to the General Assembly the admission of Papua New Guinea to membership in the United Nations (see also part two, chap. II, sect. B.1 below).

75. On 17 October,³⁹ the Security Council referred to its Committee on the Admission of New Members, for examination and report, the application for membership in the United Nations submitted on 29 September by the Comoros (A/10293-S/11848).⁴⁰

76. On the same day, the Committee submitted its report to the Security Council (S/11850).⁴⁰ The report stated that the Committee had decided to recommend to the Council the admission of the Comoros. On 17 October,⁴¹ the Council considered the Committee's report and adopted resolution 376 (1975) recommending to the General Assembly the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations (see also part two, chap. I, sect. B.5 below).

³⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1837th meeting.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 1838th meeting.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 1839th meeting.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 1841st meeting.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 1847th meeting.

⁴⁰ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975*.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1848th meeting.*

77. On 1 December,⁴² the Security Council referred to its Committee on the Admission of New Members, for examination and report, the application for membership in the United Nations submitted on 25 November by Surinam (A/10388-S/11884).⁴⁰

78. On the same day, the Committee submitted its report to the Security Council (S/11891).⁴⁰ The report stated that the Committee had decided to recommend to the Council the admission of Surinam. On 1 December,⁴³ the Council considered the Committee's report and adopted resolution 382 (1975) recommending to the General Assembly the admission of Surinam to membership in the United Nations.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY⁴⁴

79. On 16 September 1975, the General Assembly, acting upon the recommendations of the Security Council, adopted resolutions 3363 (XXX), 3364 (XXX) and 3365 (XXX), by which it admitted the Republic of Cape Verde, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and the People's Republic of Mozambique, respectively, to membership in the United Nations. On 12 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 3385 (XXX), by which it admitted the Comoros to membership in the United Nations. In that connexion, a communication was circulated to the members of the Assembly at the request of France on 13 November (A/10356). On 4 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 3413 (XXX), by which it admitted the Republic of Surinam to membership in the United Nations.

80. On 19 September, the General Assembly, which had before it the special report of the Security Council (A/10179)³⁴ and a letter from the observers of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam (A/10238), adopted resolution 3366 (XXX), by which it considered that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations, and requested, accordingly, the Council to reconsider immediately and favourably their applications in strict conformity with Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

81. The Security Council considered again the question of the admission to membership of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam between 26 and 30 September.⁴⁵ The Council had on its provisional agenda a letter dated 19 September (S/11826)³¹ from the President of the General Assembly transmitting the text of resolution 3366 (XXX) of 19 September as well as a letter dated 21 September from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea requesting that the application of the Republic of Korea be given further consideration at the earliest possible date (S/11828).³¹ On 26 September, the Council decided that its agenda would include only the letter dated 19 September from the President of the Assembly. It also decided not to

⁴² *Ibid.*, 1857th meeting.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 1858th meeting.

⁴⁴ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, 1842nd to 1846th meetings.*

refer the applications of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to its Committee on the Admission of New Members.

82. On 30 September, the Security Council voted on two separate draft resolutions (S/11832, S/11833)³¹ recommending the admission of both countries to membership in the United Nations. The two draft resolutions were not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

83. Subsequently the Security Council approved the text of a special report to be addressed to the General Assembly (A/10273)³⁴ in accordance with the third paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

84. An account of the consideration of this question by the Security Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly.⁴⁶

DECISION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

85. On 5 November 1975, the General Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-first session consideration of the special report of the Security Council (A/10273)³⁴ and to take it up at that session as a matter of priority.

J. Peaceful uses of outer space

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

86. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space⁴⁷ held its eighteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 20 June 1975 to consider the reports of its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its twelfth session (A/AC.105/150) and of its Legal Sub-Committee on the work of its fourteenth session (A/AC.105/147).

87. On the subject of remote sensing of the earth from space, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space confirmed the view of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee that further studies of organizational and financial matters should progress together with consideration of the legal aspects of remote sensing. Without prejudice to the fulfilment of the tasks set forth for the Legal Sub-Committee in the field of remote sensing, the Committee endorsed the Sub-Committee's recommendation that the Secretary-General be requested to undertake four studies relating to such organizational and financial aspects, as well as a survey on users' real needs and their present stage of preparedness in that area of activity. The studies concerned an analysis of actual and predicted costs and benefits; a possible co-ordinating function for the United Nations; existing or planned national or regional ground stations; and the organizational and financial requirements of a future operational space segment for a global remote sensing system. The Committee further requested the Secretary-General to report on the feasibility of establishing a training centre

within existing facilities, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, for persons from developing countries, and also requested the Sub-Committee to transmit to the Legal Sub-Committee, at its fifteenth session, its findings regarding possible scientific and technical criteria relevant to the definition, for purposes of remote sensing, of the terms "natural resources of the Earth" and "data on the natural resources of the Earth acquired by means of remote sensing".

88. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications and, in that connexion, agreed that the Secretary-General should again draw the attention of Member States to the questionnaire on the needs of the developing countries in practical applications of space technology in order to obtain a wider range of replies for consideration by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its thirteenth session. The Committee agreed with the Sub-Committee on the need to ensure effective interagency co-ordination in that area, noting the efforts of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination towards establishing a standing body to deal with matters relating to space applications, and recommended that the Secretary-General should report on those efforts to the Sub-Committee at its thirteenth session.

89. With regard to co-ordination, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space felt that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee could assist the work of the Legal Sub-Committee by re-examining criteria connected with the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and by considering scientific criteria for defining the notion of "natural resources of the Moon and other celestial bodies" and possible ways, means and time-limits for their exploration.

90. Regarding the possibility of holding an international conference on outer space, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space recommended that the question be considered by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and that matters relating to space applications should receive the attention of the projected United Nations Conference on Science and Technology.

91. The Committee also endorsed the priorities recommended by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee for its work programme, namely questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites, the United Nations space applications programme, and options relating to a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters.

92. With respect to the report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the work of its fourteenth session (A/AC.105/147), the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space agreed that, at its fifteenth session, the Sub-Committee should continue to consider, as matters of high priority, the draft treaty relating to the Moon, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting and the legal implications of remote sensing; and that the Sub-Committee should also continue its work on matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities.

³¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2), part II, chap. 12.

⁴⁷ For the membership of the Committee, see General Assembly resolution 3182 (XXVIII).

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

93. On the basis of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁴⁸ the General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, considered concurrently the items entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and "Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting".

94. In resolution 3388 (XXX) of 18 November 1975, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Legal Sub-Committee at its fourteenth session and recommended that the Sub-Committee should, at its fifteenth session, as matters of high priority: continue to consider the draft treaty relating to the Moon; continue to consider the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting; continue its detailed legal consideration of remote sensing, taking into account the various views expressed on the subject, including proposals for draft international instruments; and proceed to the drafting of principles.

95. In the resolution, the General Assembly further noted with satisfaction that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had considered in detail the pre-operational/experimental phase of remote sensing as well as a possible future global/international operational system or systems; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Secretary-General should prepare further studies for the Sub-Committee on organizational and financial matters relating to remote sensing activities; endorsed further the recommendation that the Secretary-General should explore the feasibility of utilizing existing facilities and expertise to establish, on an experimental basis, an international centre for the training of personnel from developing countries in the effective use of remote sensing information and undertake an appropriate users' survey to ascertain the real needs of the users and their stage of preparedness in this area of activity; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the increased burden of activity placed upon the Secretariat, as well as the increased role in ensuring more effective interagency co-ordination, to take measures, if possible within his present resources, to strengthen the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat. The Assembly also requested the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to undertake further detailed work on the United Nations programme on space applications and the question of a possible international conference on outer space matters; endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications, recommending its continuing review so as to enable it to respond more effectively to the needs of the developing countries, and affirmed the importance of ensuring effective interagency co-ordination in that area.

96. Also, in the resolution, the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space and reiterated its request to WMO in particular to pursue the implementation of its tropical

cyclone project, including the World Weather Watch, and to provide the Assembly with a report thereon in accordance with previous resolutions. The Assembly also approved the continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina.

97. Finally, the General Assembly noted the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning a potential future role of the Committee in view of the prospective significance of the collection and transmission of solar energy through space technology.

MEETINGS IN 1976

98. During the first half of 1976 the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee held meetings at Geneva. The reports of the two Sub-Committees (A/AC.105/170, A/AC.105/171) will be considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its nineteenth session, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 21 June to 2 July 1976.

99. An account of the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1976 will appear in its report to the General Assembly.⁴⁹

K. Effects of atomic radiation

100. The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,⁵⁰ which was established by the General Assembly in 1955, held its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 19 September 1975.

101. The Committee discussed, on the basis of extensive reviews prepared by the Secretariat, recent information on the genetic and somatic effects of radiation; on population exposures from natural radiation sources, nuclear explosions and power generation by nuclear fission; and on occupational exposure to radiation and medical irradiation.

102. The Committee expressed satisfaction at the amount of data received in response to its request from Member States, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and stressed that information of that kind would be of great value in the preparation of its comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session. The Committee also noted with satisfaction that adequate facilities had been provided for its secretariat at Vienna.

103. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee (A/10267),⁵¹ adopted resolution 3410 (XXX) of 28 November 1975 in which, *inter alia*, it noted with appreciation the report of the Scientific Committee; requested the Committee to continue its work, includ-

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/31/20).

⁴⁹ For the membership of the Committee, see *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 A (A/9030/Add.1), p. 2, item 103.

⁵⁰ For the report and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 50.

ing its co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources; and expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Committee by IAEA, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned.

L. Scientific work on peace research

104. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3065 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, the Secretary-General, on 27 September 1975, submitted his second report to the Assembly relating to scientific

work on peace research (A/10199 and Corr.1).⁵² The report listed the titles of works in the field of peace research completed or in progress since 1973 submitted by 14 Member States in reply to the Secretary-General's request for information under paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 3065 (XXVIII). Information provided by UNESCO and UNITAR on the relevant activities of those organizations was also contained in the report.

105. On 19 November, the General Assembly took note of the report.

⁵² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

C. 1950

Part Two

Decolonization

CHAPTER I

The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

A. Work of the Special Committee

1. During the period under review, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹ continued to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974. A full account of the Special Committee's activities during 1975 appears in its report to the General Assembly.²

2. From 12 to 18 June 1975 the Special Committee, at the invitation of the Government of Portugal, held a session in Lisbon during which it reviewed developments in Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In accordance with the related decision of the General Assembly, representatives of the national liberation movements of these Territories again participated as observers in the Special Committee's proceedings both in New York and away from Headquarters and provided the Committee with information on the situation in their respective countries. At the invitation of the administering Powers concerned, the Special Committee dispatched in 1975 visiting missions to Cape Verde, formerly under the administration of Portugal, to Spanish Sahara and to Montserrat in order to ascertain the views of their inhabitants regarding their future status (see sections B.1, B.4 and B.7 below).

3. The General Assembly, in resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, approved the report of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 in all Territories which had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

4. The Special Committee began its 1976 session on 30 January. In organizing its work for the year, it de-

cided to take up at its plenary meetings the two items previously allocated to its Sub-Committee I and, accordingly, to discontinue that subsidiary body. The Committee also decided to discontinue its working group dealing with the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions by the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned and to allocate the relevant item to its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, which it renamed Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. Further, the Committee decided that its Sub-Committee II should be renamed Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

5. In April 1976, the Special Committee, availing itself of invitations from the Governments of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, dispatched a high-level *ad hoc* group of six of its members to those countries to meet with representatives of the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to consult with the Governments of neighbouring independent States in connexion with its consideration of these Territories.

6. At the invitation of the Governments concerned, the Special Committee during 1976 also dispatched visiting missions to the British Virgin Islands and the Tokelau Islands, under the administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and New Zealand, respectively. Details of these and other activities by the Special Committee during 1976 will appear in the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.³

B. Decisions on individual Territories

1. Territories under Portuguese administration

7. By a letter dated 12 March 1975 (A/10058) the Permanent Representative of Portugal had communicated to the Secretary-General the view of his Government that the expression "Territories under Portuguese domination" should be replaced by "Territories under Portuguese administration" in the agenda of the General Assembly. On 19 September, on the recommendation of the General Committee,⁴ the Assembly decided to reword the agenda of its thirtieth session accordingly.

¹ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, p. 10, item 23.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

³ *Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1)*.

8. The question of the Territories under Portuguese administration was considered by the Special Committee between 10 February and 25 March 1975 at Headquarters and between 12 and 17 June 1975 in Lisbon.

9. On 14 June, the Special Committee adopted a consensus on the question and another consensus relating to Cape Verde following the examination by the Committee of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Cape Verde. The two texts are contained in the Committee's report to the General Assembly.⁵

10. By letters dated 21 August (A/10207-S/11811)⁶ and 8 September (A/10227) addressed to the Secretary-General and by a letter dated 21 August (A/AC.109/506) addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Government of Portugal transmitted information on emergency measures it had had to take in view of the situation obtaining in Angola, particularly the temporary suspension of the agreements between Portugal and the liberation movements of Angola (A/10040) and the assignment of new powers to the Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola. By a letter dated 12 November (A/10353), the Permanent Representative of Portugal transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the proclamation of independence of Angola on 10 November 1975.

11. By a series of letters addressed to the Secretary-General between 22 August and 30 September, the Government of Portugal informed him of the deteriorating situation in Portuguese Timor, the spreading of armed conflicts between rival political factions (A/10208, A/10209-S/11813,⁶ A/10214), and of appeals made to Australia and Indonesia for the adoption of measures permitting the resumption of humanitarian operations to evacuate refugees (A/10212).

12. By a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 30 September (A/10277), the Government of Portugal reaffirmed its willingness to continue to honour the historical and moral responsibilities of the Portuguese people for the people of Portuguese Timor, as long as possibilities for leading the Territory's decolonization process on the basis of political solutions were ensured. According to a joint press statement concerning talks between the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal, held in Rome on 1 and 2 November (A/C.4/802), the two Ministers had agreed on the urgent need to restore peace and order in the Territory, so as to enable its people freely to decide their own future, and had further agreed to continue to maintain close co-operation and consultation between their two Governments on the process of decolonization of Portuguese Timor. By a letter dated 10 November (A/C.4/803), the Permanent Representative of Portugal transmitted to the Secretary-General a proposal to hold talks with the three parties in Timor, namely the Frente Revolucionária Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN), the Anti-Communist Movement (MAC), formerly the União Democrática de Timor (UDT), and the Associação Popular Democrática Timorense (APODETI).

⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VIII, paras. 25 and 26.

⁶ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1975*.

13. By letters dated 28 and 30 November (A/10402-S/11887, A/10403-S/11890),⁷ the Portuguese Government informed the Secretary-General of FRETILIN's reported intention to declare unilaterally the independence of Timor which had been followed by reports that MAC and APODETI had also declared the independence of Timor with its immediate integration with Indonesia.

14. By a letter dated 4 December (A/C.4/808 and Corr.1), the Permanent Representative of Indonesia transmitted to the Secretary-General the texts of a statement issued in Jakarta on 4 December by the Indonesian Minister of Information on behalf of the Government of Indonesia on the latest developments in Portuguese Timor and of a joint proclamation by four political parties in Portuguese Timor, APODETI, UDT, KOTA and the Partido Trabalhista, on the integration of Portuguese Timor with the Republic of Indonesia issued on 30 November.

15. On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3485 (XXX) in which it, *inter alia*, called upon all States to respect the inalienable right of the people of Portuguese Timor to self-determination, freedom and independence; called upon the administering Power to continue to make every effort to find a solution by peaceful means through talks between the Government of Portugal and the political parties representing the people of Portuguese Timor; appealed to all the parties in Portuguese Timor to respond positively to efforts to find a peaceful solution through talks between them and the Government of Portugal; strongly deplored the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in the Territory; drew the attention of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, to the critical situation in the Territory and recommended that it take urgent action to protect the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and the inalienable right of its people to self-determination; called upon all States to respect the unity and territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor; and requested the Government of Portugal to continue its co-operation with the Special Committee and requested the Committee to send a fact-finding mission to the Territory as soon as possible.

16. By a letter dated 22 December (A/31/42-S/11923),³ the Permanent Representative of Indonesia transmitted to the Secretary-General a Declaration on the Establishment of a Provisional Government of the Territory of East Timor by four political parties in the Territory, APODETI, UDT, KOTA and the Partido Trabalhista, on 17 December 1975.

17. The Security Council considered the situation in Timor from 15 to 22 December (see part one, chap. VI, sect. D above).

2. Southern Rhodesia

18. The Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia on 9 May 1975 at Headquarters and from 13 to 17 June 1975 at Lisbon. On 17 June, the Special Committee adopted a resolution,⁸ the text

⁷ *Idem, Supplement for October, November and December 1975.*

⁸ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1)*, chap. IX, para. 16.

of which was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 1 July (S/11742).

19. On 21 November, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia.

20. In resolution 3396 (XXX) the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right; reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe; called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the population; and demanded the termination of the executions of freedom fighters by the illegal Smith régime, the unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity, the discontinuance of all repressive measures, in particular the arbitrary closure of African areas and the creation of so-called protected villages. The Assembly appealed to all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia; requested all States as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned to extend to the people of Zimbabwe, through their national liberation movement, the African National Council of Zimbabwe, all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle; and invited all Governments, the specialized agencies, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps to give widespread publicity to information on the situation in Zimbabwe.

21. In resolution 3397 (XXX) the General Assembly strongly condemned the policies of the Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and called upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration; and condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council and the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia into the United States and called upon the Government of the United States to repeal all legislation permitting such importation. The Assembly also called upon all Governments which had not done so to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Council, to take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction, to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime and to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory; and reiterated its conviction that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requested the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard.

3. Namibia

22. The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia from 13 to 18 June 1975, during its session held at Lisbon. On 18 June, the Committee adopted a consensus on the question, which on 27 June was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/11745). The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations on Namibia are contained in its report to the General Assembly.⁹

23. The United Nations Council for Namibia was in session throughout the period under review. Its report, covering the period 12 October 1974 to 12 September 1975, was also transmitted to the General Assembly.¹⁰

24. On 26 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3399 (XXX) in which it reaffirmed the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence; reiterated that the South West Africa People's Organization was the authentic representative of the Namibian people and supported its efforts to strengthen national unity; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all means against the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa; strongly condemned South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation by organizing a so-called constitutional conference, with a view to creating divisions among ethnic groups and furthering its policies of "bantustanization"; strongly condemned the military build-up by South Africa in Namibia and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border for military purposes; demanded the immediate withdrawal by South Africa of all its military and police forces and its administration from Namibia; and decided that free national elections should be held in Namibia as a matter of urgency, under the direct supervision of the United Nations. The Assembly also approved the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia; urged the Security Council urgently to take up again the question of Namibia and to give effect to its resolution 366 (1974); called once again upon all those States which had not yet done so to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;¹¹ urged all those States which had not yet done so to break off economic relations with South Africa that concerned Namibia; called upon those States having consular representation in Namibia to terminate such representation; and requested once again all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Assembly also condemned the exploitation of uranium and of all other natural resources by organizations under private or governmental control; requested all specialized agencies and other organizations within

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. X. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 87.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/10024).

¹¹ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

the United Nations system, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to render all possible assistance to the people of Namibia through their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization; further requested the Secretary-General urgently to set up in an African State a United Nations radio transmitter to transmit programmes informing the Namibian people; and decided to make adequate budgetary provision for the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

25. With regard to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the General Assembly, in resolution 3400 (XXX) of 26 November 1975, decided to allocate to the Fund the sum of \$US 200,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1976; and requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals for voluntary contributions to the Fund.

26. The Security Council considered the question of Namibia from 27 to 30 January 1976 (see part one, chap. V, sect. A above).

27. The Institute for Namibia, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3296 (XXIX), received substantial financial support from Member States and from the United Nations Fund for Namibia, as well as from UNDP through the establishment of an indicative planning figure for Namibia earmarked for the Institute. The Government of Zambia made a building available which is now being converted for use by the Institute. The Senate of the Institute during its meetings in December 1975 and April 1976 appointed the Director, the Deputy Director and the senior staff, and approved the budget for submission to the Committee on the Fund of the Council. The formal opening of the Institute is now scheduled during the third quarter of 1976. However, the first students are expected to enter in June and July next.

28. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia is now in the process of preparing for the implementation of Decree No. 1 on the Natural Resources of Namibia. He has held consultations with jurists from different countries at Headquarters and in Europe, and has secured the assistance of a number of consultants advising him on the legal and logistical aspects of the implementation. It is expected that action under the Decree will be initiated later this year. Meanwhile a number of foreign corporations have ceased activities in Namibia in response to the promulgation of the Decree.

4. Spanish Sahara

29. The Special Committee considered the question of the Spanish Sahara between 27 March and 7 November 1975. On 7 November, it adopted the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Spanish Sahara, 1975 and endorsed the observations and conclusions contained therein. The report of the Visiting Mission is annexed to the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly.¹²

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. XIII, annex.

30. On 10 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3458 A (XXX) by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Spanish Sahara to self-determination, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); reaffirmed the responsibility of the administering Power and of the United Nations with regard to the decolonization of the Territory and the guaranteeing of the free expression of the wishes of the people of Spanish Sahara; requested the Government of Spain, as the administering Power, in accordance with the observations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, to take immediately all necessary measures, in consultation with all the parties concerned and interested, so that all Saharans originating in the Territory might exercise fully and freely, under United Nations supervision, their inalienable right to self-determination; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Spain, as the administering Power, and the Special Committee, to make the necessary arrangements for the supervision of the act of self-determination referred to above; and urged all the parties concerned and interested to exercise restraint and to desist from any unilateral or other action outside the decisions of the Assembly on the Territory.

31. In resolution 3458 B (XXX), the General Assembly took note of the tripartite agreement concluded at Madrid on 14 November 1975 by the Governments of Mauritania, Morocco and Spain, the text of which was transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 18 November 1975;¹³ reaffirmed the inalienable right to self-determination, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), of all the Saharan populations originating in the Territory; requested the parties to the Madrid agreement of 14 November 1975 to ensure respect for the freely expressed aspirations of the Saharan populations; and requested the interim administration to take all necessary steps to ensure that all the Saharan populations originating in the Territory would be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through free consultations organized with the assistance of a representative of the United Nations appointed by the Secretary-General.

32. The Security Council considered the situation concerning Western Sahara between 20 October and 6 November 1975 (see part one, chap. VI, sect. C above).

5. Comoros

33. The Special Committee, having considered the question of the Comoro Archipelago on 20 August 1975, adopted a statement¹⁴ in which the Committee noted with satisfaction that the Comoros had declared their independence on 6 July 1975 and called upon the Government of France to respect the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros. To this end, the Special Committee strongly supported the demand by the people of the Comoros for the withdrawal of all French troops from their country (see also part one, chap. VI, sects. E and I above).

¹³ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975, document S/11880, annex III.

¹⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. XII, para. 6.

6. Seychelles

34. The Special Committee considered the question of the Seychelles on 20 and 21 August 1975 and adopted a resolution in which it, *inter alia*, took note once again of the united wish of the people of the Seychelles to achieve independence and requested the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to continue to take all the necessary steps to assist the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence not later than June 1976. The Special Committee's decision on the Territory is contained in its report to the General Assembly.¹⁵

35. In resolution 3430 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, the General Assembly requested the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to continue to take all the necessary steps to assist the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence not later than June 1976 and to continue to keep the United Nations fully apprised of developments relating to the Seychelles; and stressed the responsibility of the United Nations to render all possible assistance to the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to consolidate their national independence and, to that end, invited the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance to the Seychelles.

7. American Samoa, Antigua, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Somaliland, Gibraltar, Gilbert Islands, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu and United States Virgin Islands

36. In August 1975, the Special Committee adopted the reports of its Sub-Committee II concerning American Samoa, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Gilbert Islands, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu and United States Virgin Islands. It also approved the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat, 1975. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories are contained in its report to the General Assembly.¹⁶

37. On the recommendation of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat,¹⁷ the Special Committee adopted a resolution whereby it, *inter alia*, requested the administering Power to continue to take all measures to expedite the process of decolonization in the Territory; endorsed the view of the Mission that measures to promote the economic development of Montserrat, within a framework of regional co-operation, were an important element in the process of self-determination and hoped that the administering Power would continue to intensify its programme of

budgetary and development aid; requested the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in strengthening the economy of the Territory; and decided to continue the full examination of the question at its following session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission at an appropriate time in consultation with the administering Power.

38. On 8 December, the General Assembly adopted nine resolutions in which it expressed appreciation to those administering Powers and Governments which had received visiting missions for their co-operation and assistance, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories considered to self-determination and independence.

39. In resolution 3424 (XXX) on Brunei,¹⁸ the General Assembly, having heard a petitioner, Mr. A. M. Azahari, President of the People's Party of Brunei (Partai Rakyat Brunei), which in the 1962 election for the Legislative Assembly had received 98 per cent of the votes, called upon the administering Power to take all steps to facilitate expeditiously the holding of free and democratic elections in Brunei in consultation with and under the supervision of the United Nations, and further called, prior to the elections, for the lifting of the ban on all political parties and the return of all political exiles to Brunei so that they could participate freely and fully in the elections.

40. In resolution 3425 (XXX) concerning Montserrat, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission¹⁹ and endorsed its view that measures to promote the economic development of the Territory, within a framework of regional co-operation, were an important element in the process of self-determination. It hoped that the administering Power would continue to intensify and expand its programme of budgetary and development aid.

41. In resolution 3426 (XXX) on the Gilbert Islands, the General Assembly requested the administering Power to take measures to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory and continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the Territory's economy. It requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Gilbert Islands, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power.

42. In resolution 3427 (XXX) concerning Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands, the General Assembly called upon the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. XIV, para. 10.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, chaps. XVII-XXIII, XXV-XXVIII and XXXI.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. XXVIII, annex.

¹⁸ In a letter to the Secretary-General (A/10269), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom stated that the question of Brunei did not lie within the competence of the Fourth Committee or the General Assembly when the latter was considering matters relating to decolonization. The United Kingdom also agreed to continue to consult with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the matter.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1)*, chap. XXVIII, annex, paras. 101-124.

speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories; and to take all possible steps to diversify the economies of the Territories and work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for them. It urged the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Governments of the Territories, to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which would guarantee those rights; requested the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies; and requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration concerning those Territories.

43. In resolution 3428 (XXX), the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the invitation extended by the Government of New Zealand to the Special Committee to dispatch a visiting mission to the Tokelau Islands in 1976 to obtain first-hand information on conditions in the Territory and on the wishes and aspirations of its people. It requested the administering Power and the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance and facilities to the mission.

44. In resolution 3429 (XXX) on American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands, the General Assembly called upon the Government of the United States, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration; to take all possible steps to diversify the economies of the Territories and work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for them; to reconsider its attitude towards receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territory; and to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures guaranteeing those rights. The Assembly requested the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors, and strongly deprecated the establishment of military installations on Guam as being incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

45. In resolution 3431 (XXX) on the Solomon Islands, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the Territory should achieve internal self-government by the end of 1975, that independence should follow from 12 to 18 months after the achievement of internal self-government, subject to the requisite legislative approval of the United Kingdom, and that a constitutional committee would be appointed to work out an independence constitution and to submit recommendations thereon to the Solomon Islands authorities not later than April 1976, *inter alia*, requested the Government of the United Kingdom to continue to assist the people of the islands towards the achievement of independence.

46. In resolution 3432 (XXX) concerning Belize, the General Assembly, bearing in mind the repeated assurances by the Government of the United Kingdom that it stands ready to take the formal steps necessary for the Territory to exercise its right to self-

determination and independence, called upon all States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and to facilitate the attainment by them of their goal of a secure independence; called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and upon the Government of Guatemala to pursue urgently their negotiations for the earliest possible resolution of their differences of opinion concerning the future of Belize; declared that any proposals for the resolution of these differences of opinion that might emerge from the negotiations must be in accordance with the inalienable right of the people to self-determination and independence and the preservation of the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize; and requested the two Governments concerned to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in implementing the resolution.

47. Regarding the New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu, the General Assembly, in resolution 3433 (XXX), requested the administering Powers concerned to continue to take measures to expedite the process of decolonization in those Territories in accordance, *inter alia*, with the related observations of the 1974 United Nations Visiting Mission to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; and to take all appropriate steps to strengthen the economies of the New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu and work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for those Territories. The Assembly also called upon the Government of France to participate in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee concerning the New Hebrides and reconsider its attitude towards receiving United Nations visiting missions; welcomed the positive attitude of the Government of the United Kingdom with respect to the receiving of visiting missions; and reiterated its deep concern at the continued testing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific.

48. In resolution 3480 (XXX), the General Assembly reaffirmed its unqualified support of the right of the people of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) to immediate and unconditional independence in accordance with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); called upon the administering Power, *inter alia*, to grant immediate and unconditional independence to the people of the Territory and to withdraw all its military forces therefrom; called upon all States, particularly the administering Power and the neighbouring States, to refrain from any action, unilateral or otherwise, which might alter the independence and the territorial integrity of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti); and called upon all States to renounce forthwith any and all claims to the Territory and to declare null and void any and all acts asserting such claims.

49. On 8 December, the General Assembly adopted a consensus on the question of Gibraltar,²⁰ bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter.

50. In another consensus adopted on the same date, concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands,²¹ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the close co-operation of Australia in the relevant work of the Special Committee, and its continued preparedness to re-

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 120, item 23.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 119, item 23.

ceive a further visiting mission to the Territory at an appropriate time; noted with interest the administrative and legislative steps taken and the further measures envisaged by the Government of Australia with a view to enabling the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to exercise their right to self-determination; and requested the Special Committee, in co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration.

51. With regard to St. Helena, the General Assembly adopted a consensus²¹ in which it reiterated the importance of strengthening the economy of the Territory, noted the commitment of the administering Power to provide further development assistance and considered that such assistance, together with any assistance which the international community might provide, would enhance the capacity of the people of St. Helena to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter. The Assembly noted the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to receiving visiting missions and requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to the dispatch of such a mission to St. Helena.

C. Decisions on general questions

1. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

52. On 7 August 1975, the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee I²² and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

53. The Special Committee's review of the economic conditions in colonial Territories showed that colonial Powers and the States whose companies and nationals were engaged in such activities had continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the question. According to the review, foreign companies and multinational corporations had continued their brutal and ruthless plunder and exploitation of the human and natural resources of the colonial Territories with the support of their Governments which had close relations and collaborated with the illegal and racist régimes of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

54. In resolution 3398 (XXX) of 21 November 1975, which incorporated a number of the Special Committee's recommendations, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests, reiterating that any administering Power which deprived the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources violated the solemn obligations it had assumed under the Charter; reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the activities of foreign economic,

financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants; condemned the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of those Territories; called upon the colonial Powers, as well as those Governments which had not yet done so, to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals who owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which were 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 ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants; requested all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements; called upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory; called upon the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevailed in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in all colonial Territories, as well as to the decisions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly on this question, and requested all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in that regard; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

55. On 18 February 1976, the Special Committee decided to consider the item in plenary meetings.

2. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration

56. On 7 August 1975, the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee I²³ and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

57. On the basis of its study, the Special Committee found that the main characteristics, objectives and purposes of these activities as described in its previous reports remained unchanged.

²¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda items 90 and 23.

²³ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex.

58. The Special Committee concluded that the military activities of the colonial Powers, particularly in the larger Territories, were aimed at subjugating the colonial peoples and also at repressing their liberation movements which were fighting for their legitimate right to freedom and independence.

59. In resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the General Assembly reaffirmed 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. It called upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

60. On 18 February 1976, the Special Committee decided to consider this item in plenary meetings.

3. Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

61. In its consideration of the question, the Special Committee had before it the following documents: a report of the Secretary-General containing the observations of the organizations concerned (A/10080 and Add.1-4); the report of its Working Group on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/AC.109/L.1054 and Add.1) and the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council (A/AC.109/L.1048).

62. In resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, the General Assembly approved the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee²⁴ and requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States and in consultation with OAU, *inter alia*, to render or continue to render assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for freedom and to initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples; to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories and to ensure that the national liberation movements participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries. The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

4. Question of sending visiting missions to the Territories

63. In 1975, the Special Committee, at the invitation of the Governments concerned, dispatched visiting missions to Cape Verde, formerly under the administration of Portugal, to Spanish Sahara, under the administration of Spain, and toMontserrat, under the administration of the United Kingdom (see sections B.1, B.4 and B.7 above).

64. In a resolution on the general question of sending visiting missions to Territories,²⁵ adopted on 13 August, the Special Committee expressed its appreciation of the co-operation extended to the United Nations by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom regarding the receiving of visiting missions in the Territories under their administration; and called upon the other administering Powers to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration.

65. In May 1976, the Special Committee, at the invitation of the Government concerned, dispatched a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands under the administration of the United Kingdom (see section B.7 above).

5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

66. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established by the General Assembly under resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, continued to provide scholarships to Namibians, South Africans, Southern Rhodesians and persons from Territories formerly under Portuguese administration to further their education and training outside their own countries.

67. Voluntary contributions to the Programme for 1975, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/10331),²⁶ amounted to \$1,499, 602 as at 7 November 1975. Twenty States also offered scholarships for studies in their own countries.

68. From November 1974 to October 1975, 1,375 students from the Territories concerned, as compared with 1,131 in the previous year, were assisted under the Programme, and the majority (941) were enrolled in educational establishments in Africa.

69. The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa²⁷ considered the recommendations of the Evaluation Group established under General Assembly resolution 3301 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and submitted, on that basis, its own conclusions which were incorporated in the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Programme (A/10331).

70. Co-operation and consultations continued during 1975 with other United Nations bodies, OAU, the specialized agencies and other agencies assisting persons from southern Africa.

71. In resolution 3422 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increase in contributions to the Programme and the corresponding increase in assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned; decided that provision should be made under the regular budget for 1976 for an amount of \$US 100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme; and endorsed the con-

²⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. IV, para. 12.

²⁶ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 92.

²⁷ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/7630), p. 71.

clusions of the Advisory Committee based on the recommendations of the Evaluation Group as incorporated in the Secretary-General's report.

72. Since the last report of the Secretary-General and up to 15 June 1976, 36 States contributed \$1,297,833 to the Programme while outstanding pledges totalled \$775,667.

6. Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization

73. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the unit on information relating to decolonization, which was established within the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization with the task of collecting, preparing and disseminating basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization, has published a series of monographs in the periodical *Decolonization*.

74. Details concerning the action taken by the Special Committee to promote the widespread dissemina-

tion of information on decolonization, including the arrangements made in connexion with the observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights, will be found in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly²⁸ and in the reports of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information (since February 1976 the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance) to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1018/Add.1, A/AC.109/L.1049, A/AC.109/L.1075).

75. The General Assembly, in resolution 3482 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, requested the Secretary-General 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.

²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. III.*

CHAPTER II

Trust Territories

A. Work of the Trusteeship Council

1. During its forty-second session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 27 May to 7 June and from 28 to 29 August 1975, the Trusteeship Council examined the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities. Details on the work of the Council at that session will be found in its reports to the General Assembly¹ and to the Security Council.²

2. The Trusteeship Council will hold its forty-third session from 29 June to 13 July 1976 and will submit a report to the Security Council.

B. Decisions concerning Territories

1. Papua New Guinea

3. In resolution 2162 (XLII) of 29 August 1975, the Trusteeship Council congratulated the Government and people of Papua New Guinea on their successful endeavours in preparing for independence and expressed its confidence that the unity of the country would be successfully maintained; congratulated the Government of Australia, as the Administering Authority, on the forthcoming discharge of the obligations it had undertaken under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement; and addressed to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea its congratulations on the achievement of their independence on 16 September 1975 and its best wishes for their national progress, unity and prosperity.

4. In a statement adopted on 20 August 1975,³ the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, *inter alia*, took note with satisfaction that Papua New Guinea would become independent on 16 September 1975. It extended its warm congratulations to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea on their attainment of independence and hoped that Papua New Guinea would soon be joining the community of free nations. The Special Committee paid tribute to the Government of Australia for the full discharge of its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement.

5. Papua New Guinea attained its independence on 16 September 1975 and was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 10 October 1975.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/10004). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.

² Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/11735).

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. XI, para. 9.

2. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

6. In its conclusions and recommendations adopted at its forty-second session, the Trusteeship Council noted with concern that the negotiations with the Joint Committee on Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia had been suspended. However, it welcomed the statement by the Administering Authority of its readiness to resume negotiations with the Joint Committee. Having been informed of the signing of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America⁴ and of the forthcoming plebiscite, the Council regretted that it was not possible to hold simultaneous consultations in the Mariana Islands District and in the other districts of Micronesia. It welcomed the assurances by the Administering Authority that it intended to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement for all districts simultaneously for all parts of Micronesia and not for one part separately.

7. The Council noted that the Administering Authority hoped to be able to propose to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement in 1980 or 1981. It reiterated its hope that the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement would occur prior to that date and urged the Administering Authority to make efforts in that regard should that be the wish of the people.

8. On 7 August 1975, the Special Committee, noting that the Administering Authority hoped to be able to propose the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1980 or 1981, remained of the view that that provided an unduly long transitional period and reiterated its hope that the people of the Territory would be encouraged to decide freely upon their future political status, in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, well before 1981.

9. The Special Committee noted that consultations concerning the future status of the Mariana Islands District were held in June 1975. It regretted, however, that corresponding consultations were not held simultaneously both in the Mariana Islands District and in the other districts of the Trust Territory. The Special Committee shared the concern of the Trusteeship Council regarding continued separatist tendencies in other districts. It urged the Administering Authority to continue, in consultation with the Micronesian people, to encourage national unity in all districts of the Trust Territory.

⁴ For the text of the Covenant, see T/1759.

CHAPTER III

Other questions relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories

A. *Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations*

1. During the period under review, the question of information and related matters were considered by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, on the basis of reports submitted by the Secretary-General. A resolution on the item, adopted by the Special Committee on 19 August 1975,¹ was subsequently endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 3420 (XXX) of 8 December 1975.

B. *Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories*

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3302 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, the Secretary-

General submitted a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (A/10329 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)² in which he indicated that 30 Member States had made scholarships available to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

3. On 8 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3423 (XXX) in which it invited all States to make or continue to make offers of study and training facilities including, whenever possible, travel funds. It also requested the administering Powers to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to the offers made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of them.

4. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the implementation of that resolution.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1)*, chap. XXXII. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86.

² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 93.

Part Three

Economic, social and humanitarian activities*

* Since the period covered by the present report ends on 15 June 1976, the report does not contain an account of the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council (30 June-5 August 1976). Details on that session will be found in the annotated draft agenda (A/31/100/Add.1) and in the report of the Council to the General Assembly (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/31/3)).

CHAPTER I

Human rights questions

A. International Covenants on Human Rights

1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in article 27. As at 15 June 1976, the Covenant had been ratified or acceded to by 38 States and signed by 51 States.¹

2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI), entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession as provided for in article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which had already received the minimum of 10 ratifications or accessions required, entered into force simultaneously. As at 15 June 1976, the Covenant had been ratified or acceded to by 37 States and signed by 50 States. The Optional Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 13 States and signed by 19 States.

3. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3270 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the progress of the ratification of the three instruments to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (A/10196).²

4. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "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" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session and to consider it with appropriate priority.³

5. On 5 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 12 (XXXII) in which it took note of the entry into force of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the fact that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto would

enter into force in March 1976; invited all Member States to consider the question of the ratification of the Covenants in the near future; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission at each session of any new developments with regard to ratification and implementation of the Covenants.

6. Following the entry into force of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1976, decided to include an additional item in the agenda for its sixtieth session entitled "Procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights". The Council requested the Secretary-General to carry out on its behalf consultations with the States parties to the Covenant and the specialized agencies concerned, under article 17, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, regarding the establishment by the Council of a programme for the submission of reports by the States parties and the specialized agencies on the observance of the rights set forth in the Covenant, and to prepare a note with recommendations on procedures for the implementation of the Covenant, taking into account the provisions of that instrument and the relevant decisions on the rationalization of the work of the Council.

7. Subsequently, on 11 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1988 (LX) by which, *inter alia*, it established, in accordance with article 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the following programme under which the States parties would furnish in biennial stages the reports referred to in article 16 thereof: first stage, rights covered by articles 6 to 9, second stage, rights covered by articles 10 to 12, and third stage, rights covered by articles 13 to 15 of the Covenant; invited the States parties to submit to the Secretary-General reports on the measures that they had adopted and the progress made in achieving the observance of the rights recognized in the Covenant, and to indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of their obligations under the Covenant; requested the Secretary-General to transmit copies of those reports to the Council for consideration and to transmit to the specialized agencies copies of the reports, or any relevant parts thereof, from States parties also members of those specialized agencies, in so far as those reports, or parts thereof, related to any matters falling within the responsibilities of the said agencies; called on the specialized agencies to submit to the Council reports on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within the scope of their activities, which might include particulars of deci-

¹ For the list of States parties to the Covenant as at 30 March 1976, see E/5764, para. 3.

² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, pp. 99-100, item 84.

sions and recommendations on such implementation adopted by their competent organs; decided that States parties submitting reports under the Covenant need not submit reports on similar questions under the reporting procedure established by Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965; also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to draw up general guidelines for the reports to be submitted by States parties and the specialized agencies; decided that a sessional Working Group of the Council should be established by the Council for the purpose of assisting it in the consideration of such reports and that the representatives of specialized agencies concerned might take part in the proceedings of the Working Group when matters falling within their respective fields of competence were considered; appealed to States to include in their delegations to the relevant sessions of the Council members competent in the subject-matters under consideration; and requested the Secretary-General to take all steps necessary to ensure the effective performance by the Council of its responsibilities under the Covenant.

8. In accordance with the reporting programme established by the Council under article 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the reports by the States parties to the Covenant on the rights included in the first stage should be transmitted by 1 September 1977 and the reports on the subsequent stages at biennial intervals thereafter. The reports of the specialized agencies on the rights included in the first stage should be transmitted by 1 December 1977 and the reports on the subsequent stages at biennial intervals thereafter.

B. Elimination of racial discrimination

I. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

9. The General Assembly, in conformity with resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 by which it decided to consider annually the question of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, considered the item at its thirtieth session on the basis of the documentation provided by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1938 A (L VIII) of 6 May 1975 (A/10145 and Corr.1 and Add.1).⁴

10. On 10 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3377 (XXX) in which, *inter alia*, it urged all States to co-operate loyally and fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; urged United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the continuation of their activities related to the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session a report containing proposals to implement efficiently paragraph 17 of the Programme for the Decade, which called for the establishment of an international fund on a voluntary basis; called upon the Commission on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Pro-

tection of Minorities,⁵ to study ways and means of ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions bearing on *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination with a view to facilitating the examination of that question by the Assembly and appealed to Governments and private organizations to make voluntary contributions of funds which would make it possible to carry out all of the activities provided for in the Programme for the Decade, especially in paragraphs 15 and 16 thereof, with regard to research, studies, education, training and information directed towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade and designed to assist the victims of racial discrimination and racism.

11. On the same date, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3378 (XXX) in which it noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination; and requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the Government of Ghana concerning arrangements for holding the conference and to submit a report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session to enable the Council to advise the Assembly on the matter.

12. Also on the same date, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3379 (XXX) by which it determined that zionism was a form of racism and racial discrimination.

13. At its thirty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights included in its agenda an item entitled "Study in collaboration with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of ways and means of ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions bearing on *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination". On 5 March 1976, the Commission adopted resolution 9 (XXXII) in which it requested the Sub-Commission, at its twenty-ninth session, to study and prepare suggestions on effective ways and means and concrete measures for securing the full and universal implementation of the United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, decolonization and self-determination and related matters and to submit its suggestions and proposals to the Commission at its thirty-third session; and recommended to the Economic and Social Council to take into account the participation of the Commission in the preparatory arrangements for holding the world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination.

14. The Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session his third annual report prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/5760 and Add.1), a report containing an analysis of replies received from Governments in response to a 16-item questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General to all Governments pursuant to paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme (E/5759 and Add.1) and a report on consultations with the Government of Ghana concerning arrangements for holding the world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination (E/5763).

⁴ For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 68.

⁵ For the membership of the Sub-Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5635), para. 198.

15. On 11 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1989 (LX) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, the reports transmitted to the Council pursuant to Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, E/5763), together with a report containing information received by him on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade which would supplement the information on the subject submitted to the Council at its sixtieth session, and the summary records of the Council's discussion; welcomed in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976, 387 (1976) of 30 March 1976 and 388 (1976) of 6 April 1976, by which that Council, *inter alia*, condemned the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa, demanded again that South Africa abolish its application of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia, reaffirmed that the current situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security and expanded the sanctions against the racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and appealed to all States as well as to the United Nations family of organizations to provide all possible assistance to Mozambique; and recommended to the Assembly a draft resolution on the question.

16. On the same date, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1990 (LX) in which it welcomed with appreciation Ghana's continued interest in hosting the world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination, in particular the substantial financial contribution which the Government of Ghana had pledged itself to make towards that end; recommended that the General Assembly should consider favourably the request of the Government of Ghana that the United Nations defray half of the additional cost involved in holding the conference at Accra; authorized the President of the Council, in consultation with regional groups, to appoint a committee of 16 members of the Council to act as the preparatory sub-committee of the Council; and recommended to the Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the conference.

17. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 148 (LX) in which it took note of the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 9 (XXXII) of 5 March 1976 that the Commission should be enabled to participate in the preparatory arrangements for holding the world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination.

2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

18. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 15 June 1976, the Secretary-General had received instruments of ratification, accession or notification of succession from 89 States;⁶ 75 other States had signed the Convention.

⁶ For the list of States parties to the Convention as at 22 August 1975, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/10018, annex I)*.

19. In addition, five of the States parties to the Convention have made declarations in accordance with article 14 of the Convention recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination⁷ to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the States parties concerned of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. Under article 14, paragraph 9, of the Convention, 10 declarations are necessary to establish the competence of the Committee to exercise this function.

20. On 10 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3381 (XXX) in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/10197);⁴ expressed its satisfaction with the increase in ratifications; appealed to States which had not done so to accede to the Convention and to States parties to consider making the declaration under article 14 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to it the annual reports requested under its resolution 2106 A (XX).

21. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination submitted its sixth annual report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, covering its eleventh and twelfth sessions.⁸

22. In considering the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Committee, at its eleventh session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 March to 18 April 1975, took note of General Assembly resolutions 3223 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and 3266 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and of the reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session (E/5636 and Add.1-3, E/5637 and Add.1 and 2) which were transmitted to the Committee in accordance with its request to the Secretary-General at its ninth session.⁹ The Committee adopted three decisions dealing respectively with participation by the Committee in the Programme for the Decade, relations with racist régimes, and the thirtieth anniversary of the defeat of nazism and fascism.¹⁰

23. At its twelfth session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 22 August 1975, the Secretary-General informed the Committee of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session concerning the Programme for the Decade.¹¹ On 15 August 1975, the Committee adopted a statement on the Decade.¹²

24. The General Assembly, in resolution 3377 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, welcomed any contributions and suggestions related to the Programme for the

⁷ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/10018, annex II)*.

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/10018)*.

⁹ *Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618)*, para. 38.

¹⁰ *Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/10018)*, chap. VII, sect. A.

¹¹ For the documentation before the Committee, see *ibid.*, para. 44.

¹² For the text of statement, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/10018)*, chap. VII, sect. B, decision 2 (XII).

Decade by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

25. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session and to consider it with appropriate priority.¹³

3. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*⁴

26. The General Assembly, in resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*. Under the provisions of article XV, the Convention will enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 15 June 1976, the Secretary-General had received instruments of ratification or accession from 18 States; 35 other States had signed the Convention.

27. On 10 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3380 (XXX) in which it appealed to the Governments of all States to sign, ratify and implement the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* without delay. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention.

C. The situation of human rights in southern Africa

1. Reports of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights with respect to southern Africa

28. At its thirty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights had before it the interim report (E/CN.4/1187) of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts,¹⁴ prepared in accordance with its resolution 5 (XXXI) of 14 February 1975. In that resolution, the Commission had decided that the Working Group should continue carefully to observe and survey further developments concerning the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination present in the situation prevailing in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. By the same resolution, the Commission had requested the Group to study the private gaol and farm gaol systems, the development of the separate homelands policy and its effects on the right to self-determination, the farm labour system in the Republic of South Africa and the consequences of *apartheid* as regards the African family; and to inquire into the particular difficulties of the student movements in South Africa and Namibia.

29. The Commission on Human Rights also had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/5622), prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1796 (LIV) of

18 May 1973 and decisions 18 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and 25 (LVII) of 31 July 1974 and submitted to the Council at its fifty-eighth session. The Council, by its decision 83 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, had decided to invite the Commission to consider the report appropriately at its thirty-second session and to submit its observations to the Council at its sixtieth session.

30. On 4 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 8 (XXXII) in which it expressed its satisfaction to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for the interim report (E/CN.4/1187) it had submitted; decided that the Working Group should evaluate all the aspects of the Declaration of Dakar on Namibia and Human Rights and of the Programme of Action annexed thereto and should submit specific proposals to the Commission at its thirty-third session; requested the Secretary-General, in application of the provisions of paragraph 10 of Commission resolution 5 (XXXI), to continue his contacts with a view to the organization, in southern Africa, of a symposium on the matters referred to in paragraph 20 of the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1159); and recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

31. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991 (LX) in which, *inter alia*, it expressed its deep concern to the General Assembly regarding the situation in southern Africa as constituting a serious threat to international peace and security; appealed to all States to co-operate with the international organizations in measures they were taking to combat racial discrimination and *apartheid*; invited Member States to ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*; and requested the Secretary-General to communicate the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1187) to all competent bodies in the United Nations system.

32. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts held a session at Geneva from 14 to 15 June 1976 before proceeding on a field mission to Africa and Europe, scheduled to end on 2 July 1976.

2. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

33. By resolution 3 (XXX) of 14 February 1974, the Commission on Human Rights had decided to place this item, as a matter of priority, on the agenda of its thirty-second session. At that session, the Commission had before it the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities⁵ on its twenty-eighth session (E/CN.4/1180) containing the results of its consideration of the preliminary report submitted by Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.624).

34. In resolution 6 (XXXII) of 1 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned the attitude of any country which, by its political, military, economic and other forms of assistance, became an accomplice in *apartheid* and racial discrimination and thus contributed to the perpetuation of those policies; and encouraged the Special Rapporteur to continue his work so that the final report, accompanied by the rec-

¹³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, pp. 99-100, item 68 (b).

¹⁴ For the membership of the Working Group, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5635)*, para. 90.

ommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, could be considered by the Commission at its thirty-third session.

D. Question of the violation of human rights

1. Violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East

35. The General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, had before it the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/10272)¹⁵ as well as the report of the Secretary-General (A/10370) submitted in accordance with paragraph 10 (c) of resolution 3240 A (XXIX) and paragraph 4 of resolution 3240 C (XXIX) of 29 November 1974.

36. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 3525 A, B, C and D (XXX) in which it called again upon Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories; deplored 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 1949,¹⁶ and other applicable international instruments; reiterated its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies and practices referred to in the resolution; requested the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the 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 arose thereafter; reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; requested the Special Committee to continue its efforts to undertake a survey of the destruction in Quneitra and to assess the nature, extent and value of the damage caused by such destruction; declared all measures taken by the Israeli authorities with a view to changing the institutional structure and established religious practices in the sanctuary of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil null and void; called upon Israel to rescind and to desist forthwith from all such measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the implementation of that provision after investigating the situation in Al-Ibrahimi Mosque by contacting the Islamic, Arab and other authorities concerned.

37. The Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-second session, had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1184) submitted in accor-

dance with paragraph 12 of its resolution 6 A (XXXI) of 21 February 1975 and a number of other documents (E/CN.4/1183 and Add.1, E/CN.4/1205, E/CN.4/1211) drawing its attention to certain aspects of the question.¹⁷

38. On 13 February 1976, the Commission adopted resolution 2 (XXXII) in which it reaffirmed that military occupation of territory constituted a grave threat to international peace and security and was, in itself, a continuous violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; called upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the Palestinians and the other displaced inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories to their homes; called upon Israel to desist forthwith from establishing new settlements in the occupied Arab territories and to commence immediately with the removal of the existing settlements; deplored the measures taken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories and called upon Israel immediately to rescind all such measures and to compensate and make full restitution for the exploitation and depletion of their human and natural resources; declared that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, the demographic structure and the status of occupied Arab territories were null and void, and considered those changes an impediment to the achievement of a just and lasting peace; censured in the strongest terms all measures taken by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations and to give it the widest possible publicity.

39. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories held two series of meetings at Geneva from 16 to 20 February and from 4 to 15 June 1976. It considered information it had received on the occupied territories as well as a number of submissions received from Governments and other sources. It also had on its agenda a progress report on the survey of the destruction in Quneitra requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 3525 C (XXX) (see also para. 50 below).

2. Study of reported violations of human rights in Chile

40. The General Assembly, in dealing with the item entitled "Protection of human rights in Chile" at its thirtieth session, had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/10295)¹⁸ describing the action taken by the President of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly and the Secretary-General under paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 3219 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974.

41. In a note to the General Assembly (A/10285), the Secretary-General reported on the action taken by the Commission on Human Rights in response to the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Preven-

¹⁵ For the membership of the Special Committee, see A/10272, para. 2. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 52.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5768), para. 45.

¹⁸ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

tion of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁵ as endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 4 of its resolution 3219 (XXIX), that the Commission should study the reported violations of human rights in Chile. The progress report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile,¹⁹ established under Commission resolution 8 (XXXI) of 27 February 1975, which was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on 4 September 1975, was annexed to that note.

42. In resolution 3448 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its profound distress at the constant flagrant violations of human rights in Chile; called upon the Chilean authorities to take, without delay, all necessary measures to restore and safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the international instruments to which Chile is a party; deplored the refusal of Chilean authorities to allow the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to visit the country, notwithstanding previous solemn assurances given by the authorities, and urged them to honour those assurances; invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Working Group, as currently constituted, in order to enable it to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session and to the Commission at its thirty-third session on the situation of human rights in Chile and, in particular, on any developments which occurred to re-establish respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requested the President of the thirtieth session of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they might deem appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile.

43. At its thirty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights, in considering the question of the violation of human rights in Chile, had before it the report consisting of two parts, of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the results of its inquiries (A/10285, E/CN.4/1188), the report of the Secretary-General (A/10295), the statement of the Chairman-Rapporteur of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group (A/C.3/640), and a number of related General Assembly documents (A/10303, A/C.3/639, A/C.3/642) and material submitted to the Commission by the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations Office at Geneva (E/CN.4/1197, E/CN.4/1204 and E/CN.4/1207).

44. In resolution 3 (XXXII) of 19 February 1976, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the Chairman and members of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group for the report (A/10285, E/CN.4/1188); expressed its profound distress at the constant, flagrant violations of human rights, including the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, of which the Working Group's report brought further evidence; reaffirmed its condemnation of all forms of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; concluded that the practice of torture had been systematically employed by some State agencies, particularly by the Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional (DINA), and called upon the Chilean authorities to undertake effective measures to

investigate and put an end to such activities of those agencies and of individuals in relation to acts of torture; extended the mandate of the current Working Group and requested it to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session and to the Commission at its thirty-third session on the situation of human rights in Chile, in particular any developments, legislative or otherwise, which might occur to re-establish respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in implementation of Assembly resolution 3448 (XXX) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies.

45. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1994 (LX) in which it endorsed resolution 3 (XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights; requested the Working Group, in fulfilling its mandate, also to ascertain any effect which any measure taken by the Chilean authorities might have on the re-establishment of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in implementation of General Assembly resolution 3448 (XXX); and appealed once again to the Chilean authorities to comply with the requests and observations made and the guarantees sought by the Commission with regard to the restoration of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.

46. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 145 (LX) by which it requested the General Assembly to make arrangements for the provision of adequate financial resources and staff for the implementation of resolution 3 (XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights (see also para. 50 below).

3. Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights

47. The Working Group established under resolution 2 (XXIV) of 16 August 1971²⁰ of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁵ in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970, met from 11 to 20 August 1975. After considering the communications received since its third annual session, including the replies of Governments, the Working Group submitted a confidential report to the Sub-Commission, which discussed the report in closed meetings and adopted a confidential resolution by which it communicated its findings to the Commission on Human Rights.

48. At its thirty-second session, the Commission considered that resolution and related documents in closed meetings, as provided in Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII).

49. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 147 (LX) in which it approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights²¹ to set up a working group²² composed of five of its members which would meet a week before its thirty-third session to examine such particular situations as might be referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of

²⁰ For the membership of the Working Group, see E/CN.4/1180, para. 149.

²¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5768), chap. XX, sect. B, decision 6 (a) (XXXII).

²² For the membership of the Working Group, see *ibid.*, para. 148.

¹⁹ For the membership of the Working Group, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4* (E/5635), para. 111.

Minorities at its twenty-ninth session under Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII). In decision 6 (b) (XXXII), the Commission decided that the Sub-Commission and its Working Group on Communications should have access to the records of the closed meetings of the Commission in which it examines situations referred to it under Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII), together with all other confidential documents relating thereto that have been before the Commission.

50. On the same date, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 149 (LX) by which it also approved decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights²³ to refer certain confidential documents which had been before the Commission under Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile (see also sect. D.2 above) and certain other confidential documents also considered by the Commission under the same resolution to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (see also sect. D.1 above).

4. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

51. On 6 May 1975, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 84 (LVIII) by which it transmitted to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts²⁴ of the Commission on Human Rights, for consideration and report to the Council, certain allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa received by the Secretary-General from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (E/5638). As requested, the Working Group submitted to the Council at its sixtieth session a report on those allegations (E/5767).

52. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1997 (LX) in which it called for the immediate release of all trade unionists currently under imprisonment or detention and for the immediate recognition and restitution of all trade union rights; and requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to continue to study that question and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Council at such times as it might consider appropriate.

53. The Economic and Social Council was also seized of a report from the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the ILO concerning allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in Lesotho,²⁵ which had been referred to the Conciliation Commission under a procedure governed by Council resolution 277 (X) of 17 February 1950.

54. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1966 (LX) in which it requested the Government of Lesotho to inform the Secretary-General of any steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the Conciliation Commission's report; and requested the Secretary-

General to transmit any communications received from the Government of Lesotho on the matter to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for the information of the Governing Body of the ILO.

55. The Economic and Social Council also had before it, for consideration under a procedure governed by its resolution 277 (X), certain allegations of infringements of trade union rights in the Bahamas (E/5645) submitted by trade unions in that country and a reply thereon from the Government concerned (E/5765), which rejected the allegations.

56. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 150 (LX) by which it decided to defer consideration of the subject to its sixty-second session and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain from the complainant unions whether they would specify the nature of their allegations, as requested by the Government of the Bahamas, or whether they wished to withdraw their complaint.

5. Question of human rights in Cyprus

57. On 9 December 1975, the General Assembly, in taking up the question of persons missing in Cyprus as part of its consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council,²⁶ adopted resolution 3450 (XXX) in which it requested the Secretary-General to exert every effort to assist in tracing and accounting for persons missing as a result of armed conflict in Cyprus and requested him to provide the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session with information relevant to the implementation of the resolution.

58. The Secretary-General submitted his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session (E/CN.4/1186 and Corr.1). The Commission also had before it, *inter alia*, two communications from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva (E/CN.4/1202, E/CN.4/1209) and a communication from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva (E/CN.4/1206).

59. On 27 February 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 4 (XXXII) in which it renewed its call upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to facilitate the voluntary return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and to settle all other aspects of the refugee problem; urged all parties to refrain from unilateral actions in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus; requested the Secretary-General to continue and to intensify his efforts in respect of missing persons in Cyprus and called upon the parties concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his task; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission at its thirty-third session with information relevant to the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider the question of human rights in Cyprus at its thirty-third session (see also part one, chap. II above).

²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5768), paras. 146 and 147.

²⁴ For the membership of the Working Group, see E/5767, para. 6.

²⁵ International Labour Office document GB.197/3/5.

²⁶ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

E. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment

60. At its twenty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁵ in considering the item entitled "The question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment", had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/359 and Add.1) and a dossier containing the replies of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

61. On 10 September 1975, the Sub-Commission adopted resolution 4 (XXVIII) in which it invited the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to the *Study of the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile*²⁷ and the draft principles annexed to it; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council concerned to provide any reliably attested information on the question, in particular relating to the following problems: the prolonged and often indefinite detention of large numbers of unconvicted persons without formal charges brought against them, the necessity of impartial judicial investigation into alleged illegal practices against arrested and detained persons, the lack or ineffectiveness of judicial control over arrest and detention practices, the role of secret police and paramilitary organizations, the position of the family and relatives of arrested and detained persons, and the special problems relating to the human rights of women detained or imprisoned; requested the Secretary-General to submit the information received to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-ninth session; and asked the Secretary-General to make available to the Sub-Commission a report on the work done by the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in so far as it touched upon the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment.

62. The General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, had before it an analytical summary by the Secretary-General of the information received from Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3218 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 (A/10158 and Corr.1 and Add.1)²⁸ and a report of the Secretary-General reflecting the results of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and containing the proposal of the Congress for a draft Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/10260). In addition, the Assembly received information concerning the question of medical ethics in relation to the protection of detained persons against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including the text of the draft Declaration of Tokyo prepared by the World Medical Association on this subject (A/C.3/641) and the working paper on

health aspects of avoidable maltreatment of prisoners and detainees prepared for the Congress by the World Health Organization (A/CONF.56/9).

63. By resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as a guideline for all States and other entities exercising effective power.

64. On the same date, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3453 (XXX) in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-second session, to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for ensuring the effective observance of the above-mentioned Declaration and for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment on the basis of the *Study of the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile*²⁷ and the draft principles contained therein; requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to elaborate a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials and to submit this draft code to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council; invited WHO to give further attention to the study and elaboration of principles of medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" for the purpose of reviewing the progress achieved in accordance with resolution 3453 (XXX).

65. At its thirty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights had before it, in addition to the relevant documents and resolutions of the General Assembly, a report of the Secretary-General on the discussions and recommendations of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the decisions of the Assembly on the matter (E/CN.4/1190).

66. In resolution 10 A (XXXII) of 5 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw also upon the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as a guideline for its work; recommended that the Sub-Commission should examine the relevant information submitted under its resolutions 7 (XXVII) of 20 August 1974 and 4 (XXVIII) of 10 September 1975 also in the light of the principles contained in the Declaration; and requested the Sub-Commission to report annually to the Commission on the implementation of the resolution. In resolution 10 B (XXXII), the Commission drew the attention of Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to a number of relevant studies and documents; invited Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to submit their comments, or their further comments, on any or all of the mentioned documents before the twenty-ninth

²⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XIV.2.

²⁸ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

session of the Sub-Commission; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-ninth session an up-to-date report on the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and on the study on the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests; requested the Sub-Commission to draw up, at its twenty-ninth session, a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment for transmission to the Commission for its consideration at its thirty-third session; and decided to consider with priority at its thirty-third session an item entitled "Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment and in particular the body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment".

67. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1993 (LX) in which it called on all Governments fully to observe and implement the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; urged the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to give adequate attention to the task entrusted to it by resolution 10 (XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights and to formulate a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment; reiterated the recommendation of the Assembly in its resolution 3144 B (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 that Member States should make all possible efforts to implement the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners²⁹ in the administration of penal and correctional institutions and take the Rules into account in the framing of national legislation; and requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its fourth session, to study the range of application of the Standard Minimum Rules, to formulate a set of implementing procedures for those Rules, and to report to the Council at its sixty-second session.

F. Slavery and the slave trade

68. At its twenty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities⁵ considered, under the item entitled "Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism", a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/Sub.2/362 and Corr.1) and the report of the Working Group³⁰ established under Sub-Commission resolution 11 (XXVII) of 21 August 1974 on its first session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/3). Photo-copies of various papers received from the Anti-Slavery Society were also made available to the members of the Sub-Commission at the request of one of the members.

69. On 10 September 1975, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted resolution 5 (XXVIII), in which it

recommended, *inter alia*, that Governments should be called upon to focus their attention on all measures which would lead to the eradication of slavery—such measures including land reform and reform of the education system with a view to ensuring the dissemination of technical knowledge, especially in the field of agriculture, and credit assistance; and that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should broaden the terms of reference of the Working Group so that it could invite States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals to attend its meetings and assist it in its work, and enable it to benefit from a longer annual period of work, specifically up to five working days, and to have all possible assistance from the Secretariat.

70. By decision 8 (XXXII) of 5 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/1180).

G. The right of peoples to self-determination

1. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

71. The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a report (A/10156 and Add.1),³¹ prepared in accordance with paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, which contained information on action taken by Member States and by regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in accordance with that resolution, and a report (A/10080 and Add.1-4) considered under agenda items 91 and 12, which was prepared in accordance with Assembly resolution 3300 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and which contained information on action taken by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accordance with resolution 3300 (XXX).

72. On 10 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3382 (XXX) in which it strongly condemned all Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people; noted with appreciation the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial régimes continued to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and called for a maximization of that assistance.

73. In accordance with its resolution 3 (XXXI) of 11 February 1975, the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-second session, considered the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial and alien domination".

2. Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination

74. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had before it at

²⁹ For the text of the Rules, see *Report of the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1955* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 56.IV.4).

³⁰ For the membership of the Working Group, see E/CN.4/1180, para. 59.

³¹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77.

its twenty-eighth session the preliminary report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.626) submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Hector Gros Espiell, in accordance with its resolution 4 (XXVII) of 16 August 1974. The Sub-Commission indicated its wish to receive the final report at its twenty-ninth session and to discuss it at its thirtieth session.

3. Historical and current development of the right of peoples to self-determination

75. At its twenty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had before it the preliminary report on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.625) submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Aureliu Cristescu, in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 3 (XXVII) of 16 August 1974. On 10 September 1975, the Sub-Commission decided to consider the draft report at its twenty-ninth session and the final report at its thirtieth session.

H. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

1. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

76. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the relevant background information on the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" (A/10148). On 15 December 1975, the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session and to consider it with appropriate priority.³²

77. The Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-second session, established an informal Working Group,³³ open to all its members, to continue the consideration of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. The Working Group submitted a report (E/CN.4/L.1338) to the Commission at its thirty-second session.

78. By decision 7 (XXXII) of 5 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish an open-ended working group which would meet three times a week during its thirty-third session, beginning in the first week of the session, and to request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities for the work of the group.

2. Studies and reports of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

79. At its twenty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Pro-

tection of Minorities,⁵ after considering the progress reports submitted by two Special Rapporteurs—"Study on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities", prepared by Mr. Francesco Capotorti (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.621), and "Study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations", prepared by Mr. José R. Martínez Cobo (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.622)—decided to consider the final reports at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions respectively (E/CN.4/1180, annex II, items XIII and XIV).

80. Pursuant to its resolution 5 (XXVII) of 9 August 1974, the Sub-Commission considered the final version of the report, prepared by Mrs. Halima Warzazi, entitled "Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.629) (see sect. H.3 below).

81. In accordance with the decision taken on 21 August 1974 (E/CN.4/1160, chap. XIX), the Sub-Commission considered the progress reports (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.597, E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.623) submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Nicodème Ruhashyankiko, entitled "Study of the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide". On 10 September 1975, the Sub-Commission decided to consider the final report at its thirty-first session (E/CN.4/1180, annex II, item XIV).

82. The Sub-Commission received a preliminary report entitled "The individual's duties to the community and the limitations on human rights and freedoms under article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.627 and Corr.1), prepared by Mrs. Erica Irene Daes in accordance with its resolution 9 (XXVII) of 21 August 1974. The Sub-Commission decided to consider the draft report at its twenty-ninth session and the final report at its thirty-first session (E/CN.4/1180, annex II, item XV).

83. In accordance with its resolution 10 (XXVII) of 21 August 1974, the Sub-Commission had before it the report entitled "The problem of the applicability of existing international provisions for the protection of human rights to individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.628 and Add.1-4), prepared by Baroness Elles. The Sub-Commission decided to consider the final report at its twenty-ninth session (E/CN.4/1180, annex II, item VIII).

3. Human rights of migrant workers

84. At its twenty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities⁵ had before it the final version of the report, prepared by Mrs. Halima Warzazi, entitled "Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.629). The Special Rapporteur, with the assistance of an informal Working Group,³⁴ also submitted draft recommendations on the subject (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.636).

85. On 10 September 1975, the Sub-Commission adopted decision 1 (XXVIII) by which it decided to request the Secretariat to consolidate the preliminary report, the final report, the introductory statements and

³² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/10034), pp. 99-100, item 79.

³³ For the membership of the Working Group, see E/CN.4/SR.1338.

³⁴ For the membership of the Working Group, see E/CN.4/1180, para. 143.

the draft recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in a single document and to send it to the Commission on Human Rights as reflecting the current status of the work on the subject in the Sub-Commission. It also decided to place the item on the agenda of its twenty-ninth session and to consider the draft recommendations at that session.

86. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the item entitled "Measures to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers".³⁵ On 9 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3449 (XXX) in which it requested the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to utilize in all official documents the term "non-documented or irregular migrant workers" to define those workers who illegally and/or surreptitiously enter another country to obtain work; and urged Member States to grant all facilities and help to diplomatic and consular agents accredited in their countries in order for them to fulfil their functions in relation to the protection and defence of the human rights of migrant workers, including those non-documented or irregular.

87. Under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, a seminar (ST/TAO/HR/50) on the human rights of migrant workers was held at Tunis from 12 to 24 November 1975 (see para. 107 below).

I. Realization of economic, social and cultural rights

88. The Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 2 (XXXI) of 10 February 1975, decided to keep the question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries on its agenda as a standing item with high priority.

89. In considering the question at its thirty-second session, the Commission had before it the printed version of the study prepared by the Special Rapporteur.³⁶ The periodic reports on economic, social and cultural rights for the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1973 (E/CN.4/1155/Add.29-32) received after the thirty-first session of the Commission were also made available to the Commission.

J. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

90. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/10162)³⁷ containing background information on the item; a report of the Secretary-General (A/10146) prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 3150 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973; and the comments received as at 15 October 1975 from

³⁵ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

³⁶ *The Realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Problems, Policies, Progress* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XIV.2).

³⁷ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 69.

Member States (A/10226 and Add.1 and 2) on the draft declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind and the proposed amendments thereto (A/C.3/L.2144, A/C.3/L.2146-2148).

91. On 10 November 1975, the General Assembly, by resolution 3384 (XXX), adopted the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind.

92. On 10 November 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" as a priority item.³⁸

93. At its thirty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights had before it a report of the Secretary-General on protection of the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity in the light of advances in biology, medicine and biochemistry, prepared in accordance with paragraph 1 (d) of General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII) (E/CN.4/1172 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3); an analysis of views and observations of Governments and specialized agencies prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Commission resolution 2 (XXX) (E/CN.4/1194); a note by the Secretary-General on information received from Governments pursuant to paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 3268 (XXIX) (E/CN.4/1195); a note by the Secretary-General on the impact of scientific and technological developments on economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/1198); a report of the Secretary-General on the balance which should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity (E/CN.4/1199 and Add.1); a note by the Secretary-General on the programme of work, prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 11 (XXXI) (E/CN.4/L.1313); and a report by UNESCO on the impact of scientific and technological developments on economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/1196).³⁹

94. On 5 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 11 (XXXII) in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue collecting documentation on the development of new technology as it pertained to human rights, where necessary with the assistance of qualified experts, and to continue and, if necessary, strengthen co-operation and adequate co-ordination between United Nations organs and the specialized agencies with regard to the impact of science and technology on human rights, in particular with a view to the proposed conference on science, technology and development; and decided to give priority at its thirty-third session to the item "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

K. Role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights

95. In accordance with its decision 9 (XXXI) of 5 March 1975, the Commission on Human Rights, at its

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/10034), p. 100, item 69.

³⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5768), para. 155.

thirty-second session, considered the item on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights and two subitems concerning the question of conscientious objection to military service and channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations. The Commission had before it, in connexion with the first subitem, a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1118 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3) prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 11 B (XXVII) and, on the second subitem, the report of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group on Youth on its first meeting (E/CN.5/508), the comments and recommendations of the Secretary-General on the report (E/5427), paragraphs 10 (c) and 12 (a), and the summary records of the discussion in the Council (E/AC.7/SR.732-737 and 739 and E/SR.1896).⁴⁰

96. On 11 February 1976, the Commission adopted resolutions 1 A and B (XXXII) in which it decided to give adequate consideration at its thirty-third session to the problem of recognition of objection to military service; requested that the appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as Governments, promote measures for the involvement of youth in human rights in such matters as: (a) participation of young people in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in the development of society, (b) development of a special curriculum on human rights for use in educational systems, (c) use of mass media, particularly television, to propagate respect for human rights, (d) identification and examination of situations where the human rights of young people are being seriously restricted or violated, and (e) study of the possibility of the appointment by youth organizations in each country of a youth correspondent with the United Nations for issues related to human rights; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the notice of all Member States, the appropriate United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerned, asking them to submit information on steps taken in promoting the above-mentioned measures; and decided to consider at its thirty-third session the question of the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General summarizing the information submitted under the above request and of the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group on Youth on its second and third meetings and also of all other relevant documents submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission for its further consideration.

L. Improvement of the effective enjoyment of and further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

97. On 5 March 1975, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 10 (XXXI) in which it requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities⁵ to draw up a five-year programme of its work, in particular by establishing a calendar for the various studies undertaken and taking into account the continuing tasks assigned to

it. The Sub-Commission, at its twenty-eighth session, considered its programme of work.

98. The Sub-Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.631), the report of the Working Group⁴¹ set up to make recommendations concerning the future work of the Sub-Commission and in particular to draw up a five-year programme of work (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.638) and a written statement submitted by the International Youth Movement for the United Nations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/54).

99. The report of the Working Group, including the five-year programme of work, was approved by the Sub-Commission on 10 September 1975 (E/CN.4/1180, annex II).

100. The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 3221 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, a report on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/10235).⁴² On 9 December 1975, the Assembly adopted resolution 3451 (XXX) in which it urged Member States that had not already done so to submit their views to the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 3221 (XXIX); requested the Secretary-General, in the light of further replies from Member States and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and of the views expressed at the Assembly's thirtieth session, to submit an up-to-date version of his report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the status of the international conventions in the field of human rights for which he acts as depositary; and decided to consider with high priority at its thirty-second session the question of alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

101. The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 10 (XXXI) of 5 March 1975, decided to consider thoroughly and comprehensively at its thirty-second session the question of a long-term programme of work. At that session, the Commission had before it the analysis of replies received from Member States (E/CN.4/1168 and Add.1-3) prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Commission resolutions 10 (XXX) and 10 (XXXI). In addition, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission five reports (E/CN.4/1189, 1190, 1191, 1192 and Corr.1 and 1193) concerning various matters relating to human rights within the United Nations system.

102. On 3 March 1976, the Commission adopted resolution 7 (XXXII) in which it, *inter alia*, recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize the officers of the thirty-second session of the Commission to hold preparatory meetings at least three days before the beginning of the thirty-third session; requested the Council to enable the Secretary-General to continue to organize world-wide and regional seminars on human rights; recommended to the Council to invite the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

⁴⁰ For the membership of the Working Group, see E/CN.4/1180, para. 196.

⁴² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73.

to analyse the programme in the field of human rights, as contained in the medium-term plan for 1976-1979⁴³ and the programme budget for 1976-1977,⁴⁴ in order to ascertain to what degree the presentation of that programme and the resources allocated to it could efficiently achieve the aims and objectives of United Nations activities in that field.

103. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 146 (LX) by which it endorsed the above recommendations.

104. On 27 February 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 5 (XXXII) in which, *inter alia*, it recalled that everyone has the right to live in conditions of international peace and security and fully to enjoy economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights; expressed its firm conviction that unqualified respect for and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms require the existence of international peace and security; welcomed every effort made by States to strengthen world peace and to reduce international tension; affirmed that flagrant and massive violations of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, might lead the world into armed conflicts; and emphasized (a) the legitimacy of the struggle against all forms of aggression, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against any form of foreign domination and against the practice of genocide and the mass extermination of persons, *apartheid* and racial discrimination and all other forms of flagrant and massive violations of human rights, and (b) the need for all States to create, both by their own efforts and with international assistance and co-operation, the most favourable conditions for the maintenance of international peace and security through the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and through respect for and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to life, liberty and security of person.

105. On 3 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted decision 2 (XXXII) in which it decided that the report submitted by Mrs. Rajan Nehru, who had attended the World Conference of the International Women's Year on behalf of the Commission, should be reproduced as an official document of the Commission (E/CN.4/1210).

106. On 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1992 (LX) in which it urged the Commission to continue its efforts to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and authorized, as an interim measure, the officers of the thirty-second session of the Commission to meet for three days before the opening of the thirty-third session to consider ways and means which might enable the Commission to carry out its functions well, having regard to the following aspects: (a) the establishment of a proper and balanced long-term programme of work in the field of human rights, considering however on a priority basis specific situations of alleged gross violations of human rights at every session, (b) the rationalization of the work by grouping of items and through advance planning of various ses-

sions, and (c) recourse to the use of sessional working groups and informal consultations.

M. Advisory services in the field of human rights

107. The Secretary-General organized an international seminar (see para. 87 above) on the human rights of migrant workers at Tunis, Tunisia, from 12 to 24 November 1975 (ST/TAO/HR/50) and a training course on human rights in the administration of criminal justice at San José, Costa Rica, from 24 November to 12 December 1975.

108. During 1975, the Secretary-General awarded 25 human rights fellowships to candidates from 25 countries, bringing to 560 the total number of awards under this programme. Preference was given to persons having direct responsibilities in the field of implementation of human rights in their respective countries.

109. In accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 (XXXI) of 5 March 1975, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission at its thirty-second session a report (E/CN.4/1192 and Corr.1) containing a complete description of the use made of the advisory services programme in all its components since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955, with a view to a more effective utilization of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights in relation to the over-all work of the Commission and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

110. On 3 March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 7 (XXXII) in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Economic and Social Council to enable the Secretary-General to continue to organize world-wide and regional seminars on human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to give more publicity to United Nations activities in the field of human rights.

N. Publication of the Yearbook on Human Rights

111. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1793 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the *Yearbook on Human Rights* is to be issued every two years, beginning with the *Yearbook* for 1973-1974, and is to contain concise accounts, in narrative form, of legislative and other national developments, arranged under subject headings. The *Yearbook* is also to include a section on international developments containing material on international agreements and a brief account of United Nations activities in the field of human rights during the period under review. At its 1977 session, the *Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports* is expected to examine the *Yearbook* for 1973-1974—the first to be prepared according to the guidelines laid down in Council resolution 1793 (LIV)—and to review suggestions for its improvement.

O. Communications concerning human rights

112. From 1 June 1975 to 30 April 1976, 47,777 communications concerning human rights were dealt

⁴³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 6 A (A/10006/Add.1).

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (A/10006).

with, in accordance with the procedure established by the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, 1235 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 and 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970. Thirty-eight communications containing allegations of infringements of trade union rights were forwarded to the ILO, in accordance with Council resolutions 277 (X) of 17 February 1950 and 474 A (XV) of 9 April 1953.

113. Since 1951, the Secretary-General has been forwarding to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 386 (XIII) of 15 September 1951, information concerning the plight of survivors of concentration camps who were the victims of so-called

scientific experiments during the Nazi régime. As at 30 April 1975, 646 requests for assistance had been so forwarded.

*P. Elimination of discrimination
on grounds of sex*

114. Relevant information concerning the elimination of discrimination on grounds of sex will be found in the parts of the report relating to the status of women and their role in development (part three, chap. II, sect. E below) and International Women's Year and the World Conference of the International Women's Year (part five, chap. II below).

CHAPTER II

Economic and social activities at United Nations Headquarters

A. General framework of development

1. World economic situation

1. The *World Economic Survey, 1975*¹ was prepared in the early months of 1976 to provide the factual background for the debate in the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session on the world economic situation. It took into account work done in the regional commissions and in UNCTAD and drew on the replies submitted by Governments in response to a note verbale circulated by the Secretary-General in December 1975. The *Survey* consisted of two chapters (E/5790 and Add.1), the first dealing with fluctuations in the world economy in the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the other with problems and prospects for the second half of the Decade. A summary (E/5790/Add.2) of the *Survey* was also prepared in order to bring together the basic statistics required for the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) to be undertaken by the Assembly at its thirty-first session in accordance with Assembly resolution 3517 (XXX) of 15 December 1975.

2. The *Survey* showed how the 1971-1975 business cycle in the developed market economies affected the course of world production and trade. The rate of growth in total production accelerated from 4.4 per cent in 1971 to 6.6 per cent in 1973 and then fell to below 2 per cent in 1974 and to near zero in 1975. Growth in the developing countries followed a similar course, though the changes were milder and the average for the five years was 5.5 per cent, appreciably below the 6 per cent target set in the International Development Strategy. There was a similar swing in the growth in the volume of world trade, which rose to a 1973 peak of over 11 per cent and then decelerated sharply, actually declining in 1975 for the first time since 1958. The average rate of increase in the volume of developing country exports was less than 4 per cent a year—far below the 7 per cent target set in the International Development Strategy. Developing country imports, however, increased at well above the target rate.

3. The Second United Nations Development Decade began with inflationary forces troublesomely high and, as demand increased in 1972 and 1973, prices rose rapidly. Crop failures in 1972 and other supply difficulties contributed to an upsurge in commodity prices on

world markets. In 1973 and 1974 this was further accentuated by the quadrupling of the price of crude petroleum. The effects of these higher prices for food, energy and raw materials continued to work their way through the production system of the market economies in 1974 and 1975, thus tending to inhibit expansionary policies which the shrinking of demand and the rise in unemployment would ordinarily have called for.

4. The *Survey* estimated that the year-to-year increase in the prices of basic commodities (other than petroleum) exported by developing countries reached a peak of 45 per cent in 1973. In 1974 it receded to 28 per cent and in 1975 this price average declined by 15 per cent. The price of manufactures entering international trade continued to rise, however, and the terms of trade of the petroleum-importing developing countries, which had improved sharply in 1973, deteriorated by 3 per cent in 1974 and 7 per cent in 1975. Taking these price changes into account, the *Survey* calculated that, though the purchasing power of developing-country exports declined by 16 per cent in 1975, over the 1971-1975 period as a whole it rose at an average rate of 12 per cent—far above the implicit target of 7 per cent set by the International Development Strategy. The gain accrued very largely to the petroleum exporters, however; the average annual increase in the purchasing power of the exports of other developing countries was less than 3 per cent.

5. Reflecting these differences, the trade surplus of the petroleum exporters expanded to a peak of \$98 billion in 1974 and then dropped back to \$64 billion in 1975. The petroleum-importing developing countries, by contrast, saw their trade deficit rise from an average of around \$12 billion a year in the early part of the Decade, to \$34 billion in 1974 and \$44 billion in 1975. These deficits were fully met by inflows of capital, at least until 1975 when the petroleum-importing countries found it necessary to draw \$2 billion from their international reserves.

6. The *Survey* pointed out that the capital flowing to the developing countries came largely from the developed market economies in the form of donations, loans and investment, either bilaterally or through the international lending and assistance institutions. In 1974 and 1975, however, there were large transfers (about \$5 billion a year) from the petroleum-exporting countries and, as the Decade progressed, increasing use was made of the Euro-currency market, from which as much as \$10 billion was borrowed in 1975.

¹ To be issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.C.1.

7. Though the flow of resources from the developed market economies more or less doubled in money terms between 1970 and 1971, most of the increase was accounted for by the rise in prices: valued at 1970 prices, it did not deviate greatly from the average of \$15.4 billion a year or from a ratio of 0.71 per cent of the combined gross national product of the donor countries. This ratio was thus far short of the target of 1 per cent set in the International Development Strategy.

8. Rather less than half of the annual flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries was in the form of official development assistance. Over the 1971-1975 quinquennium, according to the *Survey*, these concessionary transfers averaged 0.33 per cent of the gross national product of the donor countries—well below half of the target of 0.7 per cent designated in the International Development Strategy.

9. Mid-Decade thus found the major developed market economies pulling out of what had proved to be the deepest recession since the 1930s. With costs and prices still rising at rates that, though lower than in 1973-1975, were widely regarded as unacceptably high, they were reluctant to take action to reduce the still high levels of unemployment. The *Survey* brought together many of the forecasts made in the first quarter of 1976. These showed that most developed market economies were expecting to regain a satisfactory rate of growth in the period immediately ahead, but were reconciling themselves to living with higher rates of inflation and unemployment than they had been accustomed to in the two previous decades.

10. Concern about domestic unemployment in the developed market economies, combined with the after-effects of their traumatic experiences with primary commodity supplies and prices in 1972-1974, has tended to cast a shadow over the future of international trade. The *Survey* detected a weakening of the forces that have contributed to the liberalization of trade that has been one of the outstanding characteristics of the post-war period. It concluded that a special effort would be needed to make a success of the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

11. The *Survey* also reported on the plans and prospects of the centrally planned economies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Preliminary versions of their 1976-1980 plans indicate that they are hoping to maintain rates of economic growth not much below those achieved in the first half of the Decade. Foreign trade is to be increased faster than national income in order to allow the countries concerned to correct the imbalance in external accounts that developed as a result of the rise in imports and import prices and the reduction, by the recession in the developed market economies, in the demand for their exports. The *Survey* also pointed out the intention of the centrally planned economies to strengthen their own primary commodity base that provides the raw materials and energy inputs for industry. As this is likely to involve heavy investments, special efforts are to be made to raise the efficiency of capital utilization.

12. In the light of these prospective changes in the developed countries, the *Survey* examined the outlook for the developing countries. A sharp contrast is evident between the resource-rich countries—especially

the petroleum exporters—which will not be constrained by foreign exchange shortages, and the rest of the developing countries, whose rate of economic growth is still very dependent on the availability of appropriate imports and hence on their export earnings and development finance. Since the conventional pattern of foreign trade seems unlikely to provide as great a stimulus to growth in the second half of the Decade as it did in the first, two other factors assume added importance. The first is agriculture, output of which, at an annual average of 2.2 per cent in 1971-1975, not only fell far short of the International Development Strategy target of 4 per cent, but even lagged behind the growth in population. The *Survey* emphasized the vital role of agricultural development in efforts to lessen income disparities within the developing countries. The second factor of increasing importance is co-operation among the developing countries themselves in order to draw on the financial resources that some developing countries will have in excess of domestic requirements, to provide markets for exports for which developed market economy demand is increasing only slowly, to underpin economic diversification programmes which many of the developing countries are too small to undertake on the basis of domestic resources and markets and to strengthen developing country bargaining power in areas of international negotiation and decision-making.

2. World social situation

13. After consideration by the Commission for Social Development² at its twenty-fourth session,³ held from 6 to 24 January 1975, and by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session,⁴ held from 8 April to 8 May 1975, the 1974 *Report on the World Social Situation*⁵ was revised and submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session in conformity with Assembly resolution 2771 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971. In accordance with Assembly resolution 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, a report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (A/10166) was also submitted to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. On 15 December 1975, the Assembly decided to defer the consideration of both reports until its thirty-first session.⁶

14. In the context of its work programme on socio-economic policy, designed to help focus attention on specific aspects of the world social situation, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs initiated work on the formulation of guidelines on policies to improve the distribution of income and social consumption. Meetings of an expert group were convened from 26 to 30 April 1976 at Geneva, in co-operation with the Division of Social Affairs of the United Nations Office at Geneva, to discuss distributional issues

² For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3)*, annex II.

³ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5617 and Corr.1)*.

⁴ *Idem, Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/10003)*.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.IV.6.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, pp. 99 and 100, items 71 and 81.

and to suggest alternative objectives and policy guidelines for achieving a more equitable distribution of social consumption, including services and infrastructure, in developing countries. Priorities for research and analysis in the broad area of income distribution were also discussed. In addition, as part of the work of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies on social reporting for policy-making, a brief overview of social reporting and development was prepared for presentation to the European Seminar on Social Reports: Their Contributions to Integrated Development Planning; the seminar, which was held at Aosta, Italy, from 20 to 30 April 1976, was organized by the Division of Social Affairs at Geneva. Reports on these two subjects will be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fifth session, to be held in January 1977.

3. World population situation

15. The General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, took note of the summary (E/5624) of the *Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1970-1975 and Its Long-Range Implications*,⁷ second in a series issued biennially at the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1347 (XLV) of 30 July 1968. In the *Report*, two significant considerations were noted: (a) present demographic conditions and population growth potentials differed enormously between more developed and less developed regions; and (b) in population matters, especially in the less developed regions, it was necessary to adopt long-range views because of the long time which would have to elapse before population growth could decisively be slowed down. The *Report* stated that foreseeable population changes could aggravate existing development problems and that trends and structures of changing populations needed to be studied in all countries because, jointly with other factors, they co-determined the several distinct social needs and productive potentials arising in each society. The *Report* also noted that plans and policies for national development had to take into account population projections.

16. Since the World Population Conference,⁸ held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974, had broadened the concept of population by giving it a political and developmental context, the United Nations work in the field of population was reoriented to allow more specifically for types of analysis which would assist Governments in taking demographic factors into account in decision-making. In response to the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action adopted at the Conference⁹ and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, the work programme of the United Nations in the field of population, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session,¹⁰ was oriented towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, which provided the basis for most of the activities undertaken during the period under review. The Council considered the work programme a sig-

nificant first response to the recommendations of the Plan of Action.

17. The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 87(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, decided that the Population Commission should examine biennially the results of the continuous process of monitoring the World Population Plan of Action, paying special attention to population trends and policies and involving all relevant sources at the national, regional, interagency and global levels. The monitoring of national population trends and policies was one of the basic elements of the World Population Plan of Action and the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in carrying out this function, arranged for inputs from the specialized agencies and the regional commissions to supplement its own contributions. As a means of obtaining essential data on national policies designed to respond to the World Population Plan of Action, a questionnaire entitled "Third inquiry among Governments: population policies in the context of development in 1976" was sent to Governments on 15 January 1976. A comparative analysis of the Governments' replies together with the analysis of population trends will provide the basis for a report on the monitoring of population trends and policies.

18. Research studies in demographic trends and structure, estimates and projections and studies in fertility and family planning, population policies, and population and development, undertaken by the Population Division, were carried out, according to the recommendations of the Population Commission,¹¹ with increased emphasis on areas highlighted by the World Population Conference and directed largely towards inputs for the monitoring of population trends and policies. A data bank on population policies was established to store adjusted demographic data and social and economic indicators.

19. The ACC Sub-Committee on Population met twice during the period under review: (a) the eleventh session was held from 16 to 18 June 1975 to consider legislative developments and their interagency implication; post-Conference regional consultations and arrangements for substantive co-operation on the monitoring of population trends and policies; preparation of analytical information for the Economic and Social Council on population activities throughout the United Nations system, as requested by the Council in resolution 1945 (LVIII) of 7 May 1975; and harmonization of programmes of the United Nations in population matters; and (b) a special session was held from 10 to 13 December 1975 to discuss further the monitoring arrangements for review and appraisal of progress in achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action; progress of the analytical paper; UNFPA priorities in the allocation of resources; preparation of guidelines on population-related factors for development planners, as requested by the Council in resolution 1943 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975; and multidisciplinary training.

⁷ ST/ESA/SER.A/56 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XIII.4).

⁸ For the report of the Conference, see E/CONF.60/19 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XIII.3).

⁹ E/CONF.60/19, chap. I.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/10003)*, chap. IV, sect. C.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5643)*, chap. V, sect. B. For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3)*, annex II.

20. As recommended by the Population Commission,¹² the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Demographic Models was convened at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 10 December 1975 to consider existing models to advise the Secretariat on what the United Nations should do in the application on demographic models with particular reference to the improvement of demographic projections, for which the Population Division is responsible.

21. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1926 B (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, the Population Division was represented at the *Ad Hoc* Interagency Group Meeting on Migrant Workers and Their Families, held at Geneva on 9 March 1976. The Group was called upon to carry out an assessment of the situation with particular reference to the activities being carried out by the United Nations system to promote the rights of migrant workers and their families, and to consider steps that might be taken to enhance interagency co-operation and co-ordination in this field. As recommended by the Preparatory Committee of ACC, the ILO should act as "lead agency" and would provide the secretariat for the *Ad Hoc* Group.

22. In compliance with a recommendation made by the Population Commission¹³ which emphasized the importance of research on the influence of family planning programmes on reproductive behaviour and fertility patterns, the Expert Group on Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility was convened at Geneva from 20 to 27 April 1976.

23. As a further result of the World Population Conference, the Population Division has increased its substantive backstopping to technical co-operation projects undertaken in many countries. The programme of assistance has expanded rapidly, not only in terms of resources made available by UNFPA, but also in terms of new areas of activity that have been covered in response to the changing interests of Governments. The results of such activities are now becoming evident. With United Nations support, a considerable number of countries have undertaken demographic surveys, population inquiries and population censuses (five countries in Africa—the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, Somalia, the Sudan and the Upper Volta—undertook their first complete census during 1975). National population centres in universities, planning offices, central statistical offices and ministries of health and housing have been established or strengthened with United Nations assistance.

24. The most widespread form of assistance was the provision of experts and advisory services by regional advisers and consultants. As at 31 March 1976, there were 83 United Nations population experts in the field providing assistance for population activities. During 1975 a total of 213 fellowships in population studies were awarded to nationals from 67 countries for training either at a United Nations-supported demographic training centre or at another institution. The interdisciplinary approach to some aspects of population training has been maintained, with the successful conclusion of interdisciplinary training courses in family-planning administration held in Jamaica and Mexico, the con-

tinued work of the Centre démographique ONU/Roumanie (CEDOR) training centre in Bucharest, and detailed planning for an early inauguration of a comprehensive interdisciplinary programme to be located in Manila.

25. During the period under review, volumes I and II of *The Population Debate: Dimensions and Perspectives* were published.¹⁴ These two volumes contain the substantive documents and background papers (in the original language only) prepared for the World Population Conference and papers (E/CONF.60/CB/P/1-4) prepared for the four symposia convened in 1973 and 1974 as part of the preparatory work for the Conference. In addition to those papers prepared by the Population Division, which was responsible for the substantive documentation for the Conference, contributions were made by other United Nations offices, specialized agencies and consultants. The publication was made possible by a grant from UNFPA.

B. Development and international economic co-operation

1. Seventh special session of the General Assembly

26. The General Assembly held its seventh special session, devoted to development and international economic co-operation, from 1 to 16 September 1975. On 16 September 1975, the Assembly adopted resolution 3362 (S-VII) in which it specified a series of measures to serve as the basis and framework for the work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system on those aspects. The measures relate to international trade; the transfer of real resources for financing the development of developing countries and international monetary reforms; science and technology; industrialization; food and agriculture; co-operation among developing countries; and the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

2. Second United Nations Development Decade

27. Issues relating to development and international economic co-operation were also dealt with in the context of the mid-term over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Economic and Social Council examined the subject of the mid-term review and appraisal at its fifty-ninth session. On 30 July 1975, the Council adopted decision 122 (LIX) in which it took note of the reports and documents submitted to it on this subject (see annex to decision 122 (LIX)) and decided to transmit them, together with the comments and suggestions made thereon at its fifty-ninth session, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

28. On 15 December 1975, after deliberations in accordance with paragraph 83 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)), the Assembly adopted the text of the mid-term over-all review and appraisal of progress in the im-

¹² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5444), para. 337.

¹³ Ibid., Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5643), para. 139.

¹⁴ ST/ESA/SER.A/57 and Add.1 (United Nations publications. Sales Nos.: E/F/S.75.XIII.4 and E/F/S.75.XIII.5 respectively).

plementation of the Strategy, as set forth in sections I to III of resolution 3517 (XXX) of 15 December 1975. In that resolution, the Assembly also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Revision of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade". Moreover, in connexion with that decision, the Assembly requested a number of bodies and organizations to carry out relevant tasks.

29. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 11 of resolution 3517 (XXX) for appropriate documentation, the *World Economic Survey, 1975*¹⁵ was devoted to an examination of fluctuations and growth in the world economy during the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade and to an assessment of problems and prospects during the second half.

30. The Committee for Development Planning,¹⁶ responding to the request contained in General Assembly resolution 3517 (XXX), prepared at its twelfth session, held from 29 March to 7 April 1976, comments relating to projections for the remainder of the Decade and revision of the Strategy for the Decade. The comments of the Committee are contained in its report on the session.¹⁷

31. In the framework of discussions relating to the mid-term review and appraisal of progress, the Economic and Social Council also examined at its fifty-ninth session the question of identification of the least developed among the developing countries. On 30 July 1975, the Council adopted resolution 1976 (LIX) in which it recommended that the General Assembly at its thirtieth session should approve the addition of Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen and the Gambia to the list of hardcore least developed countries which had been established by the Assembly in its resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971. On 12 December 1975, the Assembly adopted resolution 3487 (XXX) whereby it decided to include those four countries in the list.

3. Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

32. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, as a committee of the whole of the General Assembly established in pursuance of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, held a series of deliberations to prepare detailed action proposals designed to make the United Nations system more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner. The proposals of the *Ad Hoc* Committee are scheduled to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed sixty-first session.

¹⁵ To be issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.C.1.

¹⁶ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/10003), annex II, sect. B.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/5793).

4. Participation in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation

33. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3515 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the United Nations Secretariat, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the secretariats of UNCTAD and UNIDO, provided assistance to the participants in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation. As requested in that resolution, the Secretary-General will submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on his participation in the Conference.

C. Basic infrastructure for development

1. Development planning

34. The Committee for Development Planning¹⁸ examined at its twelfth session, held from 29 March to 7 April 1976, policy issues relating to transfer of resources to developing countries and problems of developing regions that suffer from acute underdevelopment and poverty. The views formulated by the Committee at its twelfth session are described in its report to the Economic and Social Council.¹⁹ To facilitate deliberations at that session, two working groups of the Committee met in December and prepared preliminary drafts on the aforementioned two topics.

35. To assist the Committee and its working groups, the Secretariat prepared four papers: "Foreign aid and development needs" (E/AC.54/L.80); "Developing countries and levels of development" (E/AC.54/L.81); "External finance for development: recent experience and its implications for policies" (E/AC.54/L.82); and "Economic growth and main streams of production: some basic problems in hardcore developing countries" (E/AC.54/L.86). Three papers were prepared by members of the Committee: "New mechanisms for the transfer of resources to developing countries" (E/AC.54/L.83 and Corr.1), by Nurul Islam; "Transfer of resources from developed to developing countries" (E/AC.54/L.84 and Corr.1), by Saburo Okita; and "Problems and policies of the hardcore developing countries of Africa" (E/AC.54/L.85), by Y. Z. Kyesimira. A paper entitled "Problems and policies relating to hard-core developing countries of Asia" (E/AC.54/L.87 and Corr.1) was prepared by a consultant, T. N. Krishnan. The Secretariat also prepared a report entitled "Studies under way on long-term development planning and projections" (E/AC.54/L.88 and Add.1).

36. As part of the work programme of the Committee for Development Planning, a monograph entitled *Poverty, Unemployment and Development Policy: A Case Study of Selected Issues with Reference to Kerala*²⁰ was published. Prepared by the Centre for Development Studies at Trivandrum, India, the monograph represents a part of the Committee's response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1727 (LIII) of 28 July 1972. Its findings are particularly rel-

¹⁸ See foot-note 16 above.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/5793), chap. I.

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.IV.11.

event for development planning and policies in low-income countries.

37. As part of the work programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the *Journal of Development Planning*, No. 9²¹ was published. The four papers included in this issue are intended to stimulate thinking on a number of major development policy issues.

38. For the report on the application by Governments of a unified approach to the analysis and planning of development, to be prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 3409 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the Secretary-General addressed an aide-mémoire to Governments requesting them to provide him with relevant information.

39. The Centre, in co-operation with ESCAP and the Asian Development Institute, convened a meeting of senior Government officials at Bangkok from 25 to 29 November 1975 to discuss aspects of review and appraisal of development progress at the national level. Seven papers were prepared—two by the Centre, two by ESCAP and three by the Institute—for use at the meeting. The papers dealt with socio-economic dimensions of evaluation in planning and policy-making.

40. The Centre continued to give substantive support to the technical assistance programme of the United Nations in developing planning, including assistance offered through interdisciplinary teams at the multinational level, to provide direct advisory services to requesting developing countries and to advise UNDP and WFP on the impact of the assistance provided by them and its relation to development priorities of the countries concerned.

2. Development of statistical information and information systems

41. During the period under review, the Secretariat prepared the following: draft guidelines on principles of a system of price and quantity statistics; proposals on a system of integrated energy statistics; draft guidelines for statistics on materials/energy balances; proposals for reconciling the major differences between IMF's draft "Manual on government finance statistics" and the United Nations "Draft manual on public sector statistics"; draft revised recommendations on statistics of international migration; draft guidelines on statistics of international tourism; a draft framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics in developing countries; a proposal for the improvement of social statistics in developing countries; revised draft guidelines on social indicators; and a revised draft International Standard Classification of All Goods and Services (ICGS). A survey was carried out with a view to revising the 1954 *Handbook of Statistical Organization*.²²

42. Work continued on the development and implementation of a general and flexible data processing system for the Secretariat which will both help to integrate the diverse data capital and improve the variety, timeliness and quality of the statistical output. The data in the new system will be structured in such a way as to facilitate not only the production of specific publications but also efficient production of unanticipated out-

puts. The integrated system is based on the establishment and use of a computerized set of integrated coding systems for statistical data processing.

43. Exploratory work began in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on the development of an information system containing documentation prepared within the Department, the regions and in the field, including a computer-based referral and retrieval system. The system will be designed to serve the needs of experts on technical assistance assignments, Member States, particularly the developing countries, the Secretariat and the regional commissions.

44. An Interregional Seminar on the Revised System of National Accounts (SNA) was held at Caracas from 8 to 19 December 1975 under the joint sponsorship of the Secretariat and the Banco Central de Venezuela. The principal objectives of the seminar were to discuss and clarify, in the light of the experience of the participating countries, the structure, definitions, classifications and related data and estimation aspects of the system, to establish priorities for the development of basic statistics, and to cover issues related to revisions or simplifications needed in SNA.

45. The latest issue of the annual *World Energy Supplies*²³ was expanded to include a wider range of energy commodities, with a 25-year coverage (1950-1974) of the major aspects of production, trade and consumption. It contains a supplement entitled "Compendium of data sources" to meet user demand for information on statistical source materials. Extensive materials were prepared for the Energy Commission of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), namely a report entitled "An extract of global energy statistics" for the meeting held in Paris from 17 to 27 March 1976 and preview copies of *World Energy Supplies*, volume 19, for the meeting held in Paris from 21 to 28 April 1976.

46. The Secretariat continued to collect and publish statistics showing the main economic and social characteristics of individual countries or areas, of regions and of the world as a whole. In addition to the recurrent publications (*Statistical Yearbook*,²⁴ *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*,²⁵ *Demographic Yearbook*,²⁶ *Population and Vital Statistics Report*,²⁷ *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*,²⁸ *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*,²⁹ *World Trade Annual and Supplement*,³⁰ *Commodity Trade Statistics*,³¹ *World Energy*

²³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.XVII.5.

²⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.76.XVII.1.

²⁵ Vol. XXIX, Nos. 7-12 (July-December 1975) (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Q/31-36); vol. XXX, Nos. 1-6 (January-June 1976) (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Q/37-42).

²⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.76.XIII.1.

²⁷ Statistical Papers, Series A, vol. XXVII, Nos. 3-4 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.A/113-114); vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1-2 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.A/115-116).

²⁸ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

²⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XVII.14.

³⁰ Data supplied by the Secretariat. Published commercially by Walker and Company, New York.

³¹ Statistical Papers, Series D, vol. XX (1970 data), No. 49 (ST/STAT/SER.D/67-49); vol. XXI (1971 data), No. 18 (ST/STAT/SER.D/69-18); vol. XXII (1972 data), Nos. 16-18 (ST/STAT/SER.D/71-16 to 71-18); vol. XXIII (1973 data), Nos. 33-35, 37, 39-41, 43 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.D/73-33 to 73-35, 73-37, 73-39 to 73-41, 73-43); vol. XXIV (1974 data), Nos. 2-3, 5-20, 22, 26, 28 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.D/75-2 and 75-3, 75-5 to 75-20, 75-22, 75-26, 75-28).

²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.A.3.

²² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 54.XVII.7.

Supplies,³² *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics* (previously called *The Growth of World Industry*),²⁸ *Compendium of Housing Statistics*,²⁸ *Yearbook of Construction Statistics*³³ and *Statistical Pocketbook* (first issue)²⁸), the following were issued during the period under review: *Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics*,³⁴ *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics*,³⁵ *United Nations Country or Area Code for Statistical Use*,³⁶ *Directory of International Statistics*,³⁷ *International Recommendations on Statistics of the Distributive Trades and Services*,³⁸ *Classification by Broad Economic Categories Defined in Terms of SITC, Rev.2*,²⁸ and *Statistical Annex to the Global Review of Human Settlements* (prepared for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements).³⁹

3. Public administration and finance

47. Following the review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance⁴⁰ by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session and the Council's adoption of resolution 1977 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, an exercise was initiated to review progress in public administration and finance in developing countries with a view to formulating additional measures considered necessary to the establishment of a new international economic order and to examining the feasibility of developing pertinent objectives for the 1980s. Other programme activities were also reoriented to increase their relevance to national efforts for improving their public administration and finance systems to achieve national objectives under the emerging concerns with a new international economic order and co-operation.

48. An Expert Group Meeting on Budgeting and Planning for Development in Developing Countries was held at Headquarters from 20 to 27 October 1975 (see E/5794). The Meeting was convened by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1633 (LI) of 30 July 1971, to identify and analyse the issues of budgetary reforms in developing countries for accelerated economic development, particularly within the framework of the new international economic order. The Meeting was attended by 10 high-level experts from Africa, Asia, Eastern and Western Europe and North America, and by representatives from ECA, IMF and the Organization of American States.

49. The Meeting stressed the need for integral development of planning and budgeting to serve as effective instruments of national development. It pointed out the significant demands on government budgeting, financial management, financial institutions and public enterprises in developing countries and suggested for-

mulation of specific comprehensive measures at the national and international levels to meet these increasing demands. The Meeting also identified a number of specific problems in these fields on which immediate international action needs to be initiated or strengthened. The findings of the Expert Group, together with recommendations for international action (E/5794), are to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session.

50. The Division of Public Administration and Finance of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to provide substantive support to the technical assistance projects at the national level, to the public administration units of regional commissions, and to the regional and subregional development administration centres that received UNDP assistance. A major event of the year was the formal establishment by developing countries of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Yugoslavia, for which the Division has been giving technical support.

51. Two major studies published during the period were *Public Administration and Finance for Development*⁴¹ and *Development Administration: Current Approaches and Trends in Public Administration for National Development*.⁴² Two other studies completed and submitted for publication were in the fields of planning and budgeting⁴³ and personnel administration.⁴⁴

4. Mobilization of financial resources

52. The Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries held its sixth meeting at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 19 December 1975. At that meeting, the Group initiated work on (a) the formulation of guidelines on exchange of information among tax authorities and (b) allocation of income and expenses in transactions among enterprises that are related or are under common control, including the determination of transfer prices.⁴⁵

53. The Secretariat did substantive preparatory work for an Interregional Workshop on Policies and Techniques for Mobilizing Personal Savings in Developing Countries which was held at Santa Marta, Colombia, from 17 to 28 February 1976. The Workshop was organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Swedish International Development Authority, the Swedish Savings Banks Association and the Colombian Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero. The Secretariat prepared three papers for the Workshop under the titles "Promoting and mobilizing personal savings for development: the conceptual and policy context", "The institutional framework for mobilizing personal savings in developing countries", and "Incentive techniques for encouraging personal savings in institutional form".

³² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.XVII.5.

³³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XVII.10.

³⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.XVII.8.

³⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XVII.7.

³⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XVII.8.

³⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XVII.11.

³⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XVII.9.

³⁹ Data supplied by the Secretariat, specialized agencies and the International Statistical Institute. Published for the United Nations by Pergamon Press.

⁴⁰ For the report of the Third Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, see E/5640 and Add.1.

⁴¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.H.2.

⁴² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.H.1.

⁴³ *Budgeting and Planning for Development in Developing Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.H.2).

⁴⁴ *A System for the Development and Administration of Position Classification and Pay Plans* (ST/ESA/SER.E/5).

⁴⁵ The reports of the first five meetings of the Group were issued as United Nations publications under the title *Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries*: first report, Sales No.: E.69.XVI.2; second report, Sales No.: E.71.XVI.2; third report, Sales No.: E.72.XVI.4; fourth report, Sales No.: E.73.XVI.1; fifth report, Sales No.: E.75.XVI.1. The sixth report is to be issued as a United Nations publication.

5. Science and technology for development

54. In section III of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, the Assembly decided on the following measures: the establishment of an industrial technological information bank and an international centre for the exchange of technological information; the creation of an international energy institute; the evolution of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology; and the holding of a United Nations conference on science and technology for development in 1978 or 1979.

55. During the period under review, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development⁴⁶ held its third session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 20 February 1976⁴⁷ and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development⁴⁸ its twenty-first session at Geneva from 17 to 28 November 1975 (see E/C.8/30 and Corr. I). Both Committees considered matters arising from General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) and Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions concerning science and technology.

56. Regarding the convening of a United Nations conference on science and technology for development, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its third session, recommended draft resolution I to the Economic and Social Council for adoption in which the Council would recommend to the General Assembly that it decide, at its thirty-first session, to convene the conference during 1979 and would also recommend, *inter alia*, the main objectives and the framework, including an agenda, for the conference.⁴⁹ The Committee also adopted resolution C in which it invited the Secretary-General to consult with Governments on the guidelines for drafting national papers for the conference and requested the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to draft the guidelines for the preparation by Governments of studies for consideration by the preparatory committee for the conference at its first session.⁵⁰

57. Concerning quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development, the Committee recommended draft resolution II to the Economic and Social Council for adoption in which leadership of UNESCO was emphasized to achieve progress in that field.⁵¹

⁴⁶ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/31/3), annex II.

⁴⁷ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5777), annex III.

⁴⁸ For the membership of the Advisory Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/10003), annex II, sect. B.

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5777), chaps. I and III, sect. A. See also E/C.8/L.47.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 178-183 and chap. XII. See also report of the Inter-governmental Working Group of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (E/C.8/28, chaps. I and III); twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/C.8/30, paras. 16-18 and annex II); notes by the Secretary-General on the costs of the conference (E/C.8/41 and Add.1, E/C.8/L.54); and E/C.8/L.47 and E/C.8/L.50.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, chaps. I and IV. See also E/C.8/36.

58. Concerning the *World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development*,⁵² the Committee agreed that the World Plan of Action and the regional plans would be revised through the issuance of supplements, as recommended by the Advisory Committee (E/C.8/30, annex III). It stressed the linking of the implementation of the World Plan of Action and the regional plans with the preparatory work for the United Nations conference on science and technology for development. It agreed that priority must be given to strengthening indigenous science and technology capacities in developing countries and it supported the Secretary-General's proposal (E/5686, para. 20) to establish a consultative group on international industrial research.⁵³

59. With respect to the application of science and technology to selected problems of development, the Committee adopted two resolutions and recommended two draft resolutions to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.⁵⁴ In resolution A on the role of an international technological information system in the transfer and assessment of technology and in the indigenous growth of appropriate technologies in developing countries, the Committee stressed the need for better harmonization of the relevant information activities of the United Nations system and decided to forward the Secretary-General's report (E/C.8/32) to the Interagency Task Force set up in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3507 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 (see also E/C.8/30, paras. 57-61). In resolution B on the application of computer science and technology to development, the Committee approved the recommendations in the report (E/C.8/37) of the Secretary-General (see also E/C.8/30, paras. 54-56). Considering the progress made in the world programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of the arid areas, the Committee recommended draft resolution III calling for the *Ad Hoc* Interagency Task Force on the Arid Areas to prepare the reports requested by the Council in paragraph 1 of resolution 1898 (LVII) of 12 August 1974 and by the Assembly in paragraph 3 of resolution 3511 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 concerning desertification (see also E/C.8/28, chap. II, and E/C.8/30, paras. 42-44). With regard to research and development in non-conventional sources of energy, the Committee recommended draft resolution IV requesting the Secretary-General to prepare surveys of ongoing research and development activities in that field (see also E/C.8/30, paras. 70-81, E/C.8/40, E/C.8/L.67).

60. In draft resolution VI, the Committee recommended that the Economic and Social Council should exempt the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development from the biennial cycle of meetings and that it should request the Advisory Committee to provide all possible advisory

⁵² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18.

⁵³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5777), chap. V. See also the progress report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the World Plan of Action (E/5686); the progress report of the Secretary-General on mobilization of public opinion in relation to the World Plan of Action and the regional plans (E/C.8/35); and the note by the Secretary-General on review and appraisal; science and technology capacity; implementation of research; national science policies (E/C.8/39 and Add.1 and Add.2).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, chaps. I, VI and XII.

services in the preparation of the United Nations conference on science and technology for development.⁵⁵ The Committee considered the Secretary-General's report on institutional arrangements for science and technology;⁵⁶ also the question of formulating a unified science and technology policy for programmes within the United Nations system⁵⁷ and the question of the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries;⁵⁸ and recommended to the Council draft resolution V on human rights and scientific and technological developments.⁵⁹

61. Further details on the work of the Committee at its third session will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.⁶⁰

62. At its fifty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council, in decision 115 (LIX) of 29 and 30 July 1975, appointed 24 members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for a period beginning on 30 July 1975 and expiring on 31 December 1977, 13 of whom were new members.

63. At its sixtieth session, the Economic and Social Council, in decision 157 (LX) of 12 May 1976, elected 17 members of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to fill the vacancies created by terms expiring on 31 December 1976 and one member to fill a vacant seat. It also postponed the election of three members until a future session. On 6 May 1975, the Council, in decision 96 (LVIII), decided that the term of office of the members should henceforth be four years rather than three.

64. The Advisory Committee's regional groups for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, and Western Asia held their tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and first sessions respectively at Geneva during the twenty-first session of the Advisory Committee. The regional group for Asia and the Pacific held its twelfth session at Bangkok from 14 to 16 April 1976; the Expert Group Meeting on Technology Assessment was held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 to 27 June 1975; the International Expert Group Meeting on Information Exchange and Transfer of Technology was held at Vienna from 12 to 16 April 1976; and the Interagency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology held its meeting at Geneva from 3 to 7 May 1976 (see E/5839).

65. The ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology held its nineteenth to twenty-second sessions during the period under review.

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5777), chaps. I and VIII. See also E/C.8/L.48 and E/C.8/L.61 and Corr.1.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B. See also E/C.8/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.2 and E/C.8/30 and Corr.1, paras. 19-28.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. C. See also E/C.8/30 and Corr.1, paras. 29-40 and E/C.8/38.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. VII, sect. A. See also E/C.8/30 and Corr.1, paras. 95-100, and E/C.8/34.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, chaps. I and VII, sect. B. See also E/C.8/30 and Corr.1, paras. 92-94, and E/C.8/33.

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/5777).

D. Social development

1. Institutional development and popular participation

66. Activities related to institutional development and popular participation included the publication of a study entitled *Popular Participation in Decision-Making for Development*,⁶¹ the preparation of a preliminary study on the nature and scope of institutional reforms in relation to development, a draft handbook of resources for training in popular participation and a draft manual on systematic monitoring and evaluation of the impact of development programmes on the intended beneficiaries. The drafts of the handbook and the manual have been widely distributed to training institutions, field personnel and scholars and, based on the responses received, will be revised and issued as United Nations documents. A background paper entitled "Popular participation for the improvement of the human environment in marginal settlements" (A/CONF.70/B/3) was prepared for the Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see also part three, chap. VII, sect. G).

67. A correspondence seminar on local and intermediate level development, with special emphasis on the social components, was conducted for 44 participants in 25 countries. Copies of the text material were distributed to approximately 100 other professionals as a means of disseminating the information as widely as possible. The seminar will be concluded with a workshop which is being organized with the collaboration of the German Foundation for International Development.

68. Co-operation and collaboration were extended to the World Food Programme and UNICEF in evaluating new proposals for assistance and appraising ongoing programmes, particularly with respect to popular involvement in programme activities and assessing the impact of the programmes on the intended beneficiaries. Co-operation was also extended to the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC) in research and study on co-operatives and the poor.

69. In support of the growing world-wide concern over rural problems and the need for an integrated approach in dealing with them, a bibliographic information bulletin was issued entitled "Selected national experiences in integrated development of predominantly rural areas" (ESA/SDHA/Misc.15). The bulletin lists 191 publications and covers a wide spectrum of subjects, among them rural industrialization, employment, migration, settlements, community development, land reform, co-operatives, popular participation, agricultural development, income distribution and growth centres.

70. Technical co-operation was extended in the form of expert services and fellowship awards to support operational projects concerned with promoting institutional development and popular participation in national development activities under various operational headings, such as rural and community development, resettlement, regional development, training for popular participation, applied research in community

development and monitoring and evaluation of programme impact on the intended beneficiaries.

2. Social integration and welfare

71. The Expert Group Meeting on Improvement of Training of Social Welfare Personnel was convened at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 22 October 1975 to discuss possible ways of improving training methods and techniques in social welfare. Based on the reports of several consultants, a background document on strengthening social welfare training by examining potential contributions from related fields was submitted for discussion by the experts and, at the conclusion of the meeting, a report summarizing the deliberations was prepared. The third meeting of the *Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth* was held at United Nations Headquarters from 21 July to 1 August 1975 in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1842 (LVI) of 15 May 1974.

72. A joint United Nations/ILO/WHO study on legislation, organization and administration of rehabilitation services for the disabled,⁶² the eighteenth annual summary of information on projects and activities in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled, and the first issue of the *News Bulletin on Aging* were prepared during the first half of 1976. Work was completed on manuscripts for three studies dealing, respectively, with: the role of the State in industrial social welfare; social and economic conditions of the mentally retarded; and obstacles to rehabilitation and education of handicapped children. An annotated list of the activities of some principal national and regional centres concerned with research and informational activities in the field of youth was prepared and circulated as part of an effort to encourage greater co-operation in this field. As part of a project to formulate guidelines for the integration of social welfare approaches into rural family planning programmes, a research instrument was developed that uses photographs as a key to eliciting data.

73. In the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1921 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, a preliminary survey of activities related to disability prevention, undertaken within the United Nations system, was completed for consideration at interagency consultations on disability prevention and rehabilitation of the disabled, the first of which took place at Geneva from 21 to 23 April 1976. The arrangements for the Expert Group Meeting on the Elimination of Social Barriers to the Integration of Disabled Persons into Community Life, scheduled to be held at Geneva from 28 June to 5 July 1976, have been completed and a background document on the subject has been prepared.

74. Preparatory work has been initiated for the following new activities: (a) development of social welfare programmes which would enable the poorest to engage in economic activities; (b) development of training policies and programmes for para-professionals in the field of social welfare; (c) integration of social welfare within information, education and motivation activities for family planning in rural areas; (d) preparation of guidelines for national rehabilitation programmes; (e) preparation of a report on the prob-

lems confronting youth and on the manner in which these problems are being treated by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system; (f) preparation of a report on youth participation in national population policies and programmes; (g) preparation of a report on conditions and needs of the aging in slum areas and shanty towns.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

75. The Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was originally scheduled to be convened at Toronto, with the Government of Canada acting as host, from 1 to 12 September 1975. Acting on a request by the Government of Canada for a postponement of the Congress for one year, the Committee on Conferences⁶³ recommended instead that the Congress be convened at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on the dates originally scheduled.⁶⁴

76. Close to 1,000 participants from 101 countries attended the Congress (see A/CONF.56/10),⁶⁵ which had as its general theme "Crime prevention and control—the challenge of the last quarter of the century". The agenda of the Congress included the following items: (a) changes in forms and dimensions of criminality—transnational and national; (b) criminal legislation, judicial procedures and other forms of social control in the prevention of crime; (c) emerging roles of the police and other law enforcement agencies, with special reference to changing expectations and minimum standards of performance; (d) treatment of offenders, in custody or in the community, with special reference to the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners⁶⁶ adopted by the United Nations; and (e) economic and social consequences of crime: new challenges for research and planning.

77. A series of recommendations called for increased efforts, at both the national and international levels, to fight crime and strengthen the criminal justice system. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3218 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, the Congress unanimously adopted a declaration containing detailed provisions on the prohibition of the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and for remedial and compensatory measures. The Congress also concluded that an international code of conduct for law enforcement officials should be drawn up under the auspices of the Assembly (see also part three, chap. I, sect. E above).

78. Technical assistance was provided in helping Governments to develop planning techniques for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in the context of national development planning. Expert advisory services were provided to Hong Kong, Israel, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Cameroon and in

⁶³ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/10032)*, para. 1.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/10032)*, paras. 22-26.

⁶⁵ For the report of the Congress, see United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.2.

⁶⁶ For the text of the Rules, see *Report of the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 56.IV.4).

⁶² Comparative Study on Legislation, Organization and Administration of Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled (ST/ESA/28), to be issued.

terregional and regional conferences and training courses were held at San José, Costa Rica, from 11 to 16 August 1975, and at Sydney, Australia, from 8 to 14 November 1975. In addition, the United Nations continued to provide technical support to the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research, Cairo, Egypt, and to the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Japan. In August 1975, the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders was established in San José, Costa Rica, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the Government of Costa Rica.

79. Eleven fellowships were awarded to candidates from five countries.

E. Status of women and their role in development

80. During the period under review, the activities of the Branch for the Promotion of Equality of Men and Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, were primarily concerned with the follow-up of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975 (see part five, chap. II below), including the preparation, as required, of relevant reports for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session,⁶⁷ the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session, the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and the Commission on the Status of Women⁶⁸ at its twenty-sixth session, to be held at Geneva from 13 September to 1 October 1976.

81. The General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, overwhelmingly endorsed the action proposals of the Conference by adopting 10 resolutions and one decision outlining action for the future.⁶⁹

I. Proclamation of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

82. In pursuance of the recommendations of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, in particular the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the Year⁷⁰ and resolution 12 of the Conference,⁷¹ the General Assembly, in resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, proclaimed the period 1976-1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be devoted to effective and sustained action to implement the World Plan of Action and related resolutions of the Conference. Also, pursuant to the decision of the Con-

⁶⁷ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 75 and 76.

⁶⁸ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3)*, annex II.

⁶⁹ General Assembly resolutions 3416 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 3490 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 3505 (XXX), 3518 (XXX), 3519 (XXX), 3520 (XXX), 3521 (XXX), 3522 (XXX), 3523 (XXX) and 3524 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and decision taken at the 2441st plenary meeting on 15 December 1975.

⁷⁰ See *Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.1), part one, chap. II, sect. A.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, part one, chap. III.

ference to recommend the convening of a second world conference in 1980,⁷² the Assembly, in the resolution, decided to convene in 1980, at the mid-term of the Decade, a world conference to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of the International Women's Year. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999 (LX) of 12 May 1976, requested the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-sixth session, to consider different aspects of the preparatory work for the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, including its agenda; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the relevant parts of the report of the Commission to the Committee on Review and Appraisal; and decided to consider at its sixty-fourth session the preparatory work for the Conference on the basis of the deliberations of both those bodies. The Secretariat is preparing a programme for the Decade to be submitted to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session (E/CN.6/594).

83. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1850 (LVI) of 16 May 1974 should be extended to cover the period of the Decade for Women.⁷³ This idea originated in resolution 12 of the Conference.⁷¹ The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its sixtieth session giving an accounting report of the fund and proposals for the fund's future management and the criteria to be applied for future disbursements.⁷³

84. After considering the Secretary-General's report on this question (E/5773), the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005 (LX) of 12 May 1976 recommended for adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session certain criteria and proposals for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. These included arrangements for solicitation and acknowledgement of pledges and the collection of contributions, for operation and control and for reporting to the Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Commission on the Status of Women.

2. Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

85. Following the recommendation of the World Conference of the International Women's Year in its resolution 26 that an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women should be established⁷¹ and at the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1959 (LIX) of 28 July 1975, the Secretary-General submitted a note to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session containing suggestions concerning the purpose and nature of the institute and supporting the recommendation that an expert group should meet to assist in its establishment (A/10340). After considering the note, the Assembly decided in principle, in its resolution 3520 (XXX), to establish an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, under the auspices of the United Nations, which would be financed through voluntary contributions and would collaborate

⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 113.

⁷³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, p. 100, items 75 and 76.

with appropriate national, regional and international economic and social research institutes; invited the Secretary-General to appoint a Group of Experts to draw up the terms of reference and structural organization of the Institute, giving special consideration to the needs of women of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its sixtieth session on the basis of the recommendations of the Group of Experts.

86. Accordingly, the Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women met at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 23 February 1976. It had before it a variety of relevant background documents provided by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and by various other units of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies. On the basis of the recommendations of the group of eleven international experts (ESA/SDHA/AC.11/1), the Secretary-General submitted a report (E/5772) to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session in which he expressed agreement that the Institute should be established, subject to the availability of the extrabudgetary funds that would be needed to ensure its operation for an initial period of three years at least and also to the Institute's scope and objectives, terms of reference and priorities. The Secretary-General proposed certain procedures and arrangements on administrative and financial aspects and certain steps comprising the necessary preparatory work. On 12 May 1976, the Council adopted resolution 1998 (LX) in which it decided to establish the Institute not later than 1977, providing the necessary financial provisions were made, as an autonomous body under the auspices of the United Nations, funded through voluntary contributions; decided on the Institute's guidelines; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a time-table, undertake the necessary administrative steps for its establishment, assign staff to undertake the substantive preparation, make a survey of existing data and information and seek actively financial and technical support; took note with appreciation the offer of Iran to host the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the most suitable location, taking into account various practical aspects, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

3. Integration of women in the development process

87. The integration of women in the development process was a major focus of the World Conference of the International Women's Year and various documents dealing with this issue were prepared for its consideration or attention (see part five, chap. II, below). This issue was dealt with extensively in the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975,⁷⁴ the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the Year,⁷⁵ the regional plans of action and several resolutions adopted by the Conference.⁷⁶ Also, the need for a global review and appraisal of the

implementation of the World Plan of Action was stressed.

88. The General Assembly, in resolution 3520 (XXX), endorsed those action proposals; called upon Governments, as a matter of urgency, to examine the recommendations contained in the World Plan of Action and related resolutions of the Conference including action to be taken at the national level, such as: (a) the establishment of short-term, medium-term and long-term targets, and priorities to that end, taking into account the guidelines set forth in sections I and II of the World Plan of Action, including the minimum objectives recommended for achievement by 1980,⁷⁶ (b) the adoption of national strategies, plans and programmes for the implementation of the recommendations within the framework of over-all development plans, policies and programmes, (c) the undertaking of regular reviews and appraisals of progress made at the national and local levels in achieving the goals and objectives of the World Plan of Action within the framework of over-all development plans, policies and programmes; called upon the regional commissions to develop and implement, as a matter of priority, effective strategies to further the objectives of the World Plan of Action at the regional and subregional levels, bearing in mind their respective regional plans of action; urged all financial institutions and all international, regional and subregional development banks and bilateral funding agencies to accord high priority in their development assistance, in accordance with requests of Governments, to projects that would promote the integration of women in the development process, in particular women in the rural areas, as well as the achievement of the equality of women and men, priority being given to countries with limited financial means; and urged non-governmental organizations, at the national and international levels, to take all possible measures to assist in the implementation of the World Plan of Action and related resolutions of the Conference within their particular areas of interest and competence.

89. In the same resolution, the General Assembly invited all relevant organizations of the United Nations system concerned to develop during the first half of the Decade, under the auspices of ACC, a joint interagency programme for the integration of women in development. The ACC *Ad Hoc* Interagency Meeting on International Women's Year was convened at Geneva from 21 to 22 July 1975, *inter alia*, to consider arrangements needed for future interagency co-ordination in that area, including the elaboration of a joint interagency programme for the integration of women in development, and was convened again at Geneva from 9 to 11 February 1976 pursuant to the decision taken by the Preparatory Committee of ACC at its sixty-sixth session. The purpose of the second meeting was to reach agreement on a revised version of the conceptual framework for the proposed joint programme on the basis of agencies' comments and to consider proposals for practical action during 1976-1980.

90. The *Ad Hoc* Interagency Meeting suggested a new preliminary framework and agreed on a plan for its further elaboration. The plan called for the preparation of draft proposals for the long term and detailed objec-

⁷⁴ See *Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.1), part one, chap. I.

⁷⁵ In particular resolutions 11, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24 and 27. For action taken by the Conference, see *ibid.*, part one, chap. III.

⁷⁶ *Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.1), part one, chap. II, sect. A, para. 46.

tives by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs which would be forwarded to all organizations concerned, including regional commissions, which should all submit an inventory of ongoing and planned activities for 1976-1980, classified according to the objectives provided. A synthesized version of the programme would be prepared after receiving the responses, which would be discussed at a further *ad hoc* interagency meeting at Geneva in July 1976. The results of those consultations would be submitted for final approval by the Preparatory Committee and ACC in October 1976 and a report would be made to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session in April 1977. At its sixty-seventh session in April 1976, ACC endorsed those proposals.

91. Also in resolution 3520 (XXX), the General Assembly supported the call by the Conference for a system-wide review of the World Plan of Action to be undertaken biennially as an input to the process of review and appraisal under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) and affirmed that such reviews should take into account the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI)) and the decisions resulting from the sixth⁷⁷ and seventh⁷⁸ special sessions of the General Assembly.

92. In resolution 3490 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, the General Assembly also affirmed that a system-wide review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Plan of Action should be undertaken as an input to the process of review and appraisal of progress made under the International Development Strategy in the years of the biennial review and appraisal of the Strategy. The Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider reports on measures undertaken to implement the World Plan of Action in accordance with the Strategy and to report its findings and conclusions on major trends and policies with regard to the status of women, particularly the integration of women in development, to the Economic and Social Council through the Committee for Development Planning⁷⁹ and the Committee on Review and Appraisal.⁷⁹

93. The Commission on the Status of Women will have before it, at its twenty-sixth session, a report entitled "Measures undertaken under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in implementation of the World Plan of Action" (E/CN.6/598) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3490 (XXX) and also with Economic and Social Council resolution 1855 (LVI) of 16 May 1974. The latter resolution had requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at that session on the participation of women in achieving the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade and of Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on a programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women (which has now been superseded by the World Plan of Action). A note will be

before the Commission at its twenty-sixth session outlining the procedures concerning future review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Plan of Action taking into account Assembly resolutions 3490 (XXX) and 3520 (XXX) (E/CN.6/599).

94. Also during its thirtieth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions dealing with specific aspects of the integration of women in development. In resolution 3505 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the Assembly invited relevant organizations within the United Nations system to pay special attention to development programmes relating to women in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade, science and technology and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Assembly's consideration at its thirty-first session on the extent to which women participate in agriculture, trade, industry, science and technology with a view to recommending ways of increasing and upgrading women's participation in these fields, as well as a report on the implementation of the resolution. In resolution 3522 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the Assembly urged Governments and organizations of the United Nations development system to incorporate in their training programmes courses designed to improve the efficiency of women in business and financial management. In resolution 3524 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the Assembly recommended that all organs of the United Nations development system should give sustained attention to the integration of women in the formulation, design and implementation of development projects and programmes.

95. As a follow-up to the Conference, a United Nations regional seminar with the theme "The participation of women in economic, social and political development: obstacles that hinder their integration"⁸⁰ was organized, in co-operation with the Government of Argentina, at Buenos Aires from 22 to 30 March 1976, and in consultation with ECLA under the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation. The Branch submitted a background paper on the participation of women in the development of Latin America.

4. Elaboration and implementation of international instruments

96. In resolution 3521 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on equality between men and women and elimination of discrimination against women, the General Assembly called upon States that had not done so to ratify international instruments concerning the protection of women's rights and the elimination of discrimination against women and to implement their provisions. It requested the Commission on the Status of Women to complete, in 1976, the elaboration of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Commission will have before it, for its consideration at its twenty-sixth session, a working paper (E/CN.6/591) analysing the comments of Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the texts of the instrument following its own resolution 1 (XXV).

97. In its resolution 3520 (XXX), the General Assembly affirmed that it and other relevant bodies should consider biennially the progress achieved in the promo-

⁷⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Special Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/9559).

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/10301).

⁷⁹ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/10003), annex II, sect. B.

⁸⁰ For the provisional report of the seminar, see ST/ESA/SER.B/9 (to be issued as a United Nations publication).

tion of the full equality of women with men in all spheres of life in accordance with international standards and, in particular, the participation of women in political life and in international co-operation and the strengthening of international peace.

98. The Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session will consider a report (E/CN.6/592) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 2263 (XXII)), in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1677 (LII) of 2 June 1972, which established a four-year reporting system, and with Council resolution 1852 (LVI) of 16 May 1974. The report contains an analysis of 16 additional Government replies on civil and political rights as well as replies on economic, social and cultural rights.

99. Also, following up on the relevant recommendations of the Conference and, in particular, resolution 8,⁷¹ the General Assembly adopted resolution 3416 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 on employment of women in the Secretariat in which it reaffirmed, *inter alia*, bearing in mind Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and those declarations and instruments adopted by the United Nations acknowledging the equality of status of men and women, that equitable distribution of the positions between men and women in the Secretariat was a major principle governing the recruitment policy of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to make every effort during each of the following two biennia to fill posts subject to geographical distribution with the equivalent of 5 per cent of the mid-point of the desirable range of each region with qualified women; requested him to intensify regular and publicized recruitment missions; and urged Member States to seek and recommend qualified women candidates for Professional posts in the Secretariat.

5. Role of women in international co-operation and the strengthening of international peace

100. A report on the involvement of women in strengthening international peace and eliminating racism and racial discrimination (E/CONF.66/3/Add.2) was prepared for the World Conference of the International Women's Year.

101. The Conference adopted three resolutions on the issue of women and peace.⁷¹ In resolution 28 on women's participation in promoting world peace and international co-operation, the Conference, *inter alia*, urged Governments in a concerted effort to provide women with equal opportunities with men to represent their countries in all international forums where issues of international peace and co-operation are discussed; to organize activities such as reading groups and information services to familiarize as many men and women as possible with the concepts of international peace and co-operation, cultural understanding, self-reliance and self-determination, to enable them to translate these concepts at all levels of society; to implement a system of continuous education whereby the individual's perspectives and attitudes to such values as understanding all nations and peoples, racial equality, international peace and co-operation, which all men and women are called upon to instil in their children, be further strength-

ened by teachers and educators; to utilize to the fullest the media channels to continue the educational process of goodwill and understanding among all peoples and to request the United Nations to proclaim United Nations Day, 24 October, also as a special day devoted to international peace. In resolution 29 on women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and foreign domination, the Conference, *inter alia*, called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, women's groups and women's organizations to intensify their efforts to strengthen peace, to expand and deepen the process of détente and to implement its irreversible character, to eliminate completely and definitely all forms of colonialism, to put an end to the policy and practice of *apartheid* and racism, and to foreign domination and aggression. In resolution 31 on women's contribution to world peace through participation in international conferences, the Conference recommended, *inter alia*, that in the current year Member States should seek to increase substantially the number of women in their delegations to meetings held under United Nations auspices and should seek to improve upon that increase in subsequent years. It further recommended that Member States should not limit the representation of women to the Third Committee of the General Assembly, but should appoint women to serve on all the Assembly's Main Committees. This resolution has been disseminated among Member States with a view to soliciting their positive response.

6. Influence of mass communication media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society

102. In pursuance of the influence of the communication media on the formation of new attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society, a progress report (E/CN.6/601) has been completed in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1862 (LVI) of 16 May 1974 and resolution 19 of the World Conference of the International Women's Year.⁷¹ It will be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session.

103. The potential of the media as agent for change of traditional and outdated attitudes and values towards the role of women in present-day society has been increasingly discussed in a number of international, national and regional conferences and meetings. The three regional seminars on the integration of women in development with special reference to population factors, organized by the United Nations in co-operation with ESCAP and held at Bangkok from 13 to 17 May 1974, in co-operation with ECA and held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 7 June 1974 and in co-operation with ECLA and held at Caracas from 28 April to 2 May 1975, emphasized the role of the media in the integration of women in development and in changing traditional attitudes which discriminate against women. The World Conference of the International Women's Year considered that a major obstacle to improving the status of women lay in public attitudes and values regarding women's roles in society and condemned the degrading exploitation of women as a sex symbol and as the instrument of economic interests by certain media.

104. The World Conference of the International Women's Year recognized that the media have great potential as a vehicle for social change and could exercise a significant influence in helping to remove prejudices and stereotypes, in accelerating the acceptance of women's new and expanding roles in society, and in promoting their integration into the development process as equal partners with men.⁸¹

105. The Conference, in resolution 19,⁷¹ requested Governments and responsible organizations to promote and encourage, in the mass communication media of their countries, the projection of a dignified and positive image of women. It invited Governments to urge all media, taking into account freedom of expression, to adapt their programmes to ensure, both to women and to men, education in economic, professional and cultural spheres; and requested that international governmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly those in charge of the educational aspects of the work of the media, should organize seminars and meetings to improve the image of women portrayed by the media and called for the critical and creative participation of women in all systems of mass communication at the programming, production, distribution, reception and consumer levels.

106. In co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information, UNESCO organized a media workshop for journalists to discuss and recommend action that might be taken by the media, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the framework of the World Plan of Action, to promote, through the media, the involvement of women in socio-economic development and the improvement of their status and to increase the interest of press and broadcasting services in carrying and interpreting news in terms of the needs, aspirations and welfare of women, among other things.

F. Mobilization of natural resources

1. Development and utilization of natural resources

107. Carrying out the mandate of Economic and Social Council resolution 1954 A (LIX) of 25 July 1975, the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs embarked on the preparation of comprehensive studies required by the Council on coal and copper. Additionally, in consonance with resolution 1954 C (LIX) of the same date, work was initiated on the comparison of concepts, terminology and methodologies dealing with natural resources, particularly oil, gas and energy planning. A great deal of effort went into the impending publication of the *Natural Resources Forum*.

108. Representatives of the Department participated as observers on behalf of the United Nations in the various sessions of the Energy and Raw Materials Commissions of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (General Assembly resolution 3515 (XXX) held in Paris during 1976.

⁸¹ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.1), paras. 174-181.

MINERAL RESOURCES

109. The Interregional Seminar on the Economics of Mineral Engineering, at which the various factors determining the location of ore processing and the various advances made in mining engineering were emphasized, was convened at Ankara from 5 to 16 April 1976. Several papers were prepared for presentation at the seminar.

110. Of a number of previous mineral discoveries made by UNDP-assisted projects which have attracted major follow-up investments, the porphyry copper at Mamut in Sabah (Malaysia) has been brought into production.

111. During the year, while mineral search with associated institutional strengthening objectives continued as a major orientation of the United Nations operational programme which involved 40 large-scale and 38 small-scale projects, there was also some increase in later-stage mineral development activity. The coastal tin resources project in Burma carried investigations to feasibility study of near-shore dredging reserves; a feasibility study of large laterite nickel deposits in Burundi was initiated and a similar exercise is being undertaken for a copper deposit in Pakistan. Environmental consideration continued to receive attention in such projects as the tin-mining project in South-East Asia, the open pit copper-mining project in Papua New Guinea and new bauxite development in Jamaica.

112. Exploration highlights from the projects included the location of potential important new copper discoveries in Haiti, Colombia and Burma.

113. Technical support was also provided to the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration.

WATER RESOURCES

114. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3513 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979 (LIX) of 31 July 1975, the United Nations Water Conference is scheduled to convene in Argentina from 7 to 18 March 1977. Preparations for the Conference, with the full co-operation of the United Nations organs concerned, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, are under way. The Conference secretariat is preparing documentation for the Conference in co-operation with organs of the United Nations system concerned and a series of regional preparatory meetings are planned for the middle of 1976 to be held under the aegis of the regional commissions.

115. The first special session of the Committee on Natural Resources,⁸² meeting as a preparatory committee for the forthcoming United Nations Water Conference, was held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 to 27 February 1976. The Committee recommended the appointment of a highly qualified Secretary-General assisted by a Conference secretariat to undertake the necessary preparations for the Conference. The meet-

⁸² For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5778)*, annex IV. For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3)*, annex II.

ing also recommended convening a second special session of the Committee on Natural Resources at Headquarters from 3 to 7 January 1977 to examine the consolidated action proposals drafted on the recommendation of the preparatory regional meetings.

116. The following sales documents were published: *Management of International Water Resources: Institutional and Legal Aspects*⁸³; *Ground-water Storage and Artificial Recharge*⁸⁴; *The Demand for Water: Procedures and Methodologies for Projecting Water Demands in the Context of Regional and National Planning*⁸⁵.

117. The programme of technical assistance consisted of approximately 60 large-scale and small-scale projects in various fields, including assessment and evaluation of water resources and water quality, development of ground-water and surface-water resources, desalination, integrated water use and conservation, flood control, water-management policy, planning, legislation and administration.

SURVEYING AND MAPPING

118. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1839 (LVI) of 15 May 1974, the First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas was convened in Panama City from 8 to 19 March 1976. It emphasized remote sensing, cadastral surveying and mapping and training in the various fields of cartography.⁸⁶ The Government of Mexico has offered to host a second regional conference in 1979.

119. Studies were undertaken of land-information needs of earth-resource disciplines and were concerned with the interpretation of information on remote-sensing data, both from satellites and aircraft, and with the presentation of information in the form of thematic maps.

120. The following documents were issued: *International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale; Report for 1973*⁸⁷ and also Supplement No. 1 (ST/ESA/SER.D/16, Suppl. 1, E/F); *Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East*, vol. II, *Technical Papers*⁸⁸ (Tokyo, 15 to 27 October 1973); *World Cartography*, vol. XIII.⁸⁹

121. The technical assistance programme emphasized the advancement of surveying, remote sensing and mapping techniques and applications designed to improve the availability of all forms of land information as required for economic development, planning and resource management. Twenty-five experts were assigned to provide assistance to nine projects in Guyana, Laos, Liberia, Nepal and the Sudan. Advisory assistance missions were sent to Venezuela and Iran to assist technical assistance projects.

ENERGY

122. The United Nations Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in Petroleum was held at

Geneva from 10 to 20 November 1975. Attended by 77 participants from 44 developing countries, it focused attention on ways to promote and intensify co-operation among developing countries in petroleum exploration and production, transport, refining and marketing and other associated matters.

123. Volume II of the proceedings of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Petroleum Refining in Developing Countries⁹⁰ held at New Delhi from 22 January to 3 February 1973, containing nine papers on the technical aspects of petroleum refining, was published.

124. Two papers, entitled "Geothermal resources potential in Africa and recommendations for development" and "Technical assistance in energy development", were submitted to the ECA second African meeting on energy, planned for 1976.

125. Two other papers, entitled "Biological energy" and "Geothermal energy", were submitted to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its twenty-first session, which was held at Geneva from 17 to 28 November 1975.

126. Technical assistance in the various fields of energy continued in the form of large-scale and small-scale projects. Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey were among the countries to which assistance was provided in the fields of petroleum exploration, institution building and the establishment of petroleum-development centres. Surveys designed to identify energy resources available to meet over-all energy requirements and to outline future energy strategy and policy were being executed in Bolivia and Pakistan. In the field of electric power, besides technical assistance provided to various countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, a large-scale project was commenced in India, aimed at the establishment of an organization for the operation of a national electricity system and the provision of training in the field of load dispatching. Projects for the development of geothermal energy, in addition to the countries mentioned in the last report, were also in operation in Chile and Czechoslovakia.

127. Missions to advise Governments on petroleum legislation, including petroleum exploration and production, were sent to seven countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

2. The sea

128. Secretariat activities in the field of marine affairs centred on implementing the directives relating to coastal area development and management and marine technology set forth by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session and on the fourth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 March to 17 May 1976 (see part five, chap. I below).

129. Under the programme of work in the field of coastal area development and management, as outlined

⁸³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.2.

⁸⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.A.11.

⁸⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.II.A.1.

⁸⁶ For the report of the Conference, see E/CONF.67/3.

⁸⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.75.I.4.

⁸⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.I.25.

⁸⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.I.6.

⁹⁰ *Proceedings of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Petroleum Refining in Developing Countries*, vol. II, *Technical Papers*, published by the Indian Oil Corporation of the Government of India with the co-operation of the United Nations.

in the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General (E/5648)⁹¹ to the Economic and Social Council on this subject and as endorsed by the Council in resolution 1970 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs began the preparation of a manual on coastal area development and management for use by planners, economists and engineers in developing coastal countries.

130. In co-operation with the German Foundation for International Development, the Secretariat convened, at Berlin (West), Hamburg, Kiel and Cuxhaven from 31 May to 14 June 1976, an Interregional Seminar on Development and Management of Resources of Coastal Areas.

131. At the request of the Economic and Social Council to the Secretary-General in resolution 1970 (LIX), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs took a number of measures for the elaboration of comprehensive plans of action for coastal area development in four selected regions—the Persian Gulf, South-East Asia, the Caribbean and West Africa (Gulf of Guinea). Among other activities in this regard, the Department organized and recruited an interdisciplinary team of experts to carry out a pre-feasibility study for coastal area development in the Persian Gulf. The Department also completed, in co-operation with UNEP, a major background paper on coastal and marine eco-development in the Caribbean that is intended to assist Governments at a forthcoming regional meeting to formulate a plan of action for the Caribbean.

132. Responding to an initiative of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1970 (LIX), the Department took steps towards the establishment of a marine and coastal technology information system and arranged for the preparation of a world register of courses and training programmes in marine affairs.

133. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued to be active in its support of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, and took the lead in an undertaking by members of the ACC Sub-Committee on Marine Science and Its Applications to increase the effectiveness of the Sub-Committee as the central mechanism for interagency co-ordination in this field. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Sub-Committee at its sixteenth session, held at Geneva from 26 to 28 January 1976, to designate the United Nations Secretariat as secretariat of the Sub-Committee for an indeterminate period, the Secretariat has assumed additional responsibilities in providing substantive and administrative servicing for the Sub-Committee.

134. Through its participation in the Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes relating to Oceanography, the Secretariat has continued to support programmes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in particular the sector relating to training, education and mutual assistance.

135. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs has also continued to assist the secretariat of the

⁹¹ This is one of the three reports (E/5648, E/5650 and Corr.1, E/5676) in the field of marine affairs submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/10003)*, chap. VI, sects. B and D.

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in servicing the Conference, specifically its fourth session.

G. Transnational corporations

136. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations became operative on 3 November 1975 when its first Executive Director, Klaus A. Sahlgren, formerly the permanent representative of Finland to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Chairman of the Council of GATT, assumed office. Thus the machinery for dealing with issues related to transnational corporations, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1908 (LVII) and 1913 (LVII) of 2 August and 5 December 1974 respectively, was completed. At its first session, in March 1975,⁹² the Commission on Transnational Corporations⁹³ established a provisional programme of work and made a preliminary identification of areas of concern. It requested a number of reports which the Centre subsequently prepared for the Commission at its second session, held at Lima from 1 to 12 March 1976.⁹⁴

137. Reflecting the priority interest attached to the question of a code of conduct relating to transnational corporations, the Centre prepared a report on relevant international codes and regional agreements (E/C.10/9 and Add.1) as well as a note on possible methods of work (E/C.10/10). A report was also prepared on national legislation and regulations relating to transnational corporations (E/C.10/8 and Add.1). Preliminary reports were prepared both on information (E/C.10/11 and Add.1) and on research (E/C.10/12 and Add.1) on transnational corporations. A report on the proposed programme of technical co-operation on matters related to transnational corporations (E/C.10/13) was also submitted to the Commission at its second session.

138. At that session, the Commission on Transnational Corporations established its programme of work, priority being given to the formulation of a code of conduct relating to transnational corporations. The other four key areas on which the programme of work should concentrate over the next few years would involve the following: establishment of a comprehensive information system; research on the political, legal, economic and social effects of the operations and practices of transnational corporations; organization and co-ordination, at the request of Governments, of technical co-operation programmes on matters related to transnational corporations; and work leading to a definition of transnational corporations.

139. The Commission reached agreement on the method and time-table for preparing the code of conduct and on the procedures to be followed. A working group, consisting of all members of the Commission, would meet intersessionally. It would be requested to submit an annotated outline of the code of conduct to

⁹² For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/5655 and Corr.1)*, annex IV. See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/10003)*, chap. IV, sect. H.

⁹³ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3)*, annex II.

⁹⁴ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5782)*, annex VII.

the Commission at its third session, in the spring of 1977, and a full text of the code at its fourth session, in the spring of 1978. Governments would be asked to send their views and proposals on the code to the Centre. Regional meetings of developing countries, assisted by the Centre and the regional commissions, would also be organized to define proposals for the code in light of the particular conditions and needs in each of the regions. The Centre is preparing an action-oriented paper on all the issues involved in the drafting of the code of conduct. Another document will focus on issues related to the actual formula of the code, particularly the possible structural alternatives and their implications, including possible institutional arrangements. A paper will also be prepared on the views of non-governmental interest groups. The Commission also agreed that, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1913 (LVII), persons with a profound knowledge of issues relating to transnational corporations should be selected and be available, in their private consultative capacity, for consultations up to the fourth session of the Commission.

140. In other fields of work, the Centre has undertaken a feasibility study in order to identify more clearly the problems in the area of collecting information and measures to overcome them. The Centre is proceeding with the collection of publicly available information on transnational corporations, including the preparation of profiles on individual corporations. The Commission has urged that the necessary computer facilities be made available. A comprehensive integrated study will be carried out as a sequel to the study (ST/ESA/190 and Corr.1)⁹⁵ completed by the Secretariat in 1973. In-depth studies will be undertaken covering the impact of transnational corporations on the balance of payments, particularly of developing countries, the effects of investments by transnational corporations on investment and production by domestic enterprises, and the effects on employment. The Centre has been requested by the Commission to examine the role and impact of transnational corporations in a number of sectors, notably in banking, insurance, shipping, tourism and the extractive, food and pharmaceutical industries. The Centre proceeds with the organizing of training workshops for government officials, responding to inquiries from Governments for specific information and making advisers available to assist Governments. This is aimed at strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in questions relating to transnational corporations.

141. The General Assembly, in its resolution 3514 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, requested the Economic and Social Council to include in the programme of work of the Commission the question of corrupt practices of transnational corporations and to make recommendations on ways and means whereby such practices could effectively be prevented. The Commission included the issue in its programme of work and decided to forward to the Council a proposal by one member State for an international agreement on the issue.⁹⁶ The Centre will undertake studies on corrupt practices of transnational corporations with the objectives of Assembly resolution 3514 (XXX) in view.

⁹⁵ *Multinational Corporations in World Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.11).

⁹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5782)*, para. 37.

142. In its resolution 1961 (LIX) of 29 July 1975, the Economic and Social Council called for the establishment of joint units between the Centre and each of the regional commissions. Agreement has been reached with ECLA on the establishment of such a unit,⁹⁷ and a similar development is expected to take place in the near future with the other regional commissions.

H. Transport and tourism

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

143. Technical assistance was provided to approximately 40 developing countries for the development of roads, railways, inland waterway transport, coastal shipping and ports as well as public works connected with transport. Fourteen large-scale projects for feasibility pre-investment studies and comprehensive transport planning and management, with some 50 experts assigned to them, were under execution in various countries. Two regional projects mentioned in last year's report—the trans-Saharan road in Africa and the road network improvement and development undertaken within the programme of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel—continued in operation (see also part three, chap. XI, sect. B below). A third—navigation study of the Paraguay River south of Asunción—was also being executed.

144. Additionally about 30 experts as individuals or in teams were sent to a number of developing countries to assist individual Governments and to provide advisory services in transport economics; planning and coordination of transport systems; transport regulation and administration; traffic management and organization of transport services; highway construction and maintenance techniques and equipment; road design and materials testing; inland waterway transport and navigation dredging; port development; and planning and engineering of public works.

145. Three studies mentioned in the previous report were brought up to date to reflect the latest developments and will now be submitted for publication.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

146. The Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held its seventeenth session at Geneva from 4 to 15 August 1975.⁹⁸ The session was devoted to definitions of classes, listing and classification of substances, provisions concerning multimodal tank-containers and the study of a hazard information system. Further to Economic and Social Council resolution 1973 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, the Group of Rapporteurs considered the possibility of a joint approach, in consultation with organizations concerned, to the drafting of an International Convention on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. After its meetings in March and August 1976 the Group will report to the Committee at its next session to be held at Geneva from 29 November to 8 December 1976.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

⁹⁸ For the report of the Group, see E/CN.2/CONF.5/58.

TOURISM

147. Pursuant to a decision taken at its twenty-eighth session in April 1973, the Economic Commission for Europe held a Symposium on the Planning and Development of the Tourist Industry in the ECE Region, for which the Government of Yugoslavia offered host facilities, from 13 to 18 October 1975. The symposium, which focused on a reassessment of the tourist industry in comprehensive cost/benefit terms, was followed by a four-day study tour in Yugoslavia.

148. An *Ad Hoc* Interagency Meeting on Tourism, in which the World Tourism Organization (WTO) was invited to participate, was held at Geneva on 8 and 9 December 1975 in response to a decision taken at a meeting of the ACC Preparatory Committee, held in New York from 9 to 16 October 1975. A revised text of the agreement between the United Nations and WTO was informally communicated to the Secretary-General of WTO, to be later formally submitted to the governing body of that organization and then placed before the General Assembly.

149. During the period under review, a total of 22 technical assistance projects were undertaken, ranging in content and scope from relatively short-term advisory services in tourism marketing and the management of tourism facilities and institutions to specific site planning, tourism product design, environmental impact evaluations, physical planning and national tourism development plans. To carry out these projects, 19 experts advised the Governments of Afghanistan, Argentina, the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands), Haiti, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Malta, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland, Tonga, Turkey, Yemen and Zambia on various aspects of tourism development and eight subcontracts were awarded to conduct tourism studies on behalf of the Governments of Argentina, Burundi, Guatemala, Iceland, Nepal, Indonesia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania.

150. In addition to those tourism projects, there were several planning projects which had substantial tourism components. In these cases, technical assistance was directed towards the establishment of linkages between tourism development, physical planning, the environment and over-all national, social and economic development.

151. A tourism adviser was also attached to the Economic Commission for Latin America to advise the countries of that region on tourism development problems and an interregional adviser, attached to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, carried out a number of missions on a world-wide basis. As an essential part of the technical assistance programme, nine fellowships were also awarded to nationals of Brazil, Bulgaria, the Central African Republic, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Malta and Sri Lanka to study tourism in the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

I. Housing, building and planning

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

152. The principal activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning were directed to technical co-operation and the implementation of the integrated research and development work programme as recommended by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,⁹⁹ and as approved by the Economic and Social Council (E/5309/Add.1). The Centre continued the collection, evaluation, exchange and dissemination of information on problems and trends in human settlements around the world and maintained consultation and liaison activities with other units of the United Nations, with international institutions and with government bodies and the professional community, and assisted in the co-ordination of human settlements activities.

153. Two meetings of major importance to the Centre were (a) the *Ad Hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting on Housing and Urbanization of ACC, held at Geneva from 8 to 10 October 1975, to assist in and to discuss the necessity for establishing better methods of co-ordinating activities in the field of human settlements development among the many United Nations agencies concerned, and (b) the ninth biennial session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, also held at Geneva from 13 to 24 October 1975.¹⁰⁰ The latter proposed guidelines on the global situation in human settlements programmes in the light of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. The Centre, by request and in consultation with the Habitat secretariat, and in collaboration with other units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the specialized agencies, contributed major documents for the Habitat Conference (A/CONF.70/A/1, A/CONF.70/A/2, A/CONF.70/B/6) and for the regional preparatory meetings for the Conference (A/CONF.70/RPC/10 to 12).

154. Results of the Centre's research and development work include completion of the final report to the General Assembly on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements (A/10225),¹⁰¹ the report of the Interregional Seminar on Design and Technology for Low-Cost Housing (DP/UN/INT-72-093), and a number of other publications.¹⁰² A revised edition of the *Cumulative List of Documents and Publications in the Field of Housing, Building and Planning, June 1975*, was published and the *Human Settlements Bulletin* prepared a special edition for the Habitat Conference.

⁹⁹ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3)*, annex II.

¹⁰⁰ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5758)*, annex II.

¹⁰¹ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 59.

¹⁰² *The Financial Management of Government Housing Projects: Report of the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.4); *Low-Cost Construction Resistant to Earthquakes and Hurricanes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.IV.7); *Design of Low-Cost Housing and Community Facilities* (ST/ESA/19); *Global Review: Urban Land Policies and Land Use Control Measures*, vol. VII (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.11).

155. Projects which have commenced or continued during the period under review include studies on social indicators for housing, social integration through housing programmes, rural housing, building technologies, guidelines for design of low-cost housing, industrialized techniques, integration of settlements physical planning with economic and social planning, effects of development and population growth on human settlements, national policies related to redistribution of population and urbanization with special attention to the locational and growth strategies for human settlements, expanded activities in the exchange and dissemination of information, and a special study of information systems in human settlements. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1670 (LII) of 1 June 1972, improvement of slums and squatter settlements in urban and rural areas was afforded special emphasis.

156. In continuance of its work on comprehensive planning of urban and regional development, the Centre organized two expert group meetings on indicators of the quality of urban development, held at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 12 December 1975, and on human settlements performance standards, also held at Headquarters from 15 to 19 December 1975, in order to evaluate and discuss tools provided to assist developing countries in their planning strategies and programmes.

157. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965 and 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, the Centre, in co-operation with the Government of the Netherlands and the Office of Technical Co-operation, organized an Interregional Seminar on Building Operations in Low-Cost Housing, which was held at Rotterdam from 5 to 16 April 1976; its purpose was to discuss ways and means to improve building productivity, ranging from sites-and-services, through aided self-help schemes to completed contractor-built communities.

158. Under the sponsorship of the Danish Government, the Centre organized an Interregional Seminar on Social Aspects of Housing which was held at Holte, Denmark, from 14 to 27 September 1975; its principal outcome was the identification of functional interrelationships between social goals in housing, housing standards, social indicators for housing and popular participation in housing programming. In support of the special attention towards rural housing, an *Ad Hoc* Expert Group Meeting on Rural Housing was convened at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 22 May 1976 which analysed the significance of rural housing and community facilities in integrated rural development programmes. As part of its collaboration with the Inter-Agency Committee on Housing and Urban Development, the Centre conducted the final evaluation of its five-year Multinational Demonstration Project in Rural Housing and Community Facilities in Colombia and Ecuador.

159. Missions were undertaken to the Upper Volta, where the Government has carried out a simple but effective site-and-service project and a pilot squatter improvement scheme, including developing small-building enterprises and financing of housing for low-income groups. In collaboration with UNEP, work has continued in Indonesia and the Philippines where a multinational demonstration project was initiated to

improve environmental conditions in squatter areas. The project aims to apply technical innovations in Bandung and Surabaya, and in Manila. The Centre and UNICEF have continued their co-operation on pilot projects in Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia and Zambia.

160. Following recommendations of the first International Advisory Group Meeting on Human Settlements Technology Programme for the four developing regions of the world, convened by UNEP at Nairobi from 2 to 8 October 1975, the Centre prepared a plan of research, training, information services and pilot project activities at national, regional and global levels for the technological improvement of human settlements, which was subsequently adopted by the Second Advisory Meeting held at Nairobi from 2 to 8 February 1976.

161. The Centre participated in the Fifth Inter-American Housing Congress, held at Lima from 10 to 14 November 1975, which recommended the establishment of a Latin American Research Centre for Housing with headquarters in Lima. The Centre responded to their request for assistance and support and also participated in the Joint Consultation on Prefabrication for Industrial Construction organized by UNIDO and the Government of Poland which was held at Warsaw from 29 September to 4 October 1975.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

162. Following the trends of previous years, technical co-operation activities were also intensively focused on five elements of human settlements development which are recognized as critical needs: (a) the formulation of policies, strategies and programmes for the integration of human settlement activities with over-all national development goals and targets; (b) the improvement of legislative, organizational and administrative mechanisms for the delivery of sectoral inputs for the development and improvement of housing and human settlements; (c) the planning of investment in technical and social infrastructure in the urban areas of developing countries; (d) the training of national staff in the techniques of planning, budgeting, feasibility-analysis and implementation, as related to human settlement programmes; and (e) the execution of intermediate-technology research in technical services and building materials, especially in relation to low-income housing.

163. The growth of metropolitan cities continues to be one of the dominant characteristics of the world's developing countries and technical assistance action has tended to concentrate on the large urban areas where the problems are most visible and urgent. This emphasis responds, also, to the new priority afforded to investment in the important employment centres by international funding agencies. At the same time, assistance has been given to settlements at all levels and of all sizes, including support to rural housing as a basic social-benefit issue in national planning.

164. A primary concern has been to increase the quantity and quality of housing available to low-income families by upgrading existing stock and by providing more efficient delivery of new accommodation. The promotion of sites-and-services schemes and of expendable core-housing schemes has been given equal importance and has included emphasis on the use of indigenous materials, the improvement of local building

techniques and the production of simple, low-cost construction components, particularly those suitable for self-help housing.

165. During the period under review, 214 experts and 35 associate experts undertook technical co-operation assignments in 66 countries and territories, and interregional advisory missions visited seven countries. A total of 117 nationals from 37 countries were provided with fellowships or study tours to improve their knowledge of human settlements. Thirty-five large-scale projects, including two financed from the regular budget of the United Nations, were being undertaken in 31 countries and in the Asian and Pacific and Caribbean regions.

166. The expenditure on all technical assistance activities was \$8,110,000, of which \$6,481,000 was provided by UNDP. About 95 per cent of expenditure went into large-scale assistance projects which claim an increasing share of funds each year. This is a practical recognition that human settlement problems require a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach and that substantial funds have to be concentrated on each study in order to have an impact.

J. Relations with non-governmental organizations

167. In accordance with the criteria set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, the Committee on Non-Governmental

Organizations¹⁰³ held one meeting, on 15 April 1976, as a continuation of its sixtieth session, held from 10 to 14 March 1975, to consider applications for consultative status, from eight non-governmental organizations, which had been deferred by the Committee pending receipt of additional information.

168. At its 2005th plenary meeting, on 14 May 1976, the Council considered the report of the Committee (E/5798), which contained recommendations on the reclassification and categorization of non-governmental organizations.

169. As a result of the Council's action, the non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Council now number 688. Of these, 24 are in category I, 196 are in category II, and 96 are on the Roster by virtue of action taken by the Council. Another 27 organizations are on the Roster by action of the Secretary-General and 345 by virtue of their status with the specialized agencies and other bodies (E/INF/154).

170. Further details on the work of the Committee will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session (E/5798).

171. Under Council resolution 334 B (XI) of 20 July 1950, the Secretariat continues to co-operate with the Union of International Associations in the preparation of the annual edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

¹⁰³ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3)*, annex II.

CHAPTER III

Regional commissions

1. During the period under review, the five regional commissions paid special attention to adapting their activities in the light of the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions. As provided in their terms of reference, the commissions are committed to the promotion of regional and subregional co-operation through an integrated approach to over-all economic and social development of the countries in their respective regions. In revising their work programmes, the commissions took into account the over-all policy framework for action indicated in General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), particularly concerning such fields as international trade, transfer of resources, science and technology, industrialization, and food and agriculture.

2. Three regional commissions—ECE, ESCAP and ECWA—held their annual sessions during the first part of 1976. In the case of ECE, the Executive Secretary submitted to the thirty-first session a revised programme of work which took into account, *inter alia*, the decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as it contained recommendations for action by ECE. At its thirty-second session, ESCAP added a programme of integrated rural development to its list of priorities which included food and agriculture, raw materials, energy, transfer of technology and external financial resources. At its third session, ECWA commended the secretariat for implementing priority projects, especially assistance to the least developed of the developing countries in the region, despite the difficult situation which prevailed in Lebanon for the major part of the past year. Although ECLA and ECA did not hold the sessions of their commissions, they adjusted their work programmes to conform to recent global policy decisions. The four commissions serving the developing regions, in co-operation with UNDP, also initiated programmes relating to technical co-operation among developing countries.

A. Economic Commission for Europe

3. At its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 30 March to 9 April 1976, ECE adopted resolution I (XXXI) on the future activities of the Commission and implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, resolution 2 (XXXI) on the programme of work of the Commission for 1976-1977 and its long-term programme of work for 1977-1981, and 14 other decisions.

4. During the period under review, the Commission and its principal subsidiary bodies made progress to-

wards their four broad priority objectives: the promotion of trade, scientific and technological co-operation, long-term planning and projections, and environmental improvement.

5. As regards the promotion of intra-European trade, further practical measures aimed at the removal of obstacles to such trade and at its promotion and diversification were taken. In the field of statistics, arrangements are being made for the circulation for comments of a revised correspondence table and a draft conversion key between the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) of the United Nations and the Standard Classification of Foreign Trade (SFTC) of the Community for Mutual Economic Assistance and for a text of the draft key in terms of actual statistics. Further progress was made in the study of problems of interconnection between the electric power transmission systems, in particular in the Central European and Balkan areas. In the field of facilitating inland transport, a Conference was held in order to bring up to date the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention, 1975), as well as a draft Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway. Special attention was given to the problems involved in the development of international road and inland waterway infrastructures, as well as to safety aspects of road, inland waterway and ropeway transport and the development of uniform technical motor vehicle standards.

6. In the field of scientific and technological co-operation, work was carried out on a number of selected policy problems, in particular, general policies affecting the use of science and technology to achieve economic and social goals; the transfer of technology between countries with different economic and social systems, and in particular transfers at the enterprise level; the organization and management of co-operative international research, innovation in energy technologies and technological trends in basic industrial materials and natural resources. The Seminar on Technologies for the Utilization of Low-Calorie Fuels was held in Varna, Bulgaria, from 24 to 26 April 1976 and the Seminar on the Statistics of Science and Technology was held jointly with UNESCO in Prague, from 19 to 22 January 1976. The Commission's subsidiary bodies continued their work on particular aspects of scientific and technological research and co-operation in the economic sectors or branches within their competence, in particular in the fields of energy (gas, coal and electric power), steel and chemical industries, automation and engineering. With respect to resource

saving problems, the study on measures taken or which might be taken to achieve increased economy and efficiency in the extraction, conservation, transport and use of energy in the ECE region was concluded; an *ad hoc* meeting of experts elaborated recommendations for a work programme in the field of energy conservation. Work was undertaken with a view to the establishment of a general system of energy statistics covering extraction, conversion, transport and use of energy. In the area of agriculture, the growing concern about world food prospects has led to a more intensive exchange of information on policies and on technical knowledge and experience. In June 1976, a symposium was held in Hungary on forms of horizontal and vertical integration in agriculture; another, on new sources of protein for animal feeding, will take place in 1977. A Symposium on the Gasification and Liquefaction of Coal was held in Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, from 12 to 16 January 1976, and made recommendations for international co-operation in this field.

7. As regards long-term planning and projections, preparations were made for a first version of an over-all economic perspective for the ECE region up to 1990. In this connexion, discussions were held on factors influencing domestic demand, production potential and trade in the field of basic products and energy. A study on the planning and development of tourism was submitted to the Symposium on the Planning and Development of the Tourist Industry, held at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, from 13 to 18 October 1975. A large part of the activities of the Conference of European Statisticians contributes directly or indirectly to the provision of data for long-term planning and projections. The main emphasis of the Timber Committee's work was on the study of timber trends and prospects in Europe, 1950-2000. Work continued on the study which attempts to assess all long-term factors likely to affect the supply and demand for forest products, and quantitative forecasts were made. Medium- and long-term prospects were also evaluated in the field of energy (electric power, coal and gas) as well as steel, chemical industry and engineering. A Symposium on the Role of Electric Power in Meeting Future Energy Needs and on International Co-operation in this Field was held at Delphi and Athens, Greece, from 19 to 23 May 1975.

8. With respect to environment, work is in progress on a number of new projects relating to the incorporation of ecological considerations into socio-economic development planning. Attention is also being given to problems connected with the need to elaborate methods of predicting, or assessing, the environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development. Other important areas of concern are the problems of long-range transboundary air pollution; solid waste disposal, treatment and recycling; control of discharge of toxic chemicals; and environmental aspects of energy production and use, with particular reference to new technology. A second seminar will be held in mid-1976 on the role of transportation in urban planning, development and environment; another seminar on the principles and creation of non-waste technology and production will be held at the end of 1976. Research on the quality of life in human settlements will be the topic of a conference. A programme is also being implemented in co-operation with UNEP. It includes activities in fields of direct concern to the ECE region but also projects where the experience of ECE

Governments can make a contribution to the conservation of the environment elsewhere in the world. Preparations were made for a Seminar on Gas Industry and Environment which is to take place in May 1977 in Minsk in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Preparatory work continued for the Symposium on Environmental Problems Resulting from Coal Industry Activities, to be held in October 1976 in Katowice, Poland. Work continued on the development of a system of environmental statistics, particularly with regard to materials/energy balances and statistics for the study of the quality of environment. A Symposium on "Forest and wood: their role in the environment", held at Interlaken, Switzerland, from 22 to 26 September 1975, concentrated on the relationship between society as a whole and the forestry and forest products sector in the field of environment. Préparations also continued for the symposium on the effects of pollution on vegetation, to be held in 1978 with the assistance of UNEP. Regional preparatory work for the United Nations Water Conference is being carried out by the Committee on Water Problems. Apart from the regional paper, ECE's contribution to the Conference will include the results of a Seminar on Long-term Planning of Water Management, held from 17 to 22 May 1976 in Bulgaria, and two studies on rational methods of flood control planning and on principles and methods of economic incentive in water supply and waste water disposal systems.

9. Details on the work of ECE will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.¹

B. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

10. During the period under review, the main emphasis was on the implementation of the integrated programme of work and priorities for 1976-1977, formulated in the light of directions of the Commission at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions. Legislative meetings were held in the fields of social development, agricultural development, industry, housing and technology, natural resources, trade, and transport and communications. The third session of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries, the UNDP/ESCAP Regional Meeting on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the meeting of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions were also held during the period. Furthermore, several non-legislative meetings and other activities such as training courses, seminars and symposia were also conducted. Periodic consultations with Governments were held through meetings with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and other representatives designated by members of the Commission.

11. A few of the highlights of ESCAP's activities included the first agreement on trade negotiations among developing ESCAP member countries, the finalization of the constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, and the establishment of the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development.

12. The main priority areas of the Commission included food and agriculture, energy, raw materials,

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/5781).

technology, and external financial resources. In addition, increasing emphasis has been placed upon integrated rural development. In the field of food and agriculture, attention was particularly given to the development of an information system, coarse grains and pulses, rice trade, and agricultural requisites, especially chemical fertilizers. In the field of energy, attention has been given to the development of selected non-conventional energy resources, particularly biogas, solar and wind. Consideration has also been given to co-ordinated planning and investigation of energy development in developing member countries and to rural electrification. In the field of raw materials, work continued in regard to commodity problems which will be further intensified in the next programme cycle. In the field of transfer of technology, guidelines for national policies and programmes have been finalized. Considerable progress has been made towards the establishment of a regional centre for agricultural machinery, and the development of agro- and allied industries. In the field of external financial resources, trade and monetary co-operation constitute an important component. Considerable progress has been made in this field through the ESCAP trade negotiations group on work relating to multilateral trade negotiations and trade promotion activities.

13. Several important activities have also been undertaken in the fields of development planning, mineral and water resources, social development, statistics, transport and communications, and shipping and ports. Considerable progress has also been made in the co-ordination of regional training and research institutions supported by UNDP and in regard to other regional projects such as the Mekong, Committees for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian and in South Pacific Offshore Areas, Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre, Typhoon Committee and WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones.

14. The Commission at its thirty-second session, held at Bangkok from 24 March to 2 April 1976, adopted several important decisions and resolutions, relating to an integrated programme on rural development, technical co-operation among developing countries, the establishment of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, the establishment of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, regional training and research institutions of the Commission supported by UNDP, the implementation of the decisions of the World Food Conference, legislative arrangements on shipping, special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island countries, and the programme of work and priorities for 1976-1977, and the medium-term plan for 1978-1981. The major preoccupation of the Commission in the coming months would be the development of a priority programme on rural development.

15. Details on the work of ESCAP will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.²

C. Economic Commission for Latin America

16. Latin America has experienced radical changes in the last few years, both in its relations with the rest of

the world and in the mutual relations between the countries of the region. There has been uneven progress in the integration processes and an improvement in the technical and financial co-operation machinery; among other problems, those related to population, the environment and technological dependence have made themselves felt with considerable force; and the participation of women in development has become a major preoccupation.

17. The Commission has therefore adapted its programme of work to the new requirements of this period. Special consideration has been given in the programme to General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation. The mandates deriving from regional meetings on industrialization, science and technology, human settlements, the marketing of raw materials and the integration of women in development have also been duly taken into account.

18. The most important report prepared in the period under review was the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1975*³ (E/CEPAL/1014), an annual publication in which some changes have been introduced this year to provide more complete data and a more systematic analysis of economic trends in the countries of the region.

19. The Mexico Office prepared a complete report (CEPAL/MEX/76/Guat.1) on the damage caused by the earthquake in Guatemala and its repercussions on the country's economic and social development, which was widely circulated.

20. Among the many studies prepared by the secretariat are the following: preparatory document for the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, entitled "Some topics of UNCTAD IV" (E/CEPAL/L.133); "Possible Features of a Financial Safety Net for Latin America" (E/CEPAL/L.120); a report (E/CEPAL/L.132) for the ECLA/UNEP project entitled "Information on the environment in Latin America"; "Situation and evolution of food and agriculture in Latin America" (FAO/LARC/76/2), prepared by the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division. Studies have also been carried out on such subjects as styles of development, social change, the participation of women in development, industrial development, employment, transport and spatial integration, and regional economic integration.

21. At the request of government institutions, the regional advisers attached to ECLA carried out numerous technical co-operation missions in connexion with population statistics, export promotion, industrial development, technology, transport economies, development planning, tourism and community development.

22. The Commission took an active part in the Regional Seminar on Human Settlements, held at Caracas from 24 to 28 June 1975, which led up to the Latin American Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements, held in the same city from 30 June to 4 July 1975.

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (E/5786).

³ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

23. It also organized, with the co-operation of the Port of Spain Office, the first session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), which took place at Havana from 31 October to 4 November 1975.

24. The ECLA/FAO Latin American Food Conference was held jointly with the Fourteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America at Lima from 26 to 29 April 1976; the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the ILO World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress, and the International Division of Labour was held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 3 to 7 May 1976, jointly with the ILO, through the latter's Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC).

25. The Regional Intergovernmental Meeting on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries was held jointly with UNDP at Lima from 10 to 15 May 1976.

26. The Mexico Office continued its work aimed at speeding up the Central American integration process. The Port of Spain Office worked hard on the preparation and initiation of the first programme of work of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). The Rio de Janeiro Office was actively concerned with matters related to the environment and human settlements. The Buenos Aires Office initiated activities in the field of science and technology jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank, and in that of education and development jointly with UNESCO.

27. Within the ECLA Publications Programme, during the period under review, 12 titles in the new *ECLA Cuadernos* series were issued, while five studies were published under an arrangement with the *Fondo de Cultura Económica*. In addition, the first issue appeared of the new twice-yearly publication entitled *CEPAL Review*.

28. The secretariat is co-ordinating the work programmes of ECLA and of the two institutions recently incorporated in the ECLA system, i.e., the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

29. Details on the work of ECLA will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.⁴

D. Economic Commission for Africa

30. The secretariat's activities since June 1975 have focussed primarily on the implementation of resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New Economic Order and resolution 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation, adopted by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions. The secretariat submitted to the Executive Committee at its thirteenth meeting, held in November 1975, a document entitled "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa,

1976-1981-1986" (E/CN.14/ECO/90). The Committee, having studied the document, decided to refer it to Governments and the specialized agencies for comments and suggestions for its improvement in view of its importance in terms of policy guidelines for the secretariat's future programmes of action. The Committee also convened an extraordinary meeting in February 1976, at which the proposals received were examined before their final incorporation into the document. At that meeting, the Committee also made a preliminary review of the proposed work programme of the secretariat based on the document and contributed various suggestions for its improvement.

31. The food situation in Africa was also one of the major concerns of the secretariat during the period under review. In close co-operation with FAO, the Commission prepared a number of multinational projects relating to food and agricultural production, and a comprehensive plan to deal with problems of disease, livestock production, tse-tse fly control, land drainage, irrigation and water resources. Similarly, the secretariat worked in close co-operation with OAU in establishing the African Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food to work in liaison with the World Food Council.

32. In accordance with Commission resolutions 239 (XI) and 256 (XII), the secretariat has continued to provide assistance to African countries affected by drought. The basic contribution of the ECA secretariat has been to assist in the identification of projects which should eventually be proposed by the countries themselves and should fully reflect their needs. Furthermore, ECA projects have been co-ordinated with those of the Governments concerned or with those of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in an attempt to harmonize the United Nations activities to assist the drought-stricken countries of Africa. The secretariat also established an *ad hoc* Committee on the Sahel, in June 1975, to recommend measures for accelerating and expanding ECA assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian and other drought-affected areas (see chap. XI, sect. B, below).

33. At various meetings held by the secretariat during the period under review, recommendations were made relating, *inter alia*, to the establishment of an African Centre for Monetary Studies, the implementation of the African Regional Plan for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the progress and problems of African statistics, the establishment of an African Association of Cartography, the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, the African highway network and the establishment of an African Regional Standards Organization.

34. The secretariat intensified its relations with the specialized agencies, and also expanded its co-operation with other international organizations. Moreover, the Executive Secretary of ECA maintained close contacts with the executive heads of a number of specialized agencies in order to achieve greater co-ordination of the activities of the secretariat and those of the agencies.

35. In the light of comments received from some African countries, the secretariat revised part II of the 1974 Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Af-

⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/5784).

rica (E/CN.14/632) and completed work on parts I and II of the Survey for 1975 (E/CN.14/645).

36. Details on the work of ECA will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.⁵

E. Economic Commission for Western Asia

37. The period reviewed was marked by the very sad and unfortunate events in Lebanon. For the Commission, the result has been frequent and prolonged disruptions in its work programme.

38. The Commission held its third regular session at Doha, Qatar, from 10 to 15 May 1976.

39. Pursuant to ECWA's commitment to accord special attention in its work to the problems of the least developed member countries, a mission visited Democratic Yemen to discuss the Government's request for short-term advisory services in the area of project identification in the various sectors of the economy.

40. In the area of development administration, assistance and support were given to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in the formulation of a draft project document for the establishment of a regional centre for training in the use of computers and computer-based management techniques for development in Western Asia.

41. The activities of the joint ECWA/FAO Agriculture Division centred around sector review and monitoring, planning assistance and training, regional agricultural adjustment and integration, promotion of multinational investment in agriculture and food security. A study was completed concerning the food deficit problem in the region. Another study was undertaken in connexion with integrated rural development. At the request of the Jordan Valley Commission, a comprehensive multistage study of the East Jordan Irrigation Project was also carried out.

42. With respect to industrial development, the Joint ECWA/UNIDO Industry Division activities centred on the implementation of the projects entitled "Development of the Fertilizer Industry" and "Regional Co-operation in Industrial Training". In addition, as a follow-up to the joint ECWA/UNIDO meeting on the food processing industry in the ECWA region, priority areas for technical assistance to the participating countries were identified and a number of country project proposals were formulated.

43. In the field of natural resources, assistance was provided to Democratic Yemen and the Yemen in the preparation of draft laws on oil and other mineral explorations. Extensive visits and consultations, within and outside the region, were undertaken in carrying out the Commission's work programme in the areas of energy, minerals and water resources. As to the science and technology component, activities centred around preparations for the Seminar on Co-operative Research and Technology Projects in the ECWA region, ECWA's participation in the Conference of Ministers of Arab States responsible for Science and Technology, and the strengthening of regional integration in the field of science and technology.

44. In the population field, assistance in respect of the actual enumeration and processing of data was provided to Oman in undertaking a demographic socio-economic survey of five cities. A study on children and youth in the Syrian Arab Republic and another on the legal status of Moslem women were completed.

45. Work in the area of transport, communication and tourism included the finalization of a consultant's survey report on the transport situation in the region, and a study on regional co-operation in the promotion of tourism. Assistance was extended to the Council of Arab Economic Unity in the preparation of a paper on the improvement of transport among all Arab countries.

46. In the field of social development and human settlements, a general survey report on the situation of youth in the ECWA region was completed. Also, a case study on the participation of youth in development was carried out in Democratic Yemen and in Yemen. A study entitled "Rural Industrialization Trends and Prospects in Countries of the ECWA Region" was completed. In co-operation with the joint ECWA/FAO Agriculture Division, a mission to survey needs and possibilities of integrated rural development was carried out at the request of Yemen; the mission concentrated on the Wadi Zabid Project. Reports entitled "Social Aspects of Housing in the ECWA Region" and "Survey of the Main Issues of Human Settlements in the ECWA Region" were prepared.

47. The Commission's activities in statistics centred around the development of national and regional statistics; the preparation of an Annual Statistical Abstract of the Arab World and the preparation of a study of the comparative costs of living in the ECWA countries.

48. The Commission started work on the establishment of a Documentation Centre with a fact-finding survey intended to cover all the Arab countries. The purpose of the survey is to identify, evaluate and enumerate existing library, documentation and information centres and other research organizations in the economic and social field; survey the number and type of users, infrastructure, holdings, personnel and related services, functions and future plans of those organizations; and identify the producers of the literature in the socio-economic fields.

49. A variety of contributions were made in support of United Nations technical co-operation activities and advisory services to Governments in the fields of development planning, finance and administration, international trade, labour and employment, statistics, social development and human settlements, agriculture, industry, natural resources, science and technology, population, transport, communications and tourism. In collaboration with UNCTAD and UNDP, the Commission finalized arrangements for the extension of the regional project on "Multilateral Trade Negotiations". Substantive support continued to be provided to the regional training programme in public finance and administration which is basically designed to assist the least developed member countries of the region.

50. In addition to briefing United Nations experts assigned to the countries of the region, providing substantive support to their activities, and preparing substantive comments on UNDP projects in the region, the

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 11 (E/5783).

Commission devoted considerable effort to the organization of several meetings of interest to the region.

51. During the period under review, ECWA's information services intensified efforts to achieve a wider dissemination, within the region, of information on the activities of the Commission and on those carried out at the international level.

52. Efforts were also directed towards ascertaining the needs and facilities of member States, and working arrangements were made with national news agencies.

53. Details on the work of ECWA will be found in its report to the Economic and Social Council.⁶

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 12 (E/5785)*.

CHAPTER IV

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

A. *The international setting*

1. During the period under review, the work of the Trade and Development Board¹ and its subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies was focused on the preparation of a comprehensive strategy and of an operational scheme for the implementation of a new international economic order² which was adopted at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Nairobi from 5 to 31 May 1976. The fourth session of the Conference thus came to be viewed as both the venue and the vehicle of change in the old established economic order.

2. A dimension of added urgency was provided by the continuation of the plurality of economic crises—unsettled exchange rates, vast shifts in external payments situations, major changes in international reserves and liquidity positions and basic alterations in relative price relationships—affecting adversely the international community and, more particularly, the developing countries. For the developing countries, the burden of adjustment became even harder because there was a further deterioration in their terms of trade. In 1975, the terms of trade of the developing countries other than oil exporters fell sharply by about 9 per cent, following a deterioration in the previous year of 3 per cent, and their payments deficits rose to about \$US 45 billion.

3. The continuance of these crises and the heavier burden placed on the developing countries served to throw into sharper relief the inequities in the world distribution of wealth, the in-built imbalances in the patterns of trade and the inequitable distribution of power in the organizations and institutions central to trade and development.³ It also dramatized the need for change in the international order—and here, the need for change was not confined to the developing countries.

4. To the developed market-economy countries, it became clear that many of the facets and assumptions

of the old economic order—the international monetary system, the market mechanisms which had hitherto allowed for a combination of full employment with relative monetary and price stability, and the provision of cheap oil as an essential ingredient of growth—had to be altered.

5. To the socialist countries, the need for changes was equally clear, since their participation in world trade and other exchanges was seriously circumscribed by a host of constraints that were political as much as economic.

6. For the developing countries, the compelling need for a new order was based not simply on the consideration that the prevailing order was no longer working well, but on the more fundamental premise that this order did not satisfy their needs even when it was working at its very best. Changes had to be introduced in the mechanisms which governed the external relationships of the developing countries and which had in effect been constraints on their growth and development.

7. Preparations for the fourth session of the Conference were undertaken in the light of these developments.

8. At the first part of its fifteenth session, held from 5 to 16 August 1975,⁴ the Trade and Development Board reviewed, against the background of the continuing economic crises, progress made in the field of trade and development and adopted a consensus on a list of selected broad policy areas with an indication of the specific issues to be taken up within each policy area at the fourth session of the Conference at Nairobi.

9. At the second part of the fifteenth session, held from 30 September to 2 October 1975,⁵ the Board, guided by General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), which had given additional impetus to the work of UNCTAD, particularly with respect to the issues to be taken up at the fourth session of the Conference, adopted a provisional agenda for consideration by the Conference and endorsed the new organizational arrangements for what was seen to be a negotiation session.

¹ For the membership of the Board, see A/31/100, p. 91.

² The framework of the new economic order was laid down by the General Assembly in resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Economic Order, and in resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States; a mandate for specific action programmes was given by the Assembly in resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

³ For a concise review of the economic matrix, see "New directions and new structures for trade and development" (TD/183), chap. I, sect. B.

⁴ For the report of the Board on the first part of its fifteenth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/10015/Rev.1), part three. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 55.

⁵ For the report of the Board on the second part of its fifteenth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/10015/Rev.1), part four.

10. At the opening of the Board's seventh special session, held from 8 to 20 March 1976,⁶ which had been convened to consider substantive proposals for action by the Conference and to advance negotiations thereon, the Group of Seventy-seven presented the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action (TD/195 and Add.1), which had been unanimously adopted as its negotiating base at its Third Ministerial Meeting, held at Manila from 26 January to 7 February 1976. The Programme of Action covered the nine substantive items to be discussed at the fourth session of the Conference and embodied specific proposals for action.

11. Although the Board was unable to reach a consensus on the proposals that were discussed in the course of its deliberations, it did define several areas where a convergence of views existed or where further work seemed likely to produce acceptable agreements, and it succeeded in clarifying and refining the position of the various regional groups on all items to be discussed at the fourth session of the Conference. Also, it recommended that the General Committee of the Conference set up five negotiating groups, each of which would be allocated specified substantive items of the agenda.

B. Towards a new order

12. The policies and measures needed to bring about a new and more equitable international economic order implied structural change in at least six major areas.

13. Firstly, since the developing countries remained crucially dependent on trade in primary products and since the prevailing structures governing prices, marketing and distribution, processing and transportation, remuneration and ownership were inadequate, a new structure became of pivotal importance. Secondly, there had to be a reformed external framework for industrialization which encompassed an expansion of external markets for the manufactured goods of the developing countries and, as importantly, a vastly improved framework for the acquisition, development and application of technology. Thirdly, there was a basic need for a new international monetary system which would be universal in membership and would better serve the needs of developing countries; this would have to be supplemented by a new framework in the field of money and finance which would facilitate the transfer of resources to the developing countries in a dependable manner, in amounts that were adequate and on terms which were appropriate. Fourthly, there was need to develop new patterns of economic co-operation among the developing countries so as to foster collective self-reliance and reduce the hitherto excessive dependence of the developing countries on the developed countries. Fifthly, there had to be a major expansion of trade and other exchanges between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Sixthly, there was the derivative need for changed institutional mechanisms which would facilitate and expedite the consultations and negotiations that would be involved.

⁶ For the report of the Board on its seventh special session, see TD/B/607 (to be issued in printed form as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/31/15)*).

14. Work on the development of a new structure for trade in primary products had been initiated in the previous period reviewed, and work since that time has been concentrated on the detailed elaboration of the major elements and mechanisms of an integrated programme for commodities which could then be considered at the fourth session of the Conference. At the seventh special session of the General Assembly, further impetus was given to this work by resolution 3362 (S-VII).⁷ The Committee on Commodities at the third part of its eighth session, which was held from 8 to 19 December 1975, adopted resolution 16 (VIII),⁸ in which it agreed that the secretariat studies and intergovernmental discussions had reached the stage at which decisions could be taken. The Board, at its seventh special session, defined areas of general agreement and others requiring further governmental consideration. The Conference, at its fourth session, adopted the Integrated Programme for Commodities in its resolution 93 (IV), which set out the objectives, commodity coverage, international measures, procedures and time-table of the Programme, providing, *inter alia*, for the convening of preparatory meetings and a negotiating conference on a common fund, the latter to be held no later than March 1977. The Conference, in reaffirming the central role of UNCTAD in the field of commodities, instructed the Trade and Development Board to establish, at its sixteenth session, an *ad hoc* intergovernmental committee to co-ordinate the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The Conference considered also a series of background studies on aspects of trade in commodities which had been prepared by the secretariat—to some degree, in implementation of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII)—and these included reports on the commodity situation and outlook, the preservation of the purchasing power of developing countries' exports, the proportion between export prices and consumer prices of selected commodities exported by developing countries and a note on the marketing and distribution system for commodities.

15. Other work during the period under review in the field of commodities included the convening, under the auspices of UNCTAD, of two international conferences to renegotiate the International Tin Agreement,⁹ held from 20 May to 21 June 1975, and the International Cocoa Agreement,¹⁰ held from 22 September to 17 October, and the holding of intergovernmental meetings on copper and on tungsten. In the *ad hoc* Consultation on Copper, held at Geneva from 23 to 26 March 1976,¹¹ which was the first meeting held under United Nations auspices on the subject of problems of international trade in copper since 1958, a consensus was reached in favour of maintaining contacts between producing and consuming countries. The UNCTAD Committee on Tungsten held its ninth session at Geneva from 28 July to 1 August 1975¹² and its Working Group met from 19 to 23 January 1976, their main

⁷ See in particular sect. I, para. 3.

⁸ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 5 (TD/B/596)*, annex I.

⁹ For the text of the Fifth International Tin Agreement, see TD/TIN.5/10.

¹⁰ For the text of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1975, see TD/COCOA.4/8.

¹¹ For the report of the Consultation on Copper, see TD/B/C.1/203.

¹² For the report of the Committee on its ninth session, see TD/B/C.1/192.

business being to consider the feasibility of alternative measures to stabilize tungsten prices.

16. In implementation of paragraph 8 of World Food Conference resolution XXII,¹³ a report on the world food trade situation (WFC/15) was prepared for submission through the Economic and Social Council to the World Food Council at its second session, held in Rome from 14 to 16 June 1976.

17. Work on a reformed external framework for the industrialization of the developing countries was carried further by the Committee on Manufactures at its seventh session, held from 23 June to 4 July 1975,¹⁴ the Second *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices at their meetings from 20 to 24 October 1975 and from 16 to 27 February 1976,¹⁵ the Special Committee on Preferences at its seventh session, held from 5 to 16 January 1976,¹⁶ and the Committee on the Transfer of Technology at its first session, held from 24 November to 5 December 1975.¹⁷

18. The Committee on Manufactures considered a report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on a comprehensive policy for strengthening and diversifying the exports of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures (TD/B/C.2/153) and adopted a number of resolutions and decisions on that subject.¹⁸

19. In the matter of restrictive business practices, the conclusions reached at the meetings of experts provided the basis for the decisions subsequently reached at the fourth session of the Conference.

20. In the field of preferential treatment, the Special Committee on Preferences reviewed the operation and trade effects of the generalized system of preferences since the entry into force of the first scheme on 1 July 1971, and considered that further substantial improvements were necessary.

21. At its fourth session, the Conference adopted resolutions 96 (IV) and 97 (IV) on 31 May, dealing with manufactures and semi-manufactures, and resolution 91 (IV) on 30 May, which is of relevance to these matters, on the multilateral trade negotiations.

22. Incorporated within the external framework for industrialization, and indeed central to it, is the need for an improved framework for the acquisition, development and application of technology. The period under review witnessed the maturing of the activities of UNCTAD in two critical areas: (a) restructuring the legal and juridical paradigm governing the industrial property system and that of the transfer of technology, and (b) strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries.

¹³ See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3), part one, chap. II.

¹⁴ For the report of the Committee on Manufactures on its seventh session, see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3* (TD/B/576).

¹⁵ For a brief account of both sessions, see TD/B/600.

¹⁶ For the report of the Special Committee on Preferences on its seventh session, see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 6* (TD/B/598).

¹⁷ For the report of the Committee on the Transfer of Technology on its first session, see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 4* (TD/B/593).

¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3* (TD/B/576), annex I, resolutions 7 (IV), 9 (IV) and 11 (IV) and decisions 8 (IV) and 10 (IV).

23. In the former area, the Group of Governmental Experts on the Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology, convened at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975,¹⁹ agreed to conclusions which are expected to serve as the basis for the ongoing revision of the industrial property system, and this revision would cover both the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as well as national laws in developing countries. The initiative on the establishment of a code of conduct for the transfer of technology was followed by another Intergovernmental Group of Experts, which worked in two sessions (from 5 to 16 May and from 24 November to 3 December 1975) to prepare a draft outline for the Code.²⁰ The work of the experts was considered by the Committee on the Transfer of Technology at its first session, which made certain proposals for action to be considered by the Conference.

24. At its fourth session, the Conference adopted two resolutions to this end. Resolution 88 (IV), of 30 May 1976, on industrial property contained a consolidation of agreements reached within UNCTAD on the revision of the industrial property system, outlined directives for the steps ahead and recommended that UNCTAD should play a prominent role in the ongoing revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. By resolution 89 (IV) of 30 May 1976, the Conference took major steps in implementing section III, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), since it recommended that work on drafting an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology should be accelerated with a view to its completion by the middle of 1977. To this end, an intergovernmental group of experts will be established which will be free to formulate provisions ranging from mandatory to optional, without prejudice to the final character of the Code. Further, the Conference recommended that the Assembly, at its thirty-first session, should convene a United Nations conference, to be held under the auspices of UNCTAD by the end of 1977, to negotiate the draft which will be prepared.

25. In the latter area, Conference resolution 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976, clearly defined the tasks that have to be performed in order to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries. The Conference recommended the establishment of appropriate national institutional machinery, including a national Centre for the Development and Transfer of Technology, and, in order to supplement the resources of UNCTAD in support of these tasks, it established an Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology within UNCTAD.

26. The reconstitution of the international financial and monetary system in a manner which was far more responsive to the requirements of the developing countries has been of concern to UNCTAD, since it touches on many of the facets of development. Four key issues have been of particular concern: (a) relieving the external debt burden of the developing countries; (b) meeting the exceptionally large payments deficits which these countries continue to experience; (c) providing an adequate long-term flow of financial resources to the developing countries; and (d) reforming the international monetary system to

¹⁹ For the report of the meeting, see TD/B/C.6/8.

²⁰ For the reports on the two sessions, see TD/B/C.6/1 and 14.

make it more symmetrical in its effects on different groups of countries and more universal in membership.

27. These issues were considered by the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its seventh session, held from 27 October to 7 November 1975,²¹ and again by the Trade and Development Board at its seventh special session.

28. These issues were further explored by the Conference at its fourth session, at which a number of draft resolutions submitted both by the Group of Seventy-seven and Group B were considered. With the exception of resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976, which was adopted without dissent and which requested the Trade and Development Board to review action at its ministerial session in 1977, all the other draft resolutions were remitted to the Board for consideration at its sixteenth session.

29. In the fourth major area germane to the new order, that of developing new patterns of economic co-operation among developing countries, all UNCTAD activities contain elements of an over-all strategy for mutual economic co-operation. Complementing these activities is the focus of UNCTAD on trade expansion and regional integration among developing countries, where action has been undertaken through (a) research, (b) exchange of experiences and (c) technical assistance.

30. In the field of research, the secretariat prepared, during the period under review, more than 15 reports, most of which were submitted to the Group of Experts on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, who met from 27 October to 4 November 1975.²² Exchange of experiences came through the participation of UNCTAD as co-sponsor or observer at meetings organized by various intergovernmental organizations and, in the field of technical assistance, UNCTAD implemented during this period more than 20 regional and interregional projects. Most of the existing regional integration groupings and associations of developing countries have received assistance from UNCTAD.

31. At its fourth session, the Conference considerably enlarged the work of UNCTAD in the field by means of its adoption of two resolutions. Resolution 92 (IV) of 30 May 1976 spelled out the concrete measures of support to be taken both by the developed countries and the international organizations for the collective co-operative efforts by developing countries, and emphasized the role and responsibility of UNCTAD in the matter of implementation. In resolution 90 (IV) the Board was requested to establish an open-ended Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, whose main function would be to consider measures to provide support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels.

32. Work to promote the expansion of trade and other exchanges among countries having different economic and social systems continued during the period under review, and this work was given both a

new focus and an enlarged outlook at the fourth session of the Conference. Under its resolution 95 (IV) of 31 May 1976, the Conference recommended to all countries concerned, and especially to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries, the adoption and implementation of such new policies and measures as promotion of new areas of co-operation, including multilateral ones, conclusion of long-term agreements and co-operation programmes in specific areas of trade, industry, science and technology and improvement of the co-operation mechanism by expanding the functions of intergovernmental commissions.

33. The intensification of activities of UNCTAD in this field is envisaged through consultations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with the member countries and secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; meetings of intergovernmental groups of experts; and improvement of the consultative machinery of UNCTAD.

34. In the sixth major area, that of institutional change, preliminary ideas were presented to the Trade and Development Board at its fifteenth session,²³ and there was further discussion of the matter at the seventh special session of the Board.

35. Negotiations on the item on institutional issues at the fourth session of the Conference led to the adoption of resolution 90 (IV), by which the Conference invited the General Assembly to reaffirm, and in carrying forward the process of restructuring of the United Nations system, to be guided, *inter alia*, by certain considerations relating to the functions performed by UNCTAD and to the need to strengthen those functions "in order to increase the effectiveness of UNCTAD as an organ of the General Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation". It also recommended that the membership of the Trade and Development Board should be open to all States members of UNCTAD. The Conference also called for the Board to hold ministerial-level sessions and the resolution contained a number of provisions addressed to the Board with a view to reinforcing and rationalizing the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD and improving its methods of work. Among these provisions is a request that the Board establish a committee on economic co-operation among developing countries.

C. Other issues in the field of trade and development

36. Cutting across the five essential areas of structural change required in the international framework are the needs of the least developed among the developing countries, developing island countries and developing land-locked countries. At its first session, held from 7 to 18 July 1975, the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries²⁴ took stock of the situation facing these countries and recommended further

²¹ See the report of the Committee on its seventh session, see TD/B/590.

²² For the report of the Group of Experts, see TD/B/AC.19/1.

²³ See the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD entitled "The role of UNCTAD in a new United Nations structure for global economic co-operation" (TD/B/573).

²⁴ For the report of the Intergovernmental Group on its first session, see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fifteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document TD/B/577.

measures, particularly in the fields of financial and technical assistance, which the Board subsequently endorsed.

37. At its fourth session, the Conference, in resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, emphasized special consideration for the least developed countries in the fields of commercial policy, shipping, technical assistance, development and insurance and transfer of technology, and approved a series of measures aimed at expanding exports and lowering import costs. The Conference also agreed on a number of specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked and island developing countries.

38. During the period under review, the secretariat also prepared a report on special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries for submission to the General Assembly (A/10203).

39. Other UNCTAD activities during the period under review covered the field of transport and shipping.

40. The 58-member Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Mul-

timodal Transport held the first part of its third session from 16 February to 5 March 1976 to examine questions of documentation, liability, customs procedures and scope of application of the proposed convention.²⁵

41. At the first part of its fifth session, held from 5 to 16 January 1976,²⁶ the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation endorsed the draft convention on bills of lading drawn up by the Working Group of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

42. The Committee on Shipping held its seventh session from 10 to 21 November 1975²⁷ and adopted resolutions 24 (VII) on technical assistance in shipping and ports, 25 (VII) on freight rates and 26 (VII) on finance for the acquisition of ships by developing countries, as well as decision 27 (VII) calling for studies on certain port problems.

²⁵ For the report of the Group on the first part of its third session, see TD/B/602.

²⁶ For the report of the Working Group on the first part of its fifth session, see TD/B/C.4/148.

²⁷ For the report of the Committee on its seventh session, see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (TD/B/591).

CHAPTER V

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

A. Significant developments

1. During the period following the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, the organization was in a transitional stage in which it began to adapt its activities to the policies established at the Conference and prepared to absorb new activities with which it had been charged.

2. As part of this process, the secretariat of UNIDO prepared and submitted to the Secretary-General draft modifications to the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977 and the medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979,¹ which amended, in the light of the decisions of the Lima Conference, the proposals which it had prepared in accordance with established procedures during 1974.

3. At its seventh special session, the General Assembly endorsed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (A/10112, chap. IV) and indicated certain steps that should be undertaken towards its effective implementation.

4. In continuation of the trend observed in previous years, operational activities directed towards assisting the developing countries in their industrialization played an increasingly important role in the work of UNIDO. In terms of the volume of technical assistance delivered, new records were established, although the number of projects under implementation showed only a slight increase during 1975. The increase in operational expenditure was due to a greater momentum of implementation and an increase in the average dollar value of projects. However, since a large part of the operational activities of UNIDO are financed from UNDP country programme resources, the financial difficulties encountered by UNDP and consequent actions taken from November 1975 onwards have increasingly restricted UNDP project implementation. Although expenditures continued at a fairly high rate in the first quarter of 1976 as a result of commitments already entered into, new recruitment and procurement actions were sharply reduced, as was the rate of new project approvals. Constraints resulting from an extensive and detailed system of expenditure control by UNDP deprived UNIDO of the degree of flexibility required for full programme delivery, and the outlook for achieving the 1976 ceilings set by UNDP is not promising.

5. During the period under review, the secretariat of UNIDO prepared and submitted to the Secretary-General a draft medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 for transmission to the General Assembly.²

6. At the eighth annual Pledging Conference on UNIDO, held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 October 1975, 63 countries made pledges totalling \$2,880,863. Pledges made subsequently by 12 countries and an additional pledge by one country brought the total value of pledges made for the year 1976 to \$3,520,841.

7. Reference was made in last year's report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization³ to the effect on productivity and the substantive support of field projects caused by the inadequate reimbursement of project support costs. While these problems have not been solved, they were alleviated by a stringent attitude towards levels of staffing, by increases in productivity and by streamlined organization as a result of the restructuring of the secretariat. The foreseeable reduction in the value of reimbursements by UNDP as a corollary to the reduction in project expenditures will undoubtedly aggravate these problems once again.

B. Progress towards the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation

8. The implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (A/10112, chap. IV) impinges on the entire range of UNIDO activities. The initiatives taken in regard to the establishment of a system of consultations in the field of industry, special measures to assist the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries are described below (see sect. F 2 and 3).

9. The Lima Declaration laid stress on the central co-ordinating role of UNIDO in the field of industrial development within the United Nations system. It called for the establishment of an advisory committee for this purpose, chaired by UNIDO and composed of representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and the other relevant organizations. A first meet-

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 6 A (A/10006/Add.1), part two, chap. XIII, p. 240.

² For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 6 A (A/31/6/Add.1), vol. I, part two, chap. XII.

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/10001), p. 189.

ing in this connexion was held at Geneva in July 1975, at which it was agreed that a series of bilateral consultations should be held by UNIDO with the other organizations concerned. Between October 1975 and June 1976, consultations were scheduled with UNCTAD, UNEP, FAO, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO, the World Bank and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The purpose of these discussions was not merely to avoid duplication of effort within the United Nations system with regard to industrialization, but to mobilize expertise available in the organizations and agencies in order to formulate a co-ordinated approach towards the problems of the developing countries in this sphere (see sect. E below).

10. The Lima Declaration called on the Industrial Development Board to establish the terms of reference and the rules for the functioning and administration of an Industrial Development Fund. The secretariat of UNIDO subsequently drafted detailed legislative, financial and regulatory texts (ID/B/169) which would establish and govern the operations of the Fund. They were submitted to the Board for consideration at its tenth session.

11. In order to assist the Board in the review and appraisal of progress achieved, the Executive Director of UNIDO requested Governments to provide information on action taken or progress achieved in the implementation of the Lima Declaration, particularly of national scope, on co-operation among developing countries, on co-operation between developing and developed countries and on special measures for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

12. With regard to institutional arrangements, the Lima Declaration called for the strengthening of the organizational machinery of UNIDO and for its conversion to a specialized agency. A restructuring of the secretariat has already taken place (see sect C below). The Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNIDO, submitted draft statutes of a specialized agency (E/5711) to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as requested by the Second General Conference of UNIDO. The intergovernmental committee of the whole, which the General Assembly established at its seventh special session, is considering the question and will draw up a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency.

C. Reorganization of UNIDO

13. Under the reorganization of the secretariat, which went into effect on 1 January 1976, substantive activities were regrouped into the Division of Policy Co-ordination, the Industrial Operations Division and the International Centre for Industrial Studies. The Technical Co-operation Division was abolished and its functions absorbed mainly by the Division of Policy Co-ordination and the Industrial Operations Division. Responsibility for recruitment of personnel and for purchasing and contracting, in so far as they related to operational projects, passed from the Administrative Services Division to the Industrial Operations Division. Two new sections have been established in the Division of Policy Co-ordination: the Least Developed Countries Section, which will monitor and co-ordinate the

work of various units of the UNIDO secretariat relating to that group of countries, and the Negotiations Section, which will promote consultations and negotiations among Governments and organizations directed towards the implementation of the Lima Declaration.

14. The restructuring of UNIDO is described in greater detail in the revised estimates for UNIDO in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, as submitted to the General Assembly on 5 December 1975 (A/C.5/1715/Rev.1). A programme budget in the new form was approved by the Assembly.

D. Tenth session of the Industrial Development Board

15. The tenth session of the Industrial Development Board was held at Vienna from 20 to 30 April 1976. It was preceded by two sessions of its Permanent Committee, both held at Vienna, the sixth session of which met from 1 to 10 December 1975 (see ID/B/159) and the seventh session from 5 to 15 and on 22 April 1976 (see ID/B/168). The agenda of these sessions of the Committee contained, in accordance with its terms of reference, such items as follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Second General Conference of UNIDO, including progress achieved in the implementation of the objectives of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, the corresponding follow-up of the seventh special session of the General Assembly, co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, consideration of the terms of reference and rules for the functioning and administration of the Industrial Development Fund, review of the activities of the organization and evaluation of selected activities. In addition to the above, the Board considered, under organizational and financial matters, the draft medium-term plan of UNIDO for the period 1978-1981.

16. On the basis of decisions of the Second General Conference of UNIDO, the Board adopted resolution 46 (X) of 29 April 1976, in which it requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to include in his future annual reports a section on problems relating to the exploitation and efficient use of the natural resources of the developing countries. In particular, the Executive Director was requested to present a report to the Board at its eleventh session on two matters: the function that UNIDO might perform in regard to opportunities for increased local manufacture and processing of natural resources, so as to permit their optimum and independent use to further economic and social development in general and industrial development in particular of the developing countries concerned; and the co-ordination of the activities of UNIDO with those of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport of the United Nations Secretariat. The Board further requested the Executive Director to consult with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other United Nations organs concerned on the practices followed by such corporations in their utilization of natural resources of developing countries which affect the industrialization of those countries with a view to submitting a report, jointly if possible, to the Board and, as appropriate, to the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

17. The Board recommended to the General Assembly a draft resolution which would establish the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, state its purpose, guiding principles and functions, prescribe the role of the Board and of the Executive Director of UNIDO and determine the financial basis of operation of the Fund.

18. The Board requested the secretariat to proceed with preparations for the organization of a system of consultations, as called for in the Lima Plan of Action, to be carried out on an experimental basis at the industrial sector level; these consultations should include, as appropriate, participants from Governments, industry and labour from interested countries, taking into account different socio-economic systems.

19. On 30 April 1976, the Board adjourned its tenth session after having decided to postpone adoption of its report until a meeting scheduled to be held at the end of June. The Board also decided to resume its tenth session in September 1976 to take up unfinished business, including further consideration of the proposals for a system of continuing consultations and of the rules for the functioning and administration of the Industrial Development Fund, as well as consideration of a draft of the revised estimates for UNIDO in the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, which the Board was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session in accordance with Assembly resolution 3533 (XXX).

E. Role of UNIDO in the co-ordination of industrial development activities

20. The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-ordination states that UNIDO should play a central role in the implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action by initiating and co-ordinating activities within the United Nations system aimed at achieving the objectives contained therein, as far as they fall within the competence of UNIDO. It also states that UNIDO has a crucial role in the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, in so far as they relate to industrial development (A/10112, para. 65 (b)).

21. The steps already taken in this connexion to establish an intersecretariat advisory committee chaired by UNIDO have been described above (see sect. B). In addition, the established machinery of intersecretariat meetings continued in operation.

22. At the twenty-fifth meeting of the ILO/UNIDO Working Party, on 16 and 17 October 1975, an understanding was reached regarding which areas in the field of management development should be primarily the responsibility of each organization and which areas called for the promotion and strengthening of co-operation.

23. On 30 and 31 October, the Executive Committee of the Industry Co-operative Programme (ICP) of FAO held its thirty-eighth session at UNIDO headquarters. Discussion centred on ICP/UNIDO co-operation in the light of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, and arrangements were made with the aim of

expanding co-operation in view of mutual interests in promoting agro-based and agro-allied industries.

24. At the UNIDO/UNCTAD Inter-Secretariat Meeting, also held at Vienna in October 1975, it was agreed to maintain co-operation at a technical level in the area of the transfer of technology to ensure that the efforts of the two organizations resulted in maximum benefit to the developing countries. It was decided that UNCTAD would lend support, where questions of trade policies arose, to the UNIDO system of consultations and negotiations in the field of industry, and that UNIDO would, through its operational activities, offer support to the UNCTAD integrated approach to commodities in areas related to the industrial processing of raw materials.

25. Turning to 1976, mention should be made of an understanding reached with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, which provides a basis for a clear division of responsibilities between the two organizations in the export development field. It identifies areas in the export development programmes where co-operative action will be to the advantage of developing countries. Specifically, the understanding sets out to facilitate the formulation of integrated programmes of export development at national, regional and interregional levels. It also encompasses co-ordination in the field of training and market research, marketing and sales promotion.

26. In March 1976 discussions were held at a senior level with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. Agreement was reached on the potential for co-operation in a number of areas, including macro-economic planning information, as well as the adaptation of public sector enterprise systems to the industrial requirements of the developing countries. Subsequently, the two secretariats have been engaged in developing co-operative projects in these areas.

27. The World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme has now entered its second biennium of operations and its work has become closely integrated with that of UNIDO. The ongoing UNIDO and World Bank programmes of technical assistance in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States are being co-ordinated. In Bangladesh, UNIDO technical assistance reinforced a large World Bank credit for upgrading the textile industry. The Co-operative Programme helped prepare and appraise a project in Nigeria, for which the World Bank approved a \$30 million loan to finance small industrial enterprises. This is probably the most extensive small-scale industry project ever carried out in the developing world; it represents a total investment of some \$139 million. Preappraisal missions were carried out in Nepal (a \$50 million cement factory project) and Zaire (a \$160 million copper transformation plant). Staff of the Co-operative Programme, who are based at UNIDO headquarters, have participated in numerous UNIDO/UNDP country programming meetings.

28. The Co-operative Programme initiated preparations late in 1975 for the establishment of the Investment Co-operative Programme, as called for in the Lima Plan of Action. Contacts were made with multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks. A mission appraised the financial assistance needed for the industrial sector in

Uganda. The Co-operative Programme established a Belgian-financed Investment Promotion Centre, which started operations in Brussels in April 1976.

29. One means of co-ordination is offered by the regional conferences, convened regularly, at which ministers of industry exchange views and discuss industrial policies aimed at the region as a whole. The machinery of programme co-ordination also operates on a continuous basis with four of the five regional commissions through the joint industry divisions. Discussions have been initiated with the fifth regional commission, ECE, with a view to the establishment of a similar joint activity.

30. A UNIDO liaison office was established at Geneva in April 1976, in order to facilitate co-ordination between UNIDO and the agencies located there.

31. The examples of co-ordinating action and of co-operative programmes given above do not constitute an exhaustive list. They illustrate the complexity of the interlocking system of contacts and relations, with a variable degree of formalization, through which the attempt is made to co-ordinate activities within the United Nations system relating to industrial development. Co-ordination with organizations outside the United Nations system is also desirable in many areas. There are consultations with the European Economic Community, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, OAU and several other regional groups. The reference to the Lima Declaration in paragraph 20 above would seem to imply that the responsibilities of a co-ordinating nature placed on UNIDO will become increasingly important in the future.

F. Salient features of UNIDO activities

1. Operational activities of UNIDO

32. The sources from which UNIDO derives its finances for operational activities are the United Nations regular budget; the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation; UNDP country and intercountry programmes; the Special Industrial Services Programme; the UNIDO General Trust Fund; and special-purpose trust funds. Recorded expenditure in 1975 on operational projects totalled \$36.5 million. The results for 1975 represent an increase of 51 per cent compared with 1974 in monetary terms; the increase in real terms is estimated to have been approximately 16 per cent.

33. The level of expenditure of the regular programme of technical co-operation increased from \$1.5 million to \$2.0 million, reflecting the decision of the General Assembly to increase the planning level of this programme with the provision that the additional \$0.5 million was to be devoted to the special needs of the least developed countries. Expenditure under UNDP country and intercountry programmes rose from \$17.5 million in 1974 to \$27.0 million in 1975, an increase of 54 per cent. The corresponding figures for the UNIDO General Trust Fund are an increase of 11 per cent to \$2.1 million and for Special Industrial Services an increase of 57 per cent to \$4.2 million. A significant feature was the increase in expenditures by special-purpose trust funds to a record level of \$1.3 million, an

increase of 125 per cent over the figure for 1974. Of the three substantive programmes of UNIDO, the industrial technology programme accounted in 1975 for 49.8 per cent (\$18.2 million) of the operational expenditures. The industrial services and institutions programme delivered 30.3 per cent (\$11.1 million) and the programme of industrial policies and programming 19.9 per cent (\$7.3 million).

34. The reorganization of the UNIDO secretariat was matched by a reformulation of the programmes of activity of the organization, which was embodied in the programme budget for 1976-1977. As from 1 January 1976, operational expenditures are being classified accordingly. They will not be comparable in detail with those reported for previous years. As indicated above, operational expenditures in 1976 are expected to be lower than in 1975; the number of experts serving in the field in the early part of 1976 diminished after many years of continuous growth and the rate of decline is expected to accelerate during the coming months.

2. Programme of studies

35. The action-oriented studies and the research work designed to facilitate operational activities were spread over the three substantive programmes of UNIDO until the end of 1975. Since 1 January 1976, they have been merged into a new programme of industrial studies. This change was made by UNIDO in response to the call in the Lima Declaration for the organization to intensify and expand its activities in that area. During the second half of 1975, the secretariat reviewed its plans for studies and research work with a view to introducing the modifications necessary in the light of the Lima Declaration. The stepping up of these activities, however, could not be undertaken to a significant extent prior to 1976, when greater resources were made available in the programme budget for 1976-1977. A wide-ranging programme of studies has now been launched and three broad areas of investigation may be distinguished. A number of studies are concerned with aspects of the redeployment of industrial capacity in favour of the developing countries. Other studies are concerned with monitoring progress at the national, regional and global levels towards achieving the target set in the Lima Declaration according to which the share of the developing countries in world industrial production should be increased as far as possible to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000. A third group of studies is concerned with the development of technologies in specific industrial sectors and with the role of UNIDO in the transfer of technology.

3. Policy co-ordination activities

36. With respect to policy co-ordination activities and in compliance with the Lima Declaration, the UNIDO secretariat has drawn up and submitted to the Industrial Development Board detailed proposals for the establishment of a system of consultations in the field of industry designed to ensure the promotion of continuing consultations at the global, regional, inter-regional and sectoral levels. The proposals were prepared after extensive discussions with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, as well as interested organizational units of the United Nations.

37. Special measures to assist the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries can take a variety of forms. The recently established Least Developed Countries Section of the UNIDO secretariat has co-ordinated a number of initiatives with a view to developing an integrated approach in the programmes of assistance to this group of countries. For example, a survey is envisaged of the special problems of land-locked developing countries and a special study of the technical assistance needs of island developing countries. Consultations are being arranged in which donor Governments, the Governments of least developed countries and United Nations organizations seek to develop a co-ordinated approach in making available the resources necessary to meet the needs of the least developed countries.

38. The promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries is another objective which involves the various types of activity undertaken by

UNIDO. Since the Industrial Development Board adopted a resolution on the subject at its seventh session,⁴ there has been a special unit within the secretariat responsible for co-ordination in this area. As a result of the restructuring of the secretariat, this unit is now part of the Programme Development and Evaluation Section.

39. An initial fact-finding survey was completed early in 1975 and, during the period covered by this report, more than 100 projects were formulated, matching offers with requirements over a broad range of industrial sectors. As part of a joint UNIDO/ESCAP seminar on UNIDO operations, held at New Delhi from 19 to 30 January 1976, delegations from the least developed and other developing countries of the ESCAP region discussed a wide range of specific proposals for co-operation.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/9016), annex II, resolution 36 (VII).*

CHAPTER VI

United Nations programmes for development and technical co-operation

A. United Nations Development Programme

1. Character and extent of activities

1. For the first time in its 25-year history, technical co-operation activities under UNDP exceeded \$1 billion in 1975. Results ranged from a small irrigation project in Mali, which enabled 270 families to join the money economy through the sale of cash crops, to the development in El Salvador of a 133-acre industrial park with 52 factory-sites. At the same time, however, the rapidly improved rates of delivery, combined with cost inflation and a shortfall in expected resources, compelled the Programme substantially to reduce planned field expenditures for 1976, in order to bring cash outflows in line with incoming resources.

2. More than half the cost of the technical and investment support projects assisted by UNDP in 1975 was borne by the 147 developing countries and territories which are partners in the Programme's work. UNDP project expenditures amounted to a record \$419.6 million, a 32 per cent increase over the figure for 1974. Another \$110 million in supporting expenditures were recorded by the 18 specialized agencies, which execute UNDP-financed projects in the field, and by UNDP itself, mainly through the development support efforts of its 108 field offices.

3. Against these expenditures were voluntary contributions of \$406.5 million from rich and poor countries alike and other income of \$39.5 million. Having exhausted its disposable reserves to meet the excess of spending over income, the Programme took steps during the closing months of 1975 to tighten budget procedures and financial forecasting systems, and imposed a freeze on staff recruitment. Ways were also sought to increase contributions and other financial support, including measures to encourage the more advanced developing countries to contribute more to the Programme than they currently receive in assistance.

4. In 1975, UNDP was supporting more than 8,000 technical co-operation projects valued at \$4.6 billion over their total life, including the counterpart contributions of recipient countries. In support of this work, UNDP helped finance the project work of 10,788 internationally-recruited experts in fields ranging from agronomy to medical research. It funded 6,808 fellowships for the overseas training of nationals of developing countries. It financed specialized equipment for projects in the amount of \$74 million and supported another \$50 million in project work subcontracted to consulting firms or other private and public institutions.

5. Although UNDP depends on entirely voluntary, year-by-year contributions for most of its income, it has since 1972 been programming its assistance to developing countries on the basis of a five-year, forward-planning cycle. A major problem facing the Programme in 1975-1976 was the threat posed to this forward-planning basis by the resource crisis. A failure to meet planned expenditures could seriously disrupt development planning generally in countries heavily dependent on UNDP for technical assistance. Unfortunately, such countries tend to be among the poorest in the world (almost 25 per cent of UNDP expenditures is concentrated in 28 of the world's least developed countries).

6. While voluntary contributions to the Programme increased by an annual average of 13.5 per cent between 1972 and 1976—substantially exceeding the 9.6 per cent annual increase called for in 1970 by UNDP's 48-nation Governing Council—the costs of financing expertise and other components of co-operation have also steadily increased during the same period. Measured in terms of the actual cost of an expert, these costs increased by 12 per cent in 1973, 14 per cent in 1974 and 19 per cent in 1975. There is no internationally agreed mechanism whereby contributions to development assistance could be adjusted upwards to take account of the way inflation reduces their value.

7. A number of recipients of UNDP assistance are currently contributing more to the Programme than they receive. Czechoslovakia and Kuwait became net contributors prior to 1972; Iran, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia joined the list during recent years; and Israel and Spain will achieve net donor status at the end of 1976 by relinquishing altogether their status as recipients. Other countries, mainly in Eastern Europe, have stated their intention of becoming net donors by 1981. These efforts should improve the Programme's resource outlook somewhat. In addition, a number of upper-income developing countries have arranged to supplement the foreign currency cost components of projects in their own countries, thus increasing resources available for their total programmes by about \$31 million. Since 1972, as well, net recipient Governments have nearly doubled their financial support for UNDP field office costs, providing an estimated \$7.2 million for this purpose in 1976. A wider base of potential support for the Programme clearly exists and is reflected in the consensus resolution (3362 (S-VII)) adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh special session on 16 September 1975, which stated in part that "The resources of the development institutions of the United Nations system, in

particular the United Nations Development Programme, should also be increased".

8. Further details on the activities of UNDP¹ during the period under review will be found in the reports of the Governing Council on its twenty-first session (15 January-4 February 1976) and twenty-second session (15 June-5 July 1976).²

2. UNDP since the *Capacity Study*³

9. In the years since 1971, UNDP has been heavily engaged in the task of restructuring both its programming methods and its operational activities. The restructuring stemmed from the Governing Council's consensus of 1970, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, which in effect ordered the Programme to launch a wholly new forward planning approach to its assistance, to allocate its expected resources on the basis of medium-term "country programmes" to be worked out by recipient Governments in collaboration with UNDP resident representatives in the field, to decentralize its operations to the field level and to establish its position as team leader of the United Nations development system. All this was to be accomplished without pause in the Programme's day-to-day tasks of implementing approximately 8,000 projects, sending 10,000 experts to the field annually, sending out 6,000 or more people on fellowships and delivering up to \$75 million in equipment and \$50 million in subcontracts.

10. As a whole, this restructuring was designed to increase substantially the capacity of UNDP to render technical assistance in collaboration with its Government partners. On the whole, the restructuring has proved successful. The Programme's capacity to achieve an expanding volume of field deliveries was clearly evident in 1975, the year in which its own internal restructuring efforts, including decentralization and new procedures for country-programme management, were completed.

11. In the first few years of this process, however, project activities actually declined, as the Programme struggled to formulate country programmes and to restructure its operations. By 1975, these problems, too, had been overcome. But the sharp upswing in expenditures, which characterized 1975, occurred at the same time as a shortfall in expected contributions and an increase in the level of non-convertible currencies, prompting a cash-flow crisis for the Programme in the last few months of the year. With the bulk of its operations fundamentally intact and moving forward, however, UNDP remained at the hub of the international technical co-operation process—still the world's largest and most broadly-based source of international technical co-operation.

3. Implementing new dimensions in technical co-operation

12. The new dimensions of UNDP⁴ were approved by the Governing Council of UNDP in June 1975. In

¹ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 58.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5779); and ibid., Supplement No. 2 A (E/5846).*

³ *A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10).

⁴ "New Dimensions in technical co-operation" (DP/114). See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 A (E/5703/Rev.1)*, para. 54.

addition to defining the basic purpose of technical co-operation in terms of building self-reliance, the Governing Council decision also expanded the Programme's mandate in the following respects: (a) in contrast to past emphasis on inputs, technical co-operation should be seen in terms of output or the results to be achieved; (b) in this sense, UNDP should provide, where appropriate, equipment and material resources, should adopt a more liberal policy towards local cost-financing and should be flexible in requirements for counterpart personnel; (c) UNDP should diversify the sources of its supply to enable it to mobilize promptly and efficiently all available human and material resources for technical co-operation, including particularly those from developing countries; (d) UNDP should give increased support to programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries and should procure as much equipment and services as possible on a preferential basis from local sources or from other developing countries; (e) Governments and institutions in recipient countries should increasingly assume responsibility for executing UNDP-assisted projects; (f) technical co-operation, including investment support efforts, should be provided at any level and stage of the development process, including assistance for project planning, prefeasibility, feasibility, detailed engineering design and, where appropriate, construction and initial operations and management; (g) in accord with the consensus, UNDP should enter more often into partnership with capital assistance sources with a view to financing the technical assistance components of projects and programmes; and (h) special attention should be paid to the requirements of the least developed among the developing countries.

13. These new dimensions in UNDP technical co-operation are designed to liberate the Programme's joint planning with Governments from the traditional project "package" of foreign experts, fellowships, equipment and government personnel. They allow programming, and project support, to range wider, deeper and more boldly on the basis of needed results. They stand for a larger measure of receptivity to development needs and greater flexibility in meeting those needs; they seek to move the Programme beyond its traditional means of providing assistance, making it more responsive to new requirements. New dimensions are therefore primarily concerned with ways and means of providing assistance, with an attempt to break away from stereotyped formulae and with being more responsive to the varied needs of countries in diverse stages of development. In short, they stress innovative methods of designing and delivering UNDP assistance.

4. Problems of co-ordination

14. The need for better co-ordination of development assistance at the country level among all bilateral and multilateral technical co-operation programmes is universally recognized. It was a major theme of the *Capacity Study*, it has been a major topic of discussion at interagency meetings and it has become a particularly significant issue in view of the proposals for a general restructuring of the United Nations economic and social system currently under review. Such co-ordination has the obvious benefits of averting wasteful duplication, reinforcing key development priorities and helping Governments to promote integrated high-

impact and long-term development efforts in their countries.

15. In 1975, UNDP agreed with its agency partners that their regular programmes should complement and not duplicate UNDP-financed country programmes. In some cases, where UNDP resources were particularly insufficient for the needs of a social sector, such agency activities could in fact be especially important. The agencies said they welcomed additional sources of funds in these areas to carry out projects that could not be included in UNDP-supported country programmes. Agencies also welcomed the introduction of the UNDP resident representative's management plan as an instrument for helping Governments to co-ordinate development co-operation.

16. Despite these areas of agreement, a great deal remains to be done by way of improved co-ordination to implement the consensus. By virtue of their timing, agency resources tend to be "out of phase" with the UNDP forward-looking indicative planning figure system, though the now-standard annual review of UNDP country programmes with Governments can help to mitigate this problem. Some Governments continue to be wary of too-tightly assembled and integrated co-operation from the United Nations system, at least until greater equilibrium is achieved in over-all decision-making. And there is still some tendency among donors to seek special visibility or identity through particular support for one or another agency programme. Under new country-programming procedures adopted in 1975, UNDP field offices are alerted to arrange for improved, in-depth sectoral studies to assist Governments in their over-all planning needs. Such studies should also facilitate better total United Nations system co-ordination.

5. Reinforcing national and global priorities

17. During the last few years, the General Assembly and global conferences it has convened have adopted a large number of declarations, programmes of action and other such documents outlining global strategies for development. These range from the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order to the global policies and programmes for science and technology, environment, population, industrialization, food and raw materials, and the integration of women in development. Along with other organizations of the United Nations system, UNDP is invariably called upon to reflect these global strategies and policies in its operational activities.

18. It is clear, however, that any attempt to impose a scheme of global priorities would be a negation of sovereignty and of the country-programme concept, which recognizes the right of developing countries to full flexibility in choosing their own development objectives. In this sense, the main responsibility of UNDP in the implementation of these global priorities is to call them to the attention of Governments of developing countries during the course of the continuing dialogue of the country-programming process, and to transmit back to global levels the aggregate response and experience.

19. What remains to be resolved concerning this issue is the continuing proliferation of new funds and institutions, both within and outside the United Nations system, which has accompanied many of the calls for new global priorities. Within the United Nations framework, UNDP is invariably asked to join in these special mechanisms and to incorporate into its co-ordinated programming the activities they are undertaking, while in many cases the operational funds and responsibilities themselves were being channelled elsewhere.

20. The unification of funds has obvious advantages from the point of view of management and economic administration. From the viewpoint of UNDP and its Government partners in the developing countries, any increase in central resources would also increase the indicative planning figures. On the other hand, the creation of new funds in selected instances may attract resources that might otherwise not be accessible. An important consideration, however, is the additional cost which new bureaucratic structures for each new fund involves. It might, therefore, be wise to entrust the administration of new funds to appropriate existing international institutions and their control to existing governing bodies.

6. Technical co-operation among developing countries

21. Technical co-operation among developing countries is becoming an increasingly important element in the building of collective self-reliance for the countries involved. UNDP considers this co-operation increasingly important, not only because it helps to mobilize the untapped resources and capacities of the developing world, but because it gives developing countries an opportunity to acquire types of assistance most appropriate to their needs. During 1975, a number of actions were taken to make available the resources and machinery of UNDP for this new approach to international co-operation.

22. First, UNDP took steps to make developing countries more aware of each others' capabilities. Plans were formulated for four regional meetings on technical co-operation among developing countries, to be held during 1976, and for a global conference to take place in Argentina during 1977. The Programme also continued its efforts to devise an information referral system on technical co-operation among developing countries, covering specific types of training facilities, research and development institutions, services of consultants and sources of expertise. The principal responsibility for organizing, developing and managing this system, which will provide computer-printed lists and indexes, and a follow-up service to answer specific inquiries, has already been assumed by the Programme.

23. In its own field activities, UNDP promoted technical co-operation among developing countries through regional, interregional and global projects, by strengthening national institutions of developing countries, which open their doors to students from other developing countries, and by providing fellowships for study in developing countries. Through new dimensions it is expanding these efforts.

24. The Programme also noted an increasing measure of activities of technical co-operation among de-

veloping countries in 1975. In India, there was evidence of an upward swing in the engagement of Indian consultants' services abroad, bilateral programmes of technical assistance and supplies of Indian expertise and equipment to countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The UNDP field office in Yugoslavia noted bilateral co-operation with over 70 developing countries and, in Egypt, some 210 foreign fellows were being trained in various national institutions during 1975 under UNDP auspices. Venezuela is a good example of a country in which UNDP serves as an important channel for activities of technical co-operation among developing countries. As one of the principal leaders of Andean and Latin American integration movements, Venezuela renders assistance to several countries of the region, both on its own initiative and through UNDP. During 1975, UNDP helped to promote contacts between Peru and Venezuela for the exchange of information and experience concerning agriculture and textiles, and Colombia gained information on Venezuelan experience in the steel industry and urban planning through UNDP offices. Venezuela also made a grant to Bolivia for the financing of specific projects designed by Bolivia's Ministry of Labour, requesting that the funds and accompanying technical assistance be administered by a UNDP regional project. In addition, UNDP funded a visit by Guatemalan authorities to Venezuela, where an agreement was drafted under which Venezuela will help to provide personnel to develop Guatemala's newly-found petroleum resources. Venezuelan technical experts will work in Guatemala, Guatemalan students will study petroleum subjects in Venezuela and opportunities will be provided for Guatemalans to gain practical experience in Venezuela's Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons.

25. Several African countries were undertaking similar co-operative enterprises with UNDP assistance. Rwanda is now working with Burundi to develop fisheries and to conduct mineral surveys, with Zaire to exploit methane gas and with Kenya, which is providing the country with construction materials and know-how. Chad's UNDP-assisted telecommunications school, which has attracted students from neighbouring countries, has now joined with the Central African Republic and the Congo in an arrangement to divide the training of all telecommunications specialists among them.

B. Programmes administered by or in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme

1. United Nations Capital Development Fund

26. Founded in 1966, the UNDP-administered United Nations Capital Development Fund is oriented towards smaller-scale capital-funding projects at the village level, and particularly among the least developed countries. During 1975, the Fund committed \$15 million to such projects, virtually all of which were concentrated in rural areas. The Fund derives its capacity to implement capital assistance in relatively small amounts directly to the poor from the unparalleled field network of international experts, headed by UNDP resident representatives. Their intimate knowledge of technical co-operation efforts can pin-point capital assistance needs capable of yielding immediate results.

27. During 1975, the Fund's commitments were primarily concentrated among socially-oriented rural development efforts in least developed countries. Agricultural production and distribution accounted for 62 per cent of these commitments, more than half of which were allocated to drought-related activities. Small-scale agro-industry capital projects received 8 per cent of commitments and rural schools and health centres 15 per cent. More than 20 per cent of the Fund's activities were earmarked for intermediary credit institutions and will be available on a revolving basis to similarly socially-oriented projects in the recipient countries.

2. United Nations Volunteers

28. The United Nations Volunteers (UNV), created by the General Assembly on 7 December 1970 (General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV)), is also a UNDP-administered programme. Recruited worldwide, the volunteers are young university graduates or skilled specialists eager to impart their experience to others and to contribute to the success of development projects. Since 1974, the United Nations Volunteers has sought to enlist local youth in self-help projects inspired, directed and carried out by local communities in the developing countries themselves. The idea was not spurred solely by the need for "low-cost experts", but also with a view to encouraging the youth of developing countries to play a more catalytic role in assisting and reinforcing existing domestic volunteer services. In pursuit of these goals during 1975, the United Nations Volunteers assisted the Universal Welfare Legion in Iran in organizing two international youth workcamps—in co-operation with workcamp organizations in Denmark and the Netherlands—one of which was devoted to participants from Asian countries. In the Sahel, United Nations Volunteers assisted in mobilizing youth and village communities in reafforestation and land reclamation efforts, involving joint participation by FAO and UNEP. In Latin America, a regional project financed jointly by the United Nations Volunteers and UNDP seeks to raise the effectiveness and involvement of youth in social and economic development objectives.

29. These activities are growing apace with the primary role of the United Nations Volunteers in promoting the participation of qualified young people as international "volunteers" in technical co-operation projects supported by the United Nations system. By the end of 1975, some 280 of these volunteers were serving two-year assignments in 47 developing countries. Through additional pilot projects of the type mentioned above, the United Nations Volunteers will also work more and more to involve domestic youth in development activities in their own countries—an approach in accord with the broader concept of the United Nations Volunteers as a youth-opportunity organization.

3. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

30. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities continued to exercise the leadership and co-ordination role in United Nations population efforts mandated to it by the Economic and Social Council under resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973.

31. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 7 December 1974, calling upon UNFPA and other United Nations agencies to determine how each could best assist in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action,⁵ adopted at the World Population Conference, 1974, including the functions of the monitoring and review and appraisal of the Plan also at the regional level, in late 1974 and in 1975, UNFPA, together with the United Nations, organized regional consultations in Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe to provide an opportunity to focus on those elements of the World Population Plan of Action most relevant to the situation and objectives of the respective regions. Each of the consultations pointed up the uniqueness of the regional problems and proposals for action.

32. Following the regional consultations, an Inter-regional Consultative Group of Experts met at Geneva, from 15 to 19 September 1975,⁶ to discuss the World Population Plan of Action. The Group reaffirmed the basic principle that the formulation and implementation of population policies is the sovereign right of each nation. It emphasized the role of population in the achievement of development objectives and recommended that the agencies and organizations concerned with population should devote their limited resources and skills to population aspects of development, defined as the causes, conditions and consequences of changes in fertility, mortality and morbidity as they affect developmental prospects and the human welfare resulting therefrom.

33. By the end of 1975, cumulative resources of UNFPA stood at \$238.6 million, representing contributions from 80 countries. Contributions pledged to the Fund during 1975 totalled \$63.1 million from 42 countries, an increase of 17 per cent above the figure for the previous year. Special fund-raising efforts were initiated in 1975 and were continuing in 1976.

34. At the end of 1975, the UNFPA pattern of assistance exhibited the following regional and sectoral trends.

35. In Africa, the emphasis remained on the collection of basic population data, mainly census activities, which accounted for about 68 per cent of total UNFPA assistance through 1975 to this region. The proportion, however, is declining, while other proportions are rising, including family planning, now 18 per cent, and communication and education, now 6 per cent, mainly in out-of-school programmes in rural areas.

36. In Latin America, an earlier emphasis on data collection diminished and was 18 per cent in 1975, while family planning activities grew in 1975 to 48 per cent of resources allocated; population dynamics, encompassing research, institution-building and population aspects of planning, 19 per cent; and communication and education, 10 per cent.

37. In the Arab world, about 28 per cent of the allocations to date have been for data collection; family planning services, emphasizing maternal and child health, now account for about 56 per cent and communication and education about 8.5 per cent.

⁵ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XIII.3), part one, chap. I.

38. In Asia and the Pacific, family planning has from the outset been the major item in government requests to UNFPA, totalling to date about 60 per cent of its programme support, with communication and education receiving 22 per cent and support to censuses and related activities standing at about 5 per cent.

39. In the total developing world, made up of all four regions, a comparison of 1974 with estimates for 1976 shows a remarkable sectoral shift. While 34.5 per cent of UNFPA resources were allocated to family planning activities in 1974, for 1976 it will be about 53 per cent. For basic population data, the trend is the reverse, declining from 20 per cent in 1974 to an estimated rate of 14 per cent in 1976.

40. By the end of 1975, UNFPA had supported or was supporting over 1,400 projects in more than 100 countries under its regular programming activities. During 1975, country agreements were signed with the Governments of Peru and Tunisia, and assistance programmes under the agreements were approved by the Governing Council. Major assistance programmes amounting to over \$1 million were also approved by the Governing Council for Algeria, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nigeria and Yemen. To date, UNFPA has concluded long-term assistance agreements with 18 countries and is also providing assistance in the amount of more than \$1 million to 12 additional countries.

41. Requests for assistance continue to outstrip foreseen resources. As of 1 January 1976, UNFPA had on hand some \$105 million in requests either on its books or shortly anticipated. In 1975, UNFPA approved project budgets amounting to \$85.7 million. Administrative expenses in 1975 amounted to \$3.1 million, which constituted 3.9 per cent of the total UNFPA programme budget of \$80 million. This would be 6.1 per cent if the cost of the Field Co-ordinators were included.

42. Pursuant to the provision of General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, the Fund operated in 1975 under the authority of the Assembly, with the Governing Council of UNDP as its governing body, subject to conditions established by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, which sets forth the Fund's aims and purposes. UNFPA works in close collaboration not only with UNDP and its resident representatives, but also with other organizations in the United Nations system, such as UNICEF, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, as well as with non-governmental organizations and private groups.⁷

4. United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

43. Established in 1974, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3167 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, to provide developing countries with a means for locating and assessing natural resources, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration represents a new and innovative concept in intercountry co-operation. Because a high degree of risk is often involved in the search for and assessment of

⁷ For relevant information, see the report by the Executive Director on 1975 activities and future programme (DP/183 and DP/183 (ANNEX)).

natural resources, Governments are frequently unable to undertake such projects on their own, even with assistance from the regular programme of UNDP. The Fund, through its "revolving" character, makes it possible for developing countries to assume risks collectively. When a developing country believes that substantial potential resources are present, it can request the Fund to finance the technical assistance needed to help locate reserves, determine their quantity and quality and assess their economic value.

44. The Fund may also underwrite limited preliminary studies of the infrastructure, marketing, cost, investment and other requirements for commercial exploitation. Governments receiving assistance undertake to make "replenishment contributions" to the Fund, if actual commercial production results from activities undertaken on their behalf within 30 years after the start of exploration. The replenishment rate is 2 per cent of the annual value of produced commodities for a period of 15 years from the start of commercial production. There is no obligation for Governments to make replenishment contributions unless exploration leads to commercial production.

45. In 1975, following one and one-half years of experimental preparatory operation, during which technical advisers visited more than three dozen countries in all parts of the world on the Fund's behalf, the Governing Council of UNDP approved its basic methods and procedures, thereby making it fully operational. In addition, two projects totalling \$3.5 million in maximum expenditures were approved. Financing to get the Fund's activities under way has come from voluntary pledged contributions totalling \$11.2 million, provided by Belgium, Canada, Iraq, Japan and the Netherlands.

5. Other programmes

SPECIAL ALLOCATION TO THE SAHEL

46. By the end of 1975, a total of \$4.2 million of the \$5 million UNDP had previously authorized as a special allocation to the Sahelian countries had been committed. The funds are being used to assist such activities as sheep-breeding and goat-breeding in Mauritania; development of the Rice Seed Centre and veterinary laboratories in Mali; meteorological services and reafforestation in Senegal; rural development in the Upper Volta; and a statistics project in the Niger.

47. UNDP has worked closely with the United Nations Sahelian Office (see chap. XI, sect. B below), which has been assisting in medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation. In early 1976, responsibility for administering the Office was transferred to UNDP.

ASSISTANCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

48. Allocations totalling \$2,642,610 were issued during 1975. As at 31 December 1975, commitments in respect of unspent allocations, excluding future years' allocations of \$1,441,753 issued in 1975, amounted to \$931,473, and the unencumbered balance of the Trust Fund amounted to \$1,001,788.

FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRIAN JAYA

49. Full-scale operations under this Trust Fund ended in December 1974. Residual activity continued

into 1975, and a \$1 million allocation from residual funds was issued for the purchase of heavy road-construction equipment. As at 31 December 1975, commitments in respect of unspent allocations amounted to \$1,466,860 and the unencumbered balance of the Trust Fund amounted to \$556,921.

FUNDS-IN-TRUST PROGRAMME FOR ZAIRE

50. Full-scale operations under this programme ended in 1971. An allocation of \$500,460 against residual funds was issued in 1975. As at 31 December 1975, commitments in respect of unspent allocations were \$263,483, and the unencumbered balance of the Fund amounted to \$451,946.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME IN LESOTHO

51. This Trust Fund was established to finance a number of operational and administrative-type expert posts in Lesotho, spanning a variety of fields from industrial development and educational planning to road transportation and tourism. It also seeks to assist in the development of sound government infrastructures, which are of prime importance to Lesotho.

52. Allocations totalling \$244,395 were issued in 1975. As at 31 December 1975, commitments in respect of unspent allocations, excluding future years' allocations of \$166,549 issued in 1975, amounted to \$226,344, and the unencumbered balance of the Trust Fund amounted to \$83,678.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL (OPEX) PERSONNEL TO SWAZILAND

53. This Trust Fund was established to finance a number of projects in Swaziland similar to the ones described under the Trust Fund for Lesotho. Allocations totalling \$325,954 were issued in 1975. As at 31 December 1975, commitments in respect of unspent allocations amounted to \$247,955, and the unencumbered balance of the Trust Fund amounted to \$69,273.

TRUST FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY—RESIDUAL ASSETS

54. Residual activity continued under this Trust Fund and allocations totalling \$10,723 were issued during 1975. Commitments in respect of unspent allocations amounted to \$14,774, and the unencumbered balance of the Trust Fund was \$14,085 as at 31 December 1975.

C. Operational activities of the United Nations

55. Assistance provided by the United Nations under its programme of technical co-operation totalled \$96.2 million in 1975 as compared with 71.2 million in 1974, an increase of 35 per cent.⁸ This figure for 1975 included the UNDP-financed programme of \$66.4 million, funds-in-trust arrangements of \$13.8 million and the regular budget programme of \$6.2 million. The rate of implementation of United Nations-executed projects

⁸ These figures do not include those for UNCTAD as in previous years.

increased significantly during the major portion of the year, although in the last few months the UNDP financial crisis, which was then taking shape, had the effect of slowing down the momentum of project extension.

56. Two trends which emerged during 1975 indicated the greater involvement of Governments of developing countries in United Nations technical assistance. Firstly, there was a noticeable increasing self-reliance in some developing countries, as seen from the larger number of requests for more sophisticated equipment and other assistance to fill technological gaps. Secondly, there was an increase in the level of responsible assistance by government co-operative agencies in project execution, with a number of countries preferring short-term consultants and special training for their personnel rather than the traditional full dependence on external inputs for entire projects.

57. In the field of economic planning, technical co-operation activities in support of development efforts of Governments continued to increase. The approaches to development planning were directed towards meeting the critical needs of the "poorest 40 per cent" of the population of developing countries and towards the preservation of the national, natural, environmental and cultural heritage, as a means of attaining an aggregate improvement in the quality of life, as distinct from a mere increase in the gross national or average *per capita* product. The trend towards subnational (regional) planning has also continued.

58. It was noticeable that a number of developing countries were adjusting their development plans in response to external developments, such as the sharp rise in prices in fuel and capital goods, the costs of technology transfer and their resolve to move forward in their action programme under the new international economic order. This need to develop new national plans, particularly in several countries of Latin America, required them to pay attention again to medium-term and long-term planning. All the countries with national plans, however, show a marked interest in annual operational planning, reflecting their concern with plan implementation rather than with the simple preparation of medium-term plans.

59. In several instances, the completion of basic studies has been followed by the identification of investment projects. The planning teams, for instance in Bolivia, Ecuador and Mexico, are being supplemented with consultants to make feasibility studies and prepare and evaluate investment projects with a view to obtaining international financing. A similar request for assistance in the identification of specific projects has been received from Yemen.

60. Activities in the field of public administration and finance continued to expand, showing the interest of developing countries in strengthening and reorienting their public services towards achieving accelerated social and economic development, as well as towards responding to the requirements of the new international economic order. The diverse demands made by Governments upon public servants for new knowledge and skills in order to meet the needs of ever-growing public sectors and complex social issues are reflected in the increasing requests received for multidisciplinary projects. Requests were received for assistance in such areas as administrative reform, public enterprises, elec-

tronic data-processing and modern management techniques, including policy analysis, operations research, modernization of budget and financial management and the establishment of financial institutions. These trends can be illustrated by projects recently established in such countries as Bolivia and Colombia, where efforts to modernize the management of the public sector have been accorded priority; in Morocco and the Sudan, where administrative reform and development of high-level administrators' projects are being implemented; and in the United Republic of Tanzania, where training in modern financial management practices is under way.

61. In the field of social development, there has been a greater move towards the use of social welfare programmes that are development-oriented. In this sense, approaches are being used to reach the rural and urban poor directly in ways to enhance their capacity for productive activities and to integrate them into the modernizing sector of the economy.

62. There has also been a growing interest of many countries in crime prevention and national social defence planning. The number of small advisory projects in social defence has been gradually increasing.

63. The programme of assistance for population activities has continued to expand. During 1975, approximately 80 countries received technical co-operation support from the United Nations in this sector. A number of countries in Africa undertook their first population census during 1975 and conducted demographic surveys and other population inquiries which the respective Governments felt were urgently needed. The results of such statistical inquiries have been assessed and analysed with the assistance of United Nations experts in a number of cases. This has led to the strengthening of national population centres within governmental institutions. Other aspects of the programme carried out in 1975 included the analysis of the demographic variables, the assessment and dissemination of information concerning population trends and their interplay with economic and social factors, and the monitoring of population policies, including closely related matters such as the study of government organizations administering population programmes, and the role of women and youth in development.

64. In the field of statistics, projects involving the collection of demographic statistics (population censuses, demographic surveys, civil registration and vital statistics) have continued to receive substantial support from UNFPA.

65. A significant recent development has been the rapid increase in the number of requests for assistance in computer technology. A large proportion of this increase in computer use has stemmed from recognition of the need for timely and accurate statistics as a fundamental component of the infrastructure required for planning and development. For example, the African Census Programme has required the provision of a number of computers and associated equipment, expertise and training. In Mongolia, aid was given to the Government in establishing its National Computer Centre, consisting of the acquisition of a computer, a telecommunications system and the introduction of computer applications. Many fellowships were also

granted for training purposes in the computer field. In the Philippines, the Government was assisted in strengthening the National Computer Institute. This concentrated on the rationalization and adaptation of the development of computer technology to the broad requirements of national, social and economic development. It is expected that computer technology will play an increasingly important role in statistical technical co-operation for some time to come.

66. In the field of natural resources, energy and transportation, the discovery and identification of natural resources, combined with institution-building programmes, have combined to form the objectives of the majority of projects.

67. The expansion of the role of UNDP beyond the pre-investment stage in projects in this sector has been another trend. This can be clearly seen from the number of projects which are being continued through to feasibility studies, as in the case of the project for the dredging of near-shore placer-tin reserves in Burma, the project on lateritic nickel deposits in Burundi and the project pertaining to porphyry copper deposits in Pakistan.

68. Awareness of new technology is also evident. Several projects in cartography made direct use of data from remote sensing satellites, while in a wider sense surveying and mapping agencies in developing countries became more involved in the acquisition of other kinds of land information from satellite imagery. The use of satellite imagery was also emphasized in the earlier stages of geological and mineral exploration programming, as in the case of projects in Bolivia, Pakistan and Turkey.

69. Environmental considerations are also being given greater attention as a means of avoiding or mitigating—to the extent economically possible—the adverse effects of unrestricted mining.

70. With respect to water resources development, recent trends in Africa and Asia indicate a greater awareness on the part of countries of the need to develop institutions for co-ordinating multi-purpose water resources. Two examples are the projects in Ethiopia on strengthening the executive organ of the National Water Resources Commission, and in the Philippines concerning the National Water Resources Council. Another positive trend has been the development of surface water and ground-water for multi-purpose use, as is the case of the water-resources development project in the Norte Grande in Chile, the hydrologic study of the Valle Alto Cochabamba in Bolivia, the ground-water investigation project in Guatemala and others in Argentina and India.

71. Reflecting the recent trends in energy development, an increasing number of requests has been for energy planning and surveys, geothermal energy development, petroleum exploration and development and petroleum economics and legislation. Such assistance was provided to Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, India, Malta and Turkey, among others. Growth in the production of electric power from geothermal resources has continued in recent years and, during the period under review, large-scale projects of this kind were under way in Chile, Ethiopia, India and Kenya. In the field of electric power, technical assistance for the

planning and operation of electric power systems and the management of electric supply utilities was extended.

72. In the area of transportation, it has been noticed that the trend is for increased attention to be given to the development of ports and shipping and of highways and roads.

73. Technical co-operation activities in the field of ocean economics and technology, which expanded significantly in 1975, continued to grow in 1976. Under the programme, activities were concentrated in two categories, namely, coastal area development projects (regional/national) and institutes for marine affairs. The Marine Affairs Institute in Trinidad and Tobago, for which preparations had been completed in 1974, became operational in 1975.

74. In the field of housing, technical co-operation activities have continued to focus on the development of housing policies, programmes and institutions to meet the growing needs of low-income groups. Such housing-policy proposals are set within the broader context and perspective of urban and regional planning in order to ensure more comprehensive solutions to the complex problems of urbanization and development. Activity in building has continued to be concentrated on the development of local building materials.

75. In the area of physical planning, the technical co-operation programmes have been concerned with the analysis and projection of the spatial and physical consequences and requirements of national development plans. This model of national economic and physical planning is reflected in projects currently under way in Bangladesh, the Gambia and the Republic of Korea.

76. In contrast to the attention that has been focused almost exclusively on urban expansion areas and their infrastructure requirements, there have been instances where the urgent functional needs of a city have justified a renewal programme and where it was possible to give advice which would direct private and public capital investments in the most economical and effective way. Such a project is under way in Malaysia, where the Urban Development Authority is being assisted with a property investment and development programme for the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur.

77. In the area of tourism, there has been greater focus on the physical planning aspects of tourism. Another important development has been the rapidly growing interest of Governments in environmental problems. This has called for the incorporation of an environmental element in many technical co-operation projects. As a result, there are now a number of specific projects designed to study the environmental consequences of development by means of the establishment of monitoring systems and the improvement of planning and implementation of measures to avoid or remedy the potential ill effects of development on the environment. Environmental considerations are also becoming important in projects relating to tourism development.

D. World Food Programme

78. The main developments in the World Food Programme during the period under review were (a) the

marked increase in its activities reflecting the continuing increase in its resources; and (b) the reconstitution of its governing body, the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes and the initiation by the Committee of its enlarged functions and responsibilities with respect to the evolution and co-ordination of food aid policies recommended by the World Food Conference.

1. Resources and activities

79. The dramatic increase in the Programme's resources in early 1975 was followed by further additional contributions, which brought total pledges for 1975-1976 from \$542.3 million at the end of April 1975 to \$622 million at the end of May 1976, as compared with the pledging target of \$440 million set in 1973. In addition, the food grains (including cash for transport) placed at the disposal of the Programme by parties to the Food Aid Convention of 1971⁹ for the crop years 1974/1975 and 1975/1976 increased from \$15 million to \$47 million. With these resources in hand, the Programme stepped up food shipments to development projects and emergency operations from the annual average of just over 600,000 metric tons in 1972-1974 to some 900,000 tons in 1975.

80. On 4 February 1976, a pledging conference was held in New York at which pledges in commodities, cash and services to a total value of \$523 million were announced for the period 1977-1978, constituting 70 per cent of the target of \$750 million recommended by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference,¹⁰ or approximately the same percentage as was reached at the 1974 pledging conference, when the target was \$440 million. At the end of May 1976, additional pledges brought the total to \$553 million. The three largest contributors were the United States of America (\$188 million), Canada (\$150 million) and Saudi Arabia (\$50 million).

81. At the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and the first session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,¹¹ held in Rome from 29 September to 3 October 1975 and from 26 April to 7 May 1976, respectively, 49 development projects at a total cost to WFP of \$522.5 million were approved and three projects costing \$39 million, which had been approved by correspondence, were noted, as were 52 smaller projects costing \$52.1 million, which the Executive Director had approved during 1975 under delegated authority. The total in new commitments to development projects thus approved or noted amounted to \$613.6 million as compared with \$210.5 million in the previous year.

82. In line with the priorities established by the Intergovernmental Committee in 1973 and 1974, \$452 million of these commitments or 74 per cent was to projects in the least developed and most seriously af-

fected countries and other countries facing urgent problems. A substantial share of these resources—\$179.4 million or 29 per cent—will be deployed where the largest needs exist, namely, in South-East Asia, notably in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, which have well-developed arrangements for handling large quantities of food aid. However, new activities in other most seriously affected countries, in particular the least developed countries, will also reach a much higher level as commitments to development projects in the least developed group outside Bangladesh amounted to \$155.2 million as compared with \$40 million in the previous year. Among countries facing special problems, projects for rehabilitation and development were approved in Cyprus, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as four large-scale agricultural settlement projects in the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

83. In accordance with the priorities established by the Intergovernmental Committee and continued by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, special efforts were made to implement the recommendations of the World Food Conference with respect to food aid for nutrition intervention programmes for vulnerable groups.¹² Over 30 projects were approved at a total of \$220 million, lifting the share of new commitments to vulnerable groups, which had stabilized at 35 per cent, to 37 per cent. In addition, following the priorities established by the Programme's governing body, emphasis was given to projects for agricultural development and other labour-intensive projects in rural areas with a view to improving the infrastructure. Such projects accounted for \$289 million or 47 per cent of new commitments.

84. During the year ending May 1976, 40 emergency operations were approved in 26 countries at a total cost of over \$61.7 million. Approximately 73 per cent of these commitments were to the least developed and most seriously affected countries. Of these allocations, \$12.1 million was for flood victims in India and \$6.7 million in Pakistan; \$10.2 million for victims of hostilities in Lebanon; \$6.6 million for displaced persons in Angola and for Angolan returnees in Portugal and Cape Verde; \$6 million for drought relief in Ethiopia; \$4.4 million for displaced persons and vulnerable groups in Mozambique; \$2.9 million for drought relief in Sri Lanka and \$1.3 million in Haiti; \$2.2 million for crop failure in Mauritania; \$1.7 million for flood relief in Romania and \$1 million in the Republic of South Viet-Nam; and \$1.3 million for emergency needs in the Comoros on achieving independence.

85. These emergency operations were approved by the Director-General of FAO pursuant to the regulations of WFP, which require the Programme at the beginning of each year to reserve part of its regular resources for use by the Director-General for emergency food needs. For 1975, \$55 million was so reserved, constituting an all-time high, and for 1976, \$40 million. When even the \$55 million for 1975 proved insufficient at the end of that year, grain and canned fish to a value of \$3.6 million were drawn from the stocks earmarked by Norway and Sweden in response to the

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.D.10, p. 22.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 3407 (XXX) of 28 November 1975 and FAO Conference resolution 19/75 of 27 November 1975.

¹¹ For the report of the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, see WFP/IGC: 28/21, and for the report of the first session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, see WFP/CFA: 1/23.

¹² See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3), chap. II, resolution V.

recent recommendation of the General Assembly for the establishment of an emergency food reserve (see paras. 90 and 91 below).

2. Reconstitution of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme

86. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) of 28 November 1975 and resolution 72/75 of 26 November 1975 of the FAO Conference, the Intergovernmental Committee was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes¹³ with 30 instead of 24 members, one half of whom were selected, as before, by the Economic and Social Council, and one half by the FAO Council. Pursuant to the resolutions referred to, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, at its first session, adopted rules of procedure based on those of the Intergovernmental Committee and made provision for inviting States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO that are not members of the Committee to participate in its deliberations.

87. Initiating the discharge of the enlarged responsibilities, placed upon it by the resolutions referred to, for the evolution and co-ordination of food aid policies recommended by the World Food Conference, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its first session reviewed the steps taken towards implementation of the recommendations on food aid policies made by the World Food Conference. The Committee noted that, although progress had been made towards attaining the annual food aid target of 10 million tons of grain per year, this target was not likely to be reached in 1975-1976. Therefore it urged countries which had not done so to increase their food aid at an early date.

88. With regard to the other recommendations of the World Food Conference on food aid policy, the Committee recognized the continued need for forward planning of food aid and welcomed the steps already taken by some countries in fixing their food aid levels in physical terms for several years in advance. It also welcomed the substantial increase in the proportion of food aid channelled multilaterally in 1975 and noted that the majority of donor countries continued to provide their entire food aid on a grant basis. With reference to its task of monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the World Food Conference on food aid policies, the Committee agreed that it was essential to assemble more data on national food aid policies and requested donor countries to provide information to that end.

89. At its first session, the Committee also considered the question of establishing minimum food aid targets for milk and fish products, fats and oils, as requested by the World Food Council, but no consensus was reached on this question. The Committee agreed that this subject should be discussed further at its next session.

90. Finally, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes considered the implications of the recommendation in General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) that, pending the establishment of food grain

reserves under the International Undertaking on World Food Security, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so should earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the World Food Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries. The aim should be a target of not less than 500,000 tons. Late in 1975, Norway had already placed at the disposal of the Programme 10,000 tons of grain, while Sweden had undertaken to make available 40,000 tons of grain and 1,000 tons of canned fish. At the first session of the Committee, the observer of the European Economic Community stated that, of its increased allocation of 50,000 tons of grain to WFP in 1976, 12,500 tons were earmarked as an emergency reserve and that, if necessary, sympathetic consideration would, no doubt, be given to any additional requests for emergency assistance, while the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany announced that his Government, in response to Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), would provide 30,000 tons of grain to WFP under the Food Aid Convention, 1971, for use, in the first instance, for emergencies. The Committee expressed satisfaction at these responses. It was emphasized that contributions to the emergency reserve should be additional and should not result in any reduction of the amount of resources normally pledged to WFP.

91. After extensive debate on the modalities of the proposed emergency reserve, the Committee reached a consensus (WFP/CFA: 1/23, para. 37), which it decided to refer to the World Food Council for consideration at its second session. This consensus provided, *inter alia*, that participating countries should, over and above their regular pledges to WFP, indicate to WFP availabilities primarily of food grains from stocks held in those countries or cash contributions which might be called upon for emergency food aid purposes; that, where these availabilities or funds are not placed directly at the disposal of WFP, the participating countries should keep WFP informed about their use in order to achieve effective co-ordination of the food assistance under the emergency reserve; and that the present regulations of WFP for approval of emergency food aid should for the time being also be applied to operations under the emergency reserve.¹⁴

E. United Nations Children's Fund

92. In response to General Assembly resolution 3408 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the UNICEF Executive Board, at its session held from 17 to 28 May 1976,¹⁵ examined the question of the expansion of basic services to meet the essential human needs of children and mothers in unserved and underserved areas of the developing world and prepared a special report on this subject (E/5848), to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session through the Economic and Social Council. As a basis for its discussion, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director,

¹⁴ For further details, see documents WFP/IGC: 28/21, CFA: 1/23 and WFP/CFA: 1/20. For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 58.

¹⁵ For the report of the Executive Board, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5847)*.

entitled "Basic services for children in developing countries" (E/ICEF/L.1342 and Corr.1).

93. The special report of the Board stressed the urgency of the situation of the 900 million persons who lived in absolute or relative poverty in developing countries. Of this total, 350 million are children under 12 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers. It was not considered possible in low-income countries to deliver the services required for these children and mothers through conventional methods within the coming decades. The most practicable and effective means of bridging this gap lay in what the Board called basic services for children. This would comprise a group of interrelated, mutually supporting services in the fields of maternal and child health, including family planning; safe water supply and waste disposal; local production and consumption of more and better quality foods and nutrition education; measures to meet the basic educational needs of the community; and the development of women, including the introduction of simple technologies to lighten their daily tasks.

94. The following features characterized the basic services strategy: the active involvement and support of the community, both in the planning and the creation and functioning of services; the use of locally selected persons as voluntary or part-time community agents with the task of motivating the community and delivering essential services by simplified technologies; the engagement in the public service of substantially increased members of auxiliary personnel; and the orientation of central and provincial professional staff to devote more time to direction, training, supervision, referral, logistical and technical support services. An essential pre-condition for the successful development of basic services on a major scale in a given country would be a firm commitment to it by the Government as part of its national development strategies. As they are labour-intensive, basic services would provide opportunities for the productive use of human resources which were abundantly available but substantially neglected.

95. Over-all costs for establishing basic services benefiting children in a population of 900 million people might range from \$1 to \$2 billion a year over a period of 15 years. The training and employment of additional auxiliary and other personnel would represent a substantial proportion of these costs. In addition to expenditures by national and provincial Governments and other local authorities, external assistance of at least \$500 million annually from all external sources would be necessary. In addition to the resources that UNICEF could allocate, assistance might come from bilateral aid donors, the World Bank and regional development banks, UNDP and non-governmental agencies and foundations. Technical support might be provided by the specialized agencies, by appropriate national institutions and by non-governmental agencies with the necessary expertise or with experience in development.

96. At its session,¹⁶ the Board approved commitments totalling \$90.8 million. At the end of the session, UNICEF was aiding projects in 103 countries and territories. Expenditure flowing from the fulfilment of earlier outstanding commitments, as well as those ap-

proved at the session, was forecast at about \$160 million in 1977. The Board noted that the financial management system of UNICEF appeared so far to have provided the safeguards required for the planning and monitoring of the interrelations between revenue, the level of programme implementation and the ability to respond to new requests.

97. In 1975, UNICEF revenue was \$141 million. While this was a record level, it constituted only a 7 per cent increase in real terms over 1974 revenue. In light of the magnitude of unmet needs of children in developing countries, the deterioration of services for children in many parts of the developing world during 1975 and the opportunities offered to improve the situation of children through the expansion of basic services, the Board approved an immediate goal of \$200 million revenue from regular resources and contributions for specific purposes.

98. In its review of programme policies, the Board reaffirmed the high priority currently given to services benefiting the young child; approved a programme for 1977-1979 to support countries in improving their monitoring and other programme evaluation activities; and adopted a simplified procedure for "special assistance and other noted projects",¹⁷ for which special funding was sought. By the end of the Board's session, there were 29 such potential projects, for which \$56 million was required. The Board decided not to undertake preparation of a draft charter for UNICEF at the present time. It reviewed relations with UNICEF national committees and agreed to set up a joint secretariat/national committee working group to discuss possibilities of strengthening the relationship still further.

99. The Board welcomed the efforts being made by UNICEF to continue and to increase co-ordination efforts concerning policies and services for children with the technical and major funding organizations in the United Nations system, and also with bilateral aid sources. This had added importance in connexion with support of the basic services concept and strategy by all organizations concerned with the promotion of human development in the poorer countries.

F. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator¹⁸

100. During the period under review, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was strengthened, its capability to assess and respond to natural disaster situations was expanded and its effectiveness in the mobilization and co-ordination of international emergency relief was increased. Member States have also given more attention to the economic and social impact of natural disasters, especially in developing countries, to the need for greater emphasis on disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning and have recognized that preventive measures and improved pre-disaster planning should be an integral part of national development policy. Resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as of the Economic and Social Council, provided for the expansion of the Trust Fund established under General Assembly resolution

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 63.

¹⁸ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 63.

3243 (XXIX), of 29 November 1974, by the creation of two subaccounts within the Fund for increased emergency assistance and for technical assistance in prevention and pre-disaster planning, and recommended additional steps to strengthen the capability of the Office to fulfil its responsibilities in emergency relief co-ordination, disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning.

101. The Office was involved in the mobilization and co-ordination of disaster relief in some 16 countries. The earthquake in February 1976 in Guatemala demanded the application of the full resources of the Office at a time when relief operations were still being carried out as a result of the earthquake in Turkey in September 1975. Other disasters which involved the services of the Office included the continuing drought in Ethiopia; floods in Romania, Grenada, Yemen and Democratic Yemen; cyclones in Madagascar and Mozambique; a shortage of food and medicines in the Comoros; and the influx into Portugal of returnees from southern Africa. During the period under review, the specialized agencies and the voluntary bodies working on disaster relief continued to make use of the information and assessment service provided by the Office, and donor Governments increasingly based their contributions to disaster relief on priorities suggested by the Office.

102. Significant progress was made in the areas of pre-disaster planning, disaster preparedness and prevention. The dissemination of information was expanded in these areas, as well as the promotion of the direct application of existing scientific and technologi-

cal measures in disaster-prone developing countries. Technical assistance advisory services in disaster preparedness and disaster prevention have been provided to 16 countries thus far. Scientific studies to provide the qualitative and the quantitative data for the formulation of an international strategy for disaster prevention have continued. The analysis of data and information obtained for the first world survey of disaster damage has begun and the first volumes of the comprehensive series of studies on "Disaster prevention and mitigation" have been published. Three volumes of "Guidelines for disaster prevention" during the planning, construction and management of human settlements have also been published,¹⁹ and the first issue of the *UNDRO Newsletter* has been circulated.

103. Projects now under way include preparations for seminars in disaster preparedness and relief, a study of emergency shelter and related facilities following natural disasters, the establishment of institutional arrangements with UNESCO to promote international co-operation in the research on earthquake mitigation and preliminary research on projects in disaster preparedness and prevention, notably the formulation of an international convention for disaster relief assistance and satellite monitoring for disaster prevention, preparedness and relief. In all of these activities, UNDRO co-operates with the specialized agencies, organs of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, voluntary agencies and others.

¹⁹ UNDRO/10/76/vol. I, "Pre-disaster physical planning of human settlements"; UNDRO/10/76/vol. II, "Management of settlements"; UNDRO/10/76/vol. III, "Building measures for minimizing the impact of disasters".

CHAPTER VII

United Nations Environment Programme

A. Fifth session of the Environment Co-ordination Board

1. The Environment Co-ordination Board held its fifth session at Geneva from 11 to 12 December 1975.

2. The Board discussed in general terms the progress made since its fourth session, within UNEP, in ensuring better co-ordination of environmental activities and co-operation with members of the United Nations system (UNEP/GC/59, sect. II).

3. The Board welcomed the progress made with joint programming exercises, which the UNEP secretariat had initiated with the organizations co-operating in the implementation of the programme, and noted that the focal points of its members had been requested to provide UNEP with information on how the activities of their organizations related to strategies approved by the Governing Council, especially in areas of concentration. While recalling the responsibilities of their governing bodies in the field of programming and commitment of resources, members felt that the Board and its focal points represented unique instruments for influencing the entire United Nations system to address environmental concerns in their relevant activities in an appropriate way.

4. Furthermore, the Board considered it essential for co-ordinated planning and harmonization of efforts that, in areas where a particular organization or organizations had already developed a lead responsibility, UNEP should consult with the organization or organizations concerned before taking any final decisions regarding important initiatives in their fields of competence. Likewise, it felt that organizations should consult with UNEP at the earliest possible stage on important proposals for the inclusion of new environmental activities or environmental dimensions of ongoing activities in their respective programmes.

5. At its fifth session, the Board also discussed three reports of its subsidiary bodies (UNEP/GC/59, sect. III): the results of the meeting of the focal points of its members, held at Nairobi from 1 to 4 December 1975; the report of the Working Group on Earthwatch, which met at UNESCO headquarters from 12 to 14 November 1975; and the developments regarding the *ad hoc* task force on water quality. The Board decided to establish, with UNEP support, a working group on water programmes on an *ad hoc* and temporary basis until the opening of the United Nations Water Conference, to be held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 4 to 18 March 1977.

6. With regard to General Assembly resolution 3337 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on international co-operation to combat desertification, the Board agreed that the implementation of paragraph 1 of the resolution, whereby the Assembly decided, as a matter of priority, to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification, was the responsibility of the whole of the United Nations system. The Board decided, in that connexion, that the focal points of its members should prepare a report on the implementation of that paragraph for presentation to the Secretary-General as an input to his report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the implementation of Assembly resolution 3511 (XXX) of 15 December 1975.

7. On institutional questions, the Board was of the view that so far the institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation had helped the United Nations system to fulfil the mandate given to it by the General Assembly. Whatever might happen in the future, the most important thing, in the Board's view, was to strengthen the joint programming approach and to maintain the functions and processes of co-operation developed under the existing arrangements (UNEP/GC/59, sect. V).

B. Action by the General Assembly

8. The General Assembly, both at its seventh special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation and at its thirtieth regular session, adopted resolutions which either required direct action by UNEP or were of relevance to its activities. Among those resolutions were the following:

(a) Resolution 3437 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 on the report of the Governing Council of UNEP,¹ in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Executive Director of UNEP to continue to bear in mind the need for the United Nations Environment Programme to be in line with the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)), with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)) and with the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session;² and to continue to implement the provisions of Assembly

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/10025)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 59. For the membership of the Governing Council, see General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII).

² *Ibid.*, *Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/10301)*.

resolution 3326 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 which dealt with the report of the Governing Council of UNEP on the work of its second session;³

(b) Resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in section VII of which the Assembly specified that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System should take into account, in its work, the results of the deliberations on institutional arrangements of the Governing Council of UNEP at its fourth session;⁴

(c) Resolution 3435 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 on UNEP, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Governing Council of UNEP to undertake a study of the problem of the material remnants of wars, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment, and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-first session;

(d) Resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 on conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, in which the Assembly requested the Executive Director of UNEP to take such measures as might be necessary for the realization of the objectives and the implementation of the strategies relating to the programme of UNEP in the field of national and international environmental law; urged all States entitled to become parties, as appropriate, to existing conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to do so as soon as possible; and requested the Governing Council of UNEP to keep it informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions, as well as of the intention of Governments to become parties to such conventions;

(e) Resolution 3438 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 on Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in which the Assembly noted with appreciation the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Conference (A/10234); endorsed the proposed structure and approved the provisional agenda (A/10234, annex I); and requested the Secretary-General to report on the results of the Conference, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session;

(f) Resolution 3511 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the United Nations Conference on Desertification, in which the Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to act as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the Conference and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, recommendations on the organization of the Conference;

(g) Resolution 3513 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the United Nations Water Conference, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, urged UNEP to provide financial support for the preparatory work of the Conference in order to ensure its success.

C. Fourth session of the Governing Council

9. The Governing Council of UNEP held its fourth session at Nairobi from 30 March to 14 April 1976. It

considered the documentation and proposals prepared by the secretariat and introduced by the Executive Director in the opening speech.⁵

10. The Governing Council, recalling its previous decisions on programme policy and implementation,⁶ *inter alia*, endorsed the list of concentration areas in the Executive Director's introductory report (UNEP/GC/57); requested the Executive Director to keep the list under review and to make recommendations to the Governing Council at its fifth and subsequent sessions regarding suggested modifications or additions to, or deletions from, that list; considered that the successful achievements of UNEP in the field of protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region afforded a concrete example of both the integrated approach and the proper co-ordinating role that should be the major concern of UNEP in its activities and requested the Executive Director to ensure that the catalytic function, co-ordination and integration, as opposed to involvement in longer-term activities of a primarily executive character, always constituted the main contribution of UNEP in its endeavours to ensure the protection and improvement of the environment; considered that the issues of population, resources, environment and development formed an interrelated system; believed that the environment should be a major consideration in international discussions on development and that, in deciding on measures to promote international co-operation to further development, Governments should ensure that environmental factors would be given due recognition; and reaffirmed that the greatest current challenge was to design development which, while satisfying basic human needs —beginning with the eradication of poverty—did not materially reduce environmental quality and did not transgress the global or regional outer limits imposed by the capacities of the biosphere.⁷

11. The Governing Council, recalling that the General Assembly, by its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, had decided to review as appropriate, at its thirty-first session, the institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation, decided, at its fourth session, to advise the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that in its view those institutional arrangements appeared adequate and sound after less than four years of operation and that, therefore, they should not be changed at that stage. With regard to the future organization of institutional arrangements for human settlements within the United Nations system, the Council, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to present to Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements specific options regarding those institutional arrangements based upon technical and administrative studies.⁸

12. In another action, the Governing Council, having considered the progress report on Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements by the Secretary-General of the Conference (UNEP/GC/63), recommended that the Conference consider favourably the offer made by the Government of Canada regarding

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 25 (A/31/25).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625).
⁶ Decisions 1 (I) of 22 June 1973, 5 (II) of 21 March 1974 and 20 (III) of 2 May 1975.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session*, Supplement No. 25 (A/31/25), decision 47 (IV).

⁸ *Ibid.*, decision 78 (IV).

⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/31/25), chap. X.

the post-Conference use and dissemination of the audio-visual material prepared for the Conference.⁹

13. On environment and development, the Governing Council authorized the Executive Director of UNEP to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting in 1976 to consider, in the light of comments of Governments and observations on the subject made at the fourth session of the Council, the subject-matter of his reports on environment and development and ecodevelopment, and his report on the environmental impact of the irrational and wasteful use of natural resources, with a view to preparing agreed criteria for assessing that environmental impact.¹⁰

14. Meeting in its capacity as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the United Nations Conference on Desertification, the Governing Council, *inter alia*, approved the proposals of the Executive Director concerning the preparations for the Conference (UNEP/GC/67 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1 and Add.3) and invited the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, to request the Executive Director to assume the responsibility of Secretary-General of the Conference in addition to his other responsibilities.¹¹

15. The Governing Council decided that the intergovernmental working group of experts, established by its decision 44 (III) of 25 April 1975 to prepare draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more States, should continue its work in 1976 and, if necessary, in 1977.¹²

16. The Governing Council, having considered the note by the Executive Director on the study of the problem of the material remnants of wars, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment (UNEP/GC/84/Add.1), authorized him to proceed with the study, to commence by seeking information from Governments, taking into account statistics prepared by Governments on losses caused by mines, and to give due and careful consideration to such statistics in recommending the formulation of any guidelines; and further requested the Executive Director to consult with Governments regarding the feasibility and desirability of convening an intergovernmental meeting to deal with the environmental problems of the material remnants of wars.¹³

17. The Governing Council, *inter alia*, requested the Executive Director to give high priority to programmes for the establishment of health criteria and monitoring and for the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals.¹⁴ It also requested the Executive Director, in co-operation with the relevant United Nations bodies, to accelerate an active programme involving the rational utilization of renewable resources for energy generation which would have a positive impact on rural development, consistent with environmentally sound practices.¹⁵ Furthermore, the Council requested the Executive Director to convene a meeting of appropriate international, governmental and non-

governmental organizations to review all aspects of the ozone layer.¹⁶

18. The Governing Council, in another action, being aware that payments to the Fund of UNEP had fallen seriously behind the pace of Fund programme activities, appealed to Governments which had not pledged contributions to the Fund to do so generously within their capacities; urged those which had announced pledges to pay their pledges fully and promptly; requested those Governments which had already pledged contributions to consider increasing the amount of their pledges in the light of the demands placed on the Fund as well as its proven capacity to perform tasks assigned to it; and authorized the allocation of \$US 34 million in 1976 and \$35.7 million in 1977 for Fund programme activities.¹⁷

19. Further details on decisions and the work of the Governing Council of UNEP at its fourth session will be found in its report to the thirty-first session of the General Assembly.⁴

D. Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

20. It was reported last year that the estimated resources for the years 1973-1977 totalled \$113 million.¹⁸ Because of rescheduling of payments against pledges of some important contributors, the estimated resources for 1973-1977 had to be readjusted downwards to a level of between \$92 and \$97 million. Estimated resources for 1975 now stand at \$18.7 million while, for 1976, an amount between \$22.1 and \$24.6 million is expected. To date 67 countries have made contributions or pledges to the Fund of UNEP. It is hoped that an intensive contribution campaign, to be undertaken in 1976, will prove successful in restoring the Fund to at least its original target level of \$100 million for the period 1973-1977.

21. On 12 April 1976, the Governing Council adopted decision 76 B (IV) in which the Council, satisfied that the Fund had played an important catalytic role in activities aimed at the preservation and improvement of the environment and concerned by the inadequate resources which had fallen seriously behind the pace of Fund programme activities, appealed to all Governments to increase their support of the Fund.

22. Between the third and the fourth sessions of the Governing Council, projects were approved at a total cost of \$30.8 million.

E. Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea

23. The Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea was convened by the Executive Director of UNEP, in co-operation with FAO and other United Nations bodies concerned, at

⁹ *Ibid.*, decision 71 (IX).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, decision 79 (IV).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, decision 73 (IV).

¹² *Ibid.*, decision 77 (IV).

¹³ *Ibid.*, decision 80 (IV).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, decision 52 (IV).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, decision 60 (IV).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, decision 65 (IV).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, decision 76 (IV).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1(A/10001 and Corr.1), part three, chap. VII, sect. C.

Barcelona from 2 to 16 February 1976 (UNEP/GC/61/Add.3).

24. The Conference was attended by representatives of 16 of the 18 Mediterranean coastal States invited and by observers from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and from several United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental bodies.

25. The Conference adopted the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft and the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency.

26. In addition, the Conference adopted 10 resolutions concerning various aspects of the implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection of the Mediterranean including the establishment of a regional oil-combating centre for the Mediterranean, in Malta, and the establishment of a committee of experts on an inter-State guarantee fund for the Mediterranean Sea area.

27. The Final Act of the Conference was signed on 16 February 1976 by 15 of the Mediterranean States. The Convention and the two Protocols were signed immediately thereafter by 12 of those States.¹⁹

F. Specialized meetings

28. As the programme of UNEP has gathered momentum, a growing number of specialized meetings have been convened by UNEP with a varying degree of support from the Fund of UNEP. This list is far too long to report on in full; the items described below are therefore only examples containing brief accounts of some of the more important meetings.

29. Three workshops on the management of the International Referral System (IRS) for services of environmental information were held for government experts and others at Nairobi, from 29 September to 3 October 1975, at Geneva, from 27 to 31 October 1975, and at Dakar, from 1 to 5 March 1976, to support the establishment of IRS.

30. A seminar on the aluminium industry (UNEP/GC(IV)/INF.4), the second in the series of seminars with industry which form part of the industry programme of UNEP, was held in Paris from 6 to 8 October 1975 to develop information on the environmental effects of the industry and to formulate guidelines for use by Governments in assessing and dealing with those effects.

31. An advisory group was convened at Nairobi from 6 to 8 October 1975 to prepare guidelines and specific proposals for the human settlements technology programme of UNEP which are now being used by UNEP as a basis for regional discussions on the subject.

32. In its pest management programme, UNEP aims to promote attention on integrated systems that will also promote non-chemical and bio-environmental methods for control. To this end, meetings of representatives of Governments and the United Nations and other experts have been held to formulate action plans for the control of schistosomiasis, malaria and the pests of cotton, on a transnational basis.

33. An expert group was convened at Nairobi from 24 to 31 October 1975 to draw up recommendations on a plan of action to make more effective use of micro-organisms in environmental programmes. The plan of action adopted emphasized the role of micro-organisms as sources of biological nitrogen fixation and their use in the management of agricultural and industrial wastes.

34. A joint WMO /UNEP meeting on the legal aspects of weather modification was held at Geneva from 17 to 21 November 1975 to consider the desirability of developing general principles and operational guidelines for weather modification experiments and operations (UNEP/GC/61, annex I). While the participants concluded that, at present, knowledge of weather modification activities was insufficient to determine their scientific value and hence it was not opportune to develop legal provisions, they agreed on a number of general principles for immediate acceptance or for future consideration.

35. The first phase of the UNEP programme of activities on environmentally sound and appropriate technologies, involving the clarification of the conceptual framework of those technologies, was facilitated by an expert group meeting, held at Nairobi from 1 to 4 December 1975, which defined "environmentally sound and appropriate" technology as a technology which was ecologically sound, reduced inequalities between and within countries, and increased social participation and sketched out the environmental, economic and social implications of the widespread deployment of those technologies in developed and developing countries.

36. A seminar was organized in Paris from 8 to 10 December 1975 by the International Development Centre (Centre international pour le développement—CID), with the support of UNEP, to generate a report on environment and development relationships as seen by developing countries, and to use this as an input to the work of the UNEP secretariat on environment/development issues (see UNEP/GC/76).

37. In accordance with Governing Council decision 44 (III) of 25 April 1975, the Executive Director established the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States. The Working Group was asked to prepare draft principles of conduct for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more States, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973. The Working Group held its first session at Nairobi from 12 to 22 January 1976 and prepared some provisional principles and guidelines which were presented to the Governing Council at its fourth session (see UNEP/GC/74).

¹⁹ For the text of the Final Act, the Convention and the two protocols, see UNEP/GC/61/Add.3.

38. As part of the development of the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), a Joint UNEP/FAO Meeting of Government Experts on Monitoring Soil and Vegetation Cover was held in Rome from 15 to 19 March 1976. It recommended the implementation of a pilot project on monitoring soil degradation and on changes on forests and grasslands, which would lay the ground for a large-scale programme.

39. Also as part of GEMS, a Joint UNEP/IPLAN Meeting of Government Experts on Background Pollution Monitoring in Open Ocean Waters was held at Geneva on 26 March 1976. This was preceded by a preparatory meeting of experts from 23 to 25 March 1976. The Joint Meeting recommended the revision of a pilot plan for the monitoring of open waters in the Atlantic and the initiation of analytical intercalibration and other pre-programming activities before adoption of the plan by the governing bodies of the agencies at a meeting to be convened early in 1977.

G. *Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements*

I. Preparations for the Conference

40. The Preparatory Committee for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,²⁰ established by the General Assembly in resolution 3128 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973, held its resumed first session at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 29 August 1975 (A/CONF.70/PC/18). The Committee endorsed the proposed structure of the Conference in terms of plenary meetings and three committees meeting simultaneously and recommended a proposed agenda. At its second session, held at Headquarters from 12 to 23 January 1976 (A/CONF.70/PC/28), the Committee reviewed the draft declaration of principles, draft recommendations for national action and proposed programmes for international co-operation, as well as technical arrangements and special procedures for the use of audio-visual presentations. It also agreed to recommend the draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference. The third and final session of the Preparatory Committee was held at Vancouver on 26 May 1976 to review the documentation for the Conference and to deal with remaining procedural matters.

41. In addition to the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, two intergovernmental working groups met at Geneva from 22 to 25 September 1975 in connexion with a declaration of principles and on international co-operation.

42. Three regional preparatory conferences were organized jointly by the regional commissions concerned and the Habitat Conference secretariat in 1975: for Asia, at Teheran from 14 to 19 June; for Africa, at Cairo from 21 to 26 June; and for Latin America, at Caracas from 30 June to 4 July. In addition, a regional consultation was held at Geneva under the aegis of ECE on 30 June and 1 July 1975.

43. In conjunction with the audio-visual programme, 81 requests for financial and/or technical assistance were met. A total of 236 audio-visual presenta-

tions were submitted by 123 countries. In addition, 13 presentations were submitted by intergovernmental and other organizations, including national liberation movements.

44. National reports submitted by 110 countries were circulated to all Member States.

45. Substantive documentation prepared for the Conference consisted of three policy documents (A/CONF.70/4-6 and Add.1) corresponding to the substantive items of the provisional agenda, four support papers (A/CONF.70/A/1-4) describing and analysing the relevant issues and 13 background papers prepared by individual consultants or organizations (A/CONF.70/B/1-11, A/CONF.70/BP/1 and 2). In addition, numerous other substantive papers as well as public information materials were prepared and distributed. Arrangements were made for the printing of a human settlements bibliography, a summary of the national reports and a statistical supplement to the *Global Review of Human Settlements*.²¹

46. Invitations were sent in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3438 (XXX) of 9 December 1975.

47. Numerous national and multinational meetings were held throughout the world and activities relating to human settlements were carried out by United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The General Assembly, in resolution 3438 (XXX), endorsed the recommendation that 29 February 1976 be a day for the concentration of publicity on human settlements issues and the Conference. As part of the public information programme, 10,000 copies of a Habitat exhibit consisting of 27 panel posters and accompanying booklets were distributed throughout the world.

48. The Secretary-General of the Conference submitted a progress report (UNEP/GC/63) to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourth session.

49. The Secretary-General of the United Nations also submitted a report (A/10234) on activities relating to the Conference to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

50. In resolution 3438 (XXX), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the results of the Conference, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session and to make the necessary arrangements for the preparations to be undertaken after the Conference to facilitate consideration of the recommendations of the Conference by the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

2. The Conference

51. Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements²² was held at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976. The Conference was opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In addition to representatives of 132 States, representatives of some 37 bodies participated, including liberation organizations and movements, United Nations

²⁰ For the membership of the Committee, see A/CONF.70/15, chap. V, para. 3.

²¹ Data supplied by the Secretariat, specialized agencies and the International Statistical Institute. Published for the United Nations by Pergamon Press (in English only).

²² For the report of the Conference, see A/CONF.70/15.

bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations.

52. The recommendations of the Conference can be grouped under three headings: (a) Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976; (b) recommendations for national action; and (c) recommendations for international co-operation.

53. The Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976 (A/CONF.70/15, chap. I) reflects a major commitment on the part of Governments and the international community to improve the quality of life for all peoples. The 64 recommendations for national action, dealing with the main substantive issues of the Conference, were approved by consensus.

54. As regards international co-operation (see A/CONF.70/15, chap. III), considerable agreement was reached on its concept, a possible global intergovernmental body, a human settlements secretariat, organization at the regional level, terms of reference, priorities, concerted action and co-ordination, links with financial institutions, co-operation with organizations outside the United Nations system and an organization link. In connexion with the organization link, the Conference recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-first session should take the final decision (Conference resolution 1, para. 2).

55. Under other resolutions, Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements: (a) requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, as well as the report of the Conference, a working paper on the financial implications of the alternative institutional arrangements (resolution 2); (b) recommended that the Assembly at its thirty-first session should request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare and submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories (resolution 3); (c) recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should convene, within the framework of

the regional commissions if possible before the thirty-first session of the Assembly and if not possible before the following session of the Assembly, regional meetings to establish guidelines for the co-ordination, within each region, of action to be taken in order to deal with human settlements problems, and to report to the Assembly on the results of their deliberations (resolution 4); (d) recommended that the Assembly should establish an audio-visual information centre on human settlements problems, and to report to the Assembly on the results of their deliberations General of the United Nations, or his designated agents, the internegatives and international copyright of their audio-visual materials prepared for and made available to the Conference; recommended that the Assembly should authorize the Secretary-General of the United Nations to conclude an agreement with the University of British Columbia for the custody, reproduction, use and augmentation of the materials for a period of not more than five years; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into a suitable interim agreement with that University for the temporary custody, care and management of the information material generated by the Conference, pending a final decision of the Assembly (resolution 5); (e) urged that all Governments should support and participate fully in the United Nations Water Conference to be held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March 1977 and in the preparatory process, including the regional meetings, in order to ensure the achievement of its objectives; recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it should request the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, particularly WHO, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO and UNEP, to continue their substantive support of the preparations for the United Nations Water Conference; and recommended to the Council that the relevant documents and resolutions of the Habitat Conference should be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Water Conference (resolution 6); and (f) expressed appreciation to the Government and people of Canada, the province of British Columbia and the City of Vancouver, and to the President of the Conference (resolution 7).

CHAPTER VIII

World Food Council

1. The World Food Council, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, held its first session at Rome from 23 to 27 June 1975. It carried out a review of the world food situation on the basis of a report by FAO. In its report,¹ the Council noted that a number of positive developments had taken place in the world food situation since the World Food Conference was held in November 1974,² but that, nevertheless, there was no room for complacency, since world stocks of cereals were extremely low and the increase in grains output in 1975 was concentrated largely in developed countries.

2. The Council considered five critical issues arising from its review of the world food situation and outlook (see paras. 3-7 below).

3. The Council noted that, owing to improved production prospects in 1975, it should not be difficult to ensure physical availability of 6 to 7 million tons of cereals required by the most seriously affected countries during the period from July to December 1975. It urged all donor countries to give high priority in their aid programmes to meeting the needs of those countries.

4. It also noted that since the adoption of resolution XVIII by the World Food Conference in November 1974, there had been fresh increases in food aid which totalled 8.6 million tons, but it still fell short of the 10 million tons of grains which the Conference had accepted as a minimum target. It expressed concern that this total had not been reached and requested the President and the Executive Director of the Council to undertake consultations with potential donors so as to achieve the target and to report to the Council at its second session.

5. The Council considered the steps necessary to implement the International Undertaking on World Food Security. It agreed that a viable and generally agreed system of world food security would be one of the main pillars of a world food policy. The Council therefore urged all Governments to give their full support to the objectives, policies and guidelines of the International Undertaking on World Food Security. It emphasized that developing countries would need to be assisted in building up food reserves as well as in constructing storage capacity and other required infrastructure. It also stressed that it was important for

major food producing and consuming countries to participate in the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture and affirmed its responsibility to ensure that the implementation of the International Undertaking on World Food Security would begin as soon as possible.

6. The Council noted that the prevailing high prices of fertilizers had led to a curtailment in fertilizer consumption mainly in developing countries and had thereby hindered their efforts to increase their food production. It further noted that in 1975/76, as in the previous year, the anticipated gap between requirements and imports of the most seriously affected countries could amount to about 1 million tons of plant nutrients, and therefore urged that aid-giving countries increase their assistance to enable the most seriously affected countries to obtain their required plant nutrients. It also recommended that an increased proportion of total fertilizer assistance should be channelled through the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. Concerning the issue of pesticides, the Council urged that developed countries and others in a position to do so should earmark funds to help meet emergency situations arising from sudden pest attacks. It also recommended that the United Nations bodies, bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as the pesticide industry should increase their technical and financial assistance to enable developing countries to establish manufacturing units for pesticide-active ingredients and the formulation of pesticides.

7. On the subject of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Council reaffirmed the urgent need to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance for agricultural development and food production in developing countries. In that context, it welcomed the encouraging progress made at a meeting of interested countries at Geneva in May 1975 to discuss the establishment of the Fund in pursuance of World Food Conference resolution XIII, and many Council members urged that the Fund should be created as soon as adequate financial resources were assured.

8. In deciding its future programme of work, the World Food Council agreed that, as the world's highest political body dealing exclusively with food, its main functions would be to monitor the world food situation in all its aspects, including what international organizations and Governments were doing to develop short-term and long-term solutions to food problems; to look at the total food picture and determine in its co-ordinating role whether the world food strategy as a

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/10019).* For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 60.

² For the report of the Conference, see United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3.

whole made sense; to identify malfunctions, gaps and problem areas; and to exert its influence, through moral persuasion, to effect necessary improvements.

9. At its thirtieth session, having discussed the question of food problems, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the World Food Council and the Secretary-General and adopted resolution 3503 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary preparations for and to convene at Rome a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development; invited the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to open and adopt for signature an agreement for the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to receive and record pledges to the Fund and to establish a preparatory commission to make all arrangements necessary to enable the Fund to commence its operations at the earliest possible date; authorized the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to enter into specific financial commitments in connexion with the establishment of the Fund; and requested the Economic and Social Council to arrange for the negotiation with the preparatory commission of the International Fund for Agricultural Development an agreement with the Fund to constitute it as a specialized agency of the United Nations, subject to the approval of the Assembly, and to arrange with the preparatory commission for the provisional application of that agreement as appropriate.

10. The World Food Council held a preparatory meeting at Rome from 10 to 15 May 1976, at which it approved the draft rules of procedure of the Council for adoption at the second session, to be held at Rome from 14 to 16 June 1976. It also identified the following items or proposals for consideration or decision by the Council at its second session: the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; increasing food production in developing countries, including flow of resources for food production and major policy and other constraints on increasing food production; food aid targets and policies; and an international system of food security, including the reserve for emergencies.

11. The report of the World Food Council, covering the work of its second session, will be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.³

International Fund for Agricultural Development

12. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of World Food Conference resolution XIII of 16 November 1974 and paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened a Meeting of Interested Countries on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development at Geneva on 5 and 6 May 1975 (see A/10333). Sixty-six countries were

represented at the meeting. An *Ad Hoc* Working Group was set up to work out the technical and operational details of the Fund. It held two sessions, the first in Rome from 30 June to 4 July and the second in Geneva from 22 to 27 September 1975.

13. Subsequently a second Meeting of Interested Countries, attended by 67 countries, was held in Rome from 27 October to 1 November 1975 (see A/10333). It studied the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group and recommended, *inter alia*, that the International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established as a specialized agency of the United Nations and that a third Meeting of Interested Countries should be convened to complete and approve the draft agreement and to hear indications of pledges by those countries in a position to do so. This third Meeting was held in Rome from 28 January to 6 February 1976; 75 countries were represented. It completed and approved the draft agreement establishing the Fund (A/CONF.73/4). The Meeting heard announcements by various Governments of their intention to join the Fund in the appropriate category, or indications of pledges, and in some cases statements of position.

14. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3503 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development was held in Rome from 10 to 13 June 1976. The Conference completed its work successfully. The Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development was adopted and initialled by Governments. The target of the Fund remained at \$US 1 billion in convertible currencies, as decided by the third Meeting of Interested Countries. Pledges made at the Conference totalled about \$US 936 million plus several million dollars in other currencies. The Secretary-General, the President of the World Food Council and its secretariat were requested to make urgent efforts to mobilize additional funds in order to attain the target. The Agreement would be opened for signature as soon as the target of \$US 1 billion was achieved; thereafter, as soon as \$US 750 million of pledges were ratified, the International Fund for Agricultural Development would become operative. If, however, the target were not reached by 30 September 1976, the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which was set up by the Conference with 18 members and 18 alternates, would convene a meeting by 31 January 1977. The meeting would consider whether to reduce the target or to establish other conditions for the opening of the Agreement for signature, which it would be able to do by a two-thirds vote of each of the three categories of countries specified in the Agreement. The Commission was also authorized to begin other preparatory work as from 13 June. Members of the Commission were elected and held an informal meeting in Rome on 13 June 1976. The World Food Council secretariat was requested to provide staff assistance at least until the first session of the Commission, scheduled to be held in Rome from 27 to 30 September 1976.

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/31/19).

CHAPTER IX

United Nations Special Fund

1. At its fifty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund on the work of its first session,¹ held from 31 March to 4 April 1975.

2. The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 123 (LIX) of 30 July, took note of the report of the Board of Governors² and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. At that session, the Assembly, after considering the report, adopted resolution 3460 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it authorized the Board of Governors to convene a pledging conference of the United Nations Special Fund in 1976 and to examine at its second session the establishment of a target figure of \$1 billion for the Fund.

3. The Board of Governors held its second and third sessions, constituting its first and second regular

sessions for 1976, at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 23 January and on 31 March, respectively.

4. At its second session, the Board decided, among other things, to include the Gambia and Nepal on the list of the most seriously affected countries.

5. At its third session, the Board of Governors decided to include Guatemala on the list of the most seriously affected countries, thus bringing to 45 the total number of countries on the list. At that session, the Board was informed by its President that the Government of Venezuela had made a first contribution of \$16.6 million to the Special Fund. On 24 April, the Government of Norway made a contribution of \$10 million.

6. An account of the work of the Board of Governors on its second and third sessions will be found in its report to the General Assembly.³

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/10021)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 61.

² For the membership of the Board of Governors, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, p. xvi.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/31/21)*.

CHAPTER X

Special assistance programmes

A. Zambia

1. The Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia, on behalf of the Secretary-General, reported orally to the Economic and Social Council on 23 July 1975¹ on the effects of the closing of Zambia's southern border as part of that Government's policy of enforcing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. He observed that Zambia had made more sacrifices than any other Member State to implement the United Nations policy of sanctions and appealed to other Member States to share the burden. The closure of the border had created serious economic and social problems for Zambia and, during the preceding year, these difficulties had been intensified by the great increase in the cost of oil (and thus transportation) at the same time that copper prices had declined significantly. In broad financial terms it was estimated that the cost to Zambia of closing its southern border would amount to over \$US 300 million by the end of 1975. A relatively small number of Member States had contributed \$US 68.5 million to meet this cost.

2. The Secretary-General maintained his efforts, both direct and indirect, to mobilize assistance for Zambia as an essential factor in the liberation of southern Africa. In addition to his appeal to Member States, he encouraged all elements of the United Nations system to assist Zambia and, in this connexion, IMF, the World Bank, UNDP and WFP all provided valuable assistance.

3. The Economic and Social Council decided to extend the United Nations programme of assistance for Zambia until the end of 1976 having regard to the many uncertain factors then prevailing in southern Africa (resolution 1951 (LIX) of 23 July 1975). This was a propitious decision because, as a result of the situation in Angola, the Benguela Railway ceased operations in mid-August 1975. Fortunately, the new Tanzania/Zambia Railway (TANZAM), built with the co-operation of China, came into operation progressively from October 1975 and this factor, together with improvements to the road system between Lusaka and Dar es Salaam and the provision of three additional berths in that port, did much to counterbalance the loss of the outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

4. The decision, on 3 March 1976, of the Government of Mozambique to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (E/5812 and Corr.1, para. 1) created additional transportation problems for Zambia

and, as copper prices showed little improvement, the country continued to be faced with very serious financial and economic problems. Some assistance was provided from bilateral sources, while the component parts of the United Nations system, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, continued to do everything in their power to provide support.

B. Cape Verde

5. In his appeal to the international community on 26 March 1975, the Secretary-General indicated that the (then) Cape Verde Islands urgently needed two separate but interrelated types of assistance. The first was required to deal with the immediate threat to life which had come about following a continuous drought, which was then entering its seventh year, combined with an almost total lack of financial resources. The second form of assistance was in terms of direct financial support, a condition best illustrated by the fact that in 1973 minimum imports had cost \$US 40 million while exports were only \$2 million.

6. In the year under review it was only possible to mobilize assistance on a level adequate to avoid disaster in these islands, which became an independent Republic on 5 July 1975. In addition to appealing to Member States, the Secretary-General had also encouraged all elements in the United Nations system to provide whatever assistance they could to Cape Verde and he authorized the release of \$US 500,000 from funds of the United Nations Emergency Operation. Assistance was provided by UNDP, WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR and, early in 1976, conditions in the new State were somewhat improved as a result of a good harvest.

7. In his original appeal, the Secretary-General had indicated that assistance to Cape Verde would be required for at least three years. Subsequent events have confirmed the accuracy of this estimate.

C. Indo-China

8. As hostilities in Indo-China came to an end in the spring of 1975, the Secretary-General issued a worldwide appeal to Governments and individuals for increased humanitarian assistance to meet the essential needs of innocent people who had found themselves in tragic conditions of deprivation and suffering for so many years. The Economic and Social Council also appealed to all States to come to the assistance of the peoples of Indo-China in their efforts to effect a durable

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, 1972nd meeting.

post-war programme of reconstruction (resolution 1944 (LVIII) of 7 May 1975).

9. During the year under review, Governments contributed approximately \$US 50 million in response to the Secretary-General's appeal. These funds were used mainly by UNICEF and UNHCR to support specific operations in North and South Viet-Nam and in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

10. Towards the end of 1975, WFP initiated projects in these three countries and, at the end of the year, the Director-General of WHO visited North and South Viet-Nam with a view to working out detailed arrangements for assistance in the fields of health and sanitation. This visit led to a regional meeting, held in Manila from 30 to 31 March 1976, after which an appeal was launched for \$US 75 million to meet essential requirements over the next three years.

11. Although the Government of Democratic Kampuchea did not request assistance during this period, the Secretary-General set aside certain funds in the event that a request for humanitarian assistance might be received.

12. At the request of the authorities concerned, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to proceed to North and South Viet-Nam in March 1976 to assess needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The report of the mission was submitted to the Secretary-General in May 1976, and subsequently he initiated action to implement the mission's recommendations.

13. During the year the Lao People's Democratic Republic was faced with a difficult food situation and the Secretary-General, on several occasions, initiated action to help resolve the main problems.

CHAPTER XI

Humanitarian activities

A. *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

1. At its thirtieth session, on 9 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: resolution 3454 (XXX) relating to the report of the High Commissioner;¹ resolution 3455 (XXX) calling for further support of the High Commissioner's efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to the Indo-Chinese displaced persons; and resolution 3456 (XXX) requesting the convocation early in 1977 of a conference of plenipotentiaries to consider and adopt a convention on territorial asylum.

2. Pursuant to resolution 3454 (XXX) and in keeping with previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the activities of his Office, the High Commissioner has continued to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, and to carry out a number of special humanitarian tasks in fields in which UNHCR has particular expertise and experience. Such tasks have added a new and important dimension to the action of the Office, providing essential humanitarian assistance to hundreds of thousands of displaced persons who face problems similar to those of refugees, while facilitating the task of Governments with regard to the rehabilitation of these persons and improving the economic and social situation in the area concerned. Details on these various activities will be found in the report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.²

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

3. The protection activities of UNHCR, which constitute the High Commissioner's primary task, called for considerable expansion in the period under review. This was largely due to the over-all increase in the number of persons of concern to his Office and to the emergence of new refugee problems in countries which are not parties to the basic legal instruments relating to the status of refugees, that is, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951³ and the 1967 Protocol thereto.⁴ Moreover, the rate of new accessions to these instruments has remained very low.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/10012)* and *Supplement No. 12 A (A/10012/Add.1)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80.

² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/31/12)* and *Supplement No. 12 A (A/31/12/Add.1)*.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

4. New positive measures with a view to the granting of asylum were adopted in a few instances. However, recurrent violations of the principles of asylum and *non-refoulement* and many cases of abduction of refugees called for renewed intervention by the High Commissioner with the Governments concerned in an effort to safeguard the basic human rights of refugees. At its twenty-sixth session, held in October 1975, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme⁵ expressed grave concern at these developments. Following its recommendation, an appeal was made urging States Members of the United Nations and non-member States to conform fully with the humanitarian principles governing the protection of refugees. The appeal called in particular for States scrupulously to observe the principle whereby no refugee should be forcibly returned to a country where he fears persecution.⁶

5. The Group of Experts⁷ convened under General Assembly resolution 3272 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 met at Geneva from 28 April to 9 May 1975 to review the draft text of the proposed Convention on Territorial Asylum. The report of the Secretary-General on the meeting (A/10177 and Corr.1) was transmitted to the Assembly, which decided in its resolution 3456 (XXX) of 9 December to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries from 10 January to 4 February 1977 to consider and adopt a Convention on Territorial Asylum. The Secretary-General was requested, meanwhile, to refer the report of the Group of Experts to Member States for observations and comments they might wish to make before the plenipotentiary conference.

6. Following ratification by the sixth State, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 30 August 1961 (A/CONF.9/15) entered into force in December 1975. In resolution 3274 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, the General Assembly requested the Office of the High Commissioner to act provisionally as supervisory body for this instrument, which seeks to help eliminate the perpetuation of refugee status by enabling children born of stateless parents on the territory of a contracting State to acquire the nationality of that State. Early in 1976, the High Commissioner consulted the Governments of States parties to

⁵ For the membership of the Executive Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12 A (A/10012/Add.1)*, para. 3.

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12 A (A/10012/Add.1)*, paras. 49 (c) and 69 (b).

⁷ For the membership of the Group of Experts, see A/10177 and Corr.1, para. 2.

the Convention regarding the measures being taken to ensure its effective implementation.

7. Existing international instruments of benefit to refugees to which new accessions were recorded include the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954,⁸ The Hague Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen of 23 November 1957⁹ and its Protocol of 12 June 1973 and the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 10 September 1969.¹⁰

8. Continued efforts were made throughout the year to ensure effective implementation of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, and to encourage the adoption of specific measures at the national level for the benefit of refugees. Special attention focused on the establishment or improvement of procedures for the determination of refugee status in order that applications of asylum-seekers might receive rapid consideration. In view of the uncertain economic conditions prevailing in many countries, careful attention was also given to refugees' access to employment. Welcome measures were taken for this purpose by a number of Governments, especially in Europe.

9. Accelerated admission procedures were applied, particularly for the benefit of family members of refugees from Chile, in order to facilitate the reunion of refugee families within countries of resettlement. A number of positive replies were also received to the applications submitted to national authorities by UNHCR for the benefit of relatives of refugees seeking authorization to leave their country for reunion purposes.

10. In agreement with the Government of Uganda, an Assets Records Unit for Asians of undetermined nationality from Uganda was established within UNHCR in 1975 to channel compensation claims on behalf of those persons. By the end of May, nearly 700 registration forms had been transmitted to the Ugandan authorities.

UNHCR ANNUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

11. Assistance activities under the regular annual programmes and Emergency Fund of UNHCR benefited over 360,000 persons in 1975, principally through measures to facilitate repatriation, local settlement or resettlement through migration. In cases where durable solutions of this kind were impracticable, temporary relief aid was provided to meet urgent needs.

12. Financial commitments under the 1975 annual programme totalled \$12.7 million. Additional assistance projects complementing those covered by the annual programme were financed from trust funds and totalled \$3.5 million, of which over \$1 million was for post-primary educational assistance from the UNHCR Refugee Education Account. Commitments from the Emergency Fund totalled over \$1.4 million, mostly for relief in Africa and Latin America. Substantial supporting contributions, in cash, in kind and in the form of services were made available by Governments of countries of asylum, while voluntary agencies played an

important role as implementing agents. The assistance activities of UNHCR continued to benefit, moreover, from the active support of other members of the United Nations system, notably WFP, UNDP, WHO, FAO and UNESCO.

13. Main developments in Africa, where the overall number of refugees of concern to UNHCR was estimated at over 1.1 million, included assistance to large numbers of refugees from Territories previously under Portuguese administration, who wished to return to their homes following the accession to independence (see paras. 24 and 25 below). The continued movement of refugees from Burundi also gave rise to large-scale needs, particularly in the United Republic of Tanzania, where the populations accommodated at the two rural settlements established with UNHCR assistance grew to over 100,000. Sudden influxes of refugees calling for emergency aid in 1975 included a group of 25,000 refugees from Ethiopia, who entered the Sudan in the early months of the year, and refugees from Western Sahara, who entered Algeria some months later. The latter group was estimated by the Algerian authorities to number 45,000 as at March 1976.

14. The needs of the increasing number of refugees from southern Africa represented another important feature of assistance in 1975. Emergency aid was provided to a group of some 15,000 Southern Rhodesians who sought refuge in Mozambique, while the number of individual refugees from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia rose steadily, especially in Botswana, where increasing numbers have requested temporary asylum. Assistance to these groups by UNHCR was supplemented by funds made available from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (see part one, chap. V, sect. F, above). Assistance in meeting their educational needs was co-ordinated with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see part two, chap. I, sect. 5, above).

15. In Asia, where UNHCR was called upon to undertake special operations for Indo-Chinese displaced persons (see paras. 28 to 34, below), its field representation in the area was considerably strengthened, and new offices were opened in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Malaysia and the Philippines.

16. Most refugees in Europe, estimated at approximately 560,000, have been fully integrated for many years. UNHCR assistance was directed to those in special need—principally the old and handicapped—for whom supplementary allocations were made available to help compensate for the substantial cost-of-living increases. Counselling services were also expanded, particularly for the benefit of new arrivals from Chile and Indo-China, for whom special integration facilities were made available by national authorities. In co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, over 3,000 refugees, most of whom were residing temporarily in Spain, were helped to resettle overseas. Special efforts were continued to promote the resettlement of handicapped refugees.

17. Needs arising from the events in Chile in 1973 and more recent occurrences in Argentina continued to dominate the assistance and protection activities of UNHCR in Latin America. Care and maintenance as-

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, No. 5158.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 506, No. 7384.

¹⁰ Organization of African Unity, document CM/267/Rev.1.

sistance was provided to many of the refugees admitted to Argentina, where numbers rose to well over 14,000, particularly those temporarily accommodated in reception centres. Similar measures were required in favour of nearly 3,000 refugees admitted on a transit basis to Peru. In response to the High Commissioner's appeals for resettlement opportunities, permanent homes were offered by some 40 countries. Between October 1973 and the end of May 1976, UNHCR had assisted in resettling over 12,000 persons in other countries. Meanwhile intensive efforts were being made to provide lasting solutions—either through local integration or resettlement through migration—for the large number still remaining. Pending such solutions, UNHCR faced heavy and increasing care and maintenance costs.

18. In the Middle East, where the number of refugees of concern to UNHCR was estimated at 17,000 at the end of 1975, assistance was mainly provided to aged and handicapped refugees in the form of increased annuities, and to students in the form of educational grants. In the United Arab Emirates, prominence was given to housing projects, while in Yemen emergency relief was provided to a group of refugees from Ethiopia, who were temporarily accommodated in a reception centre pending the implementation of longer-term solutions.

19. When the grave disturbances occurred in Lebanon, UNHCR was called on to provide increased counselling and resettlement assistance and, by the end of May 1976, over 2,250 Assyrian and Armenian refugees had been assisted in leaving for permanent homes, using transit facilities in Greece, under a special UNHCR resettlement programme.

CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN CYPRUS

20. In August 1974, the Secretary-General designated the High Commissioner as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance in Cyprus following the events which had resulted in the displacement of over 200,000 persons and large-scale disruption of activities throughout the island. At the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner has continued this function throughout the period under review.

21. The need for emergency relief which had dominated the early months of the High Commissioner's activities in Cyprus gradually gave way in the course of 1975 to other forms of assistance required to help the displaced and needy persons in attaining a minimum level of self-sufficiency. Facilities available to those requiring special care, particularly the old, sick and handicapped, needed improvement. With the approach of a second winter, moreover, large-scale assistance was also needed to help provide more effective temporary accommodation for the displaced persons still living in tents and shacks by means of contributions to programmes undertaken by the local authorities for this purpose.

22. Continued, active assistance was received from other United Nations agencies, notably WFP, UNICEF and WHO. Essential logistic support was provided by UNFICYP.

23. Contributions from the international community towards a follow-up target of \$9.3 million, set by the High Commissioner in the early months of 1975, made it possible to provide for food and medical needs throughout the year. In addition, UNHCR has remained available to channel contributions from interested donors, in agreement with the authorities. By 31 May 1976, total contributions to the Cyprus programme had reached well over \$32 million, including contributions in kind valued at nearly \$12 million.

REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN TERRITORIES FORMERLY UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

24. The period under review witnessed a series of measures taken by UNHCR to facilitate the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes in territories emerging from colonial rule, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3271 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and to the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme at its twenty-fifth session.¹¹

25. In response to a request for such assistance by the Government of Guinea-Bissau, followed by a United Nations interagency mission, an initial large-scale repatriation movement was sponsored by UNHCR in the spring of 1975 to coincide with the planting season. The assistance provided included the purchase of vehicles to facilitate the return, the provision of food pending the arrival of supplies made available by WFP and the distribution of seeds, plants, tools and equipment during the initial settlement stage. This immediate aid was followed by medical and rural assistance projects of longer duration, including the construction of five sectoral hospitals and the provision of water supplies. The programme rapidly gained momentum and, by 31 December 1975, an estimated 64,000 former refugees had returned to their homes from Senegal, Guinea and the Gambia, as well as a large number of persons displaced within the country. A second organized movement began in April 1976, involving the return of from 10,000 to 15,000 people. Contributions towards the programme almost reached the target of \$4,025,000 as at 31 May 1976, while food supplies valued at over \$2,600,000 were provided by WFP.

26. A similar programme was established by UNHCR in respect of Mozambique, following the request formulated for this purpose early in 1975 by the Transitional Government of Mozambique and the organization of a United Nations interagency mission. It included provision for transportation, food and health facilities, as well as seeds, tools and essential agricultural equipment to meet the urgent needs of those returning to their homes. Assistance of the latter kind was particularly urgent in order to facilitate the resettlement of some 50,000 refugees, who had already returned spontaneously from Malawi, Southern Rhodesia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. The first organized movement, involving the transport by air of some 1,800 Mozambican refugees who were in the United Republic of Tanzania, notably mothers and children, orphans and handicapped persons, took place in June 1975. Larger-scale movements by land trans-

¹¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 A (A/9612/Add.1), para. 80 (m).

port were carried out in October and November and involved the repatriation of over 25,000 persons from the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. By 31 May 1976, over \$5,272,000 had been contributed towards a target of \$7,150,000. Preparations were meanwhile being made for a second repatriation movement from the United Republic of Tanzania, accompanied by measures to meet the immediate requirements of the new returnees and to consolidate the resettlement of those having already returned.

27. Developments in Angola in 1975 hindered any progress in respect of international assistance in that country, as initially discussed in the early months of the year following the Alvor Agreement between Portugal and the liberation movements (A/10040, annex). In March 1976, however, discussions resumed regarding the participation of UNHCR in facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Angolans wishing to return to their homes from neighbouring countries, notably Zaire and Zambia, and their rehabilitation within Angola, as well as that of persons having already returned or who were displaced during the successive civil strife. Pending the establishment of an over-all programme of assistance in conjunction with other United Nations agencies concerned, UNHCR is currently taking steps to meet specific immediate needs of persons returning to their homes in Angola. An allocation of \$1 million has so far been made.

ASSISTANCE TO INDO-CHINESE DISPLACED PERSONS

28. In resolution 3455 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly took note of UNHCR's assistance to Indo-Chinese displaced persons, and endorsed the view unanimously expressed at the twenty-sixth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme concerning the need for continued assistance.¹²

29. This assistance has been of various kinds and has required considerable strengthening of UNHCR staff in the area. In Indo-China itself, an assistance programme for the benefit of the uprooted and displaced was first introduced at the request of the parties concerned towards the end of 1974. The initial budget of this programme, covering the period until 31 December 1975 and estimated at \$12 million, was revised to \$8 million in the course of the year, largely as a result of developments in the area in the early months of 1975, which led to the implementation of a special emergency operation in the Republic of South Viet-Nam (see para. 32 below).

30. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the efforts of UNHCR have focused during the period under review on facilitating the return and rehabilitation of many thousands of uprooted persons who had suffered great hardship throughout the years of conflict. In the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, UNHCR has shared in meeting urgent needs in respect of agriculture, health, clothing and reconstruction, as far as possible on a self-help basis. In the Republic of South Viet-Nam, assistance was mainly directed to stimulating food production by providing such items as agricultural equipment and fertilizer. Other measures

included assistance with respect to clothing, health and educational needs.

31. Contributions in cash and in kind towards an over-all target of \$20 million for continued assistance to the displaced and uprooted in Indo-China until the end of 1976 had reached nearly \$13 million by 31 May 1976, supplementing the contributions totalling over \$7.6 million towards the earlier target of \$8 million.

32. Following the events which occurred in the spring of 1975 in the areas concerned, UNHCR was called upon to participate, with UNICEF, in a joint emergency relief operation in South Viet-Nam. In consultation with a co-ordinating office established by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters, the operation involved the procurement and delivery to the area of urgent supplies of food, medicaments, shelter material and clothing, on the basis of lists provided by the authorities. In response to the High Commissioner's appeal for contributions, as follow-up to an initial request for support made by the Secretary-General, donations totalling nearly \$14 million in cash and in kind were channelled through UNHCR. The United Nations Emergency Operation was phased out towards the end of 1975, when outstanding requirements were integrated as far as possible within UNHCR's over-all programme of assistance in the Republic of South Viet-Nam, in agreement with donors and with the authorities concerned.

33. The period under review has also been marked by a large-scale UNHCR programme for the benefit of displaced persons from Indo-China outside their country of origin, notably in Thailand, where over 88,000 arrivals were registered by the Thai authorities in the course of 1975. In an initial stage, the assistance requested from UNHCR concerned measures to improve conditions within the temporary camps to which the new arrivals were directed after registration. It included the provision of food rations, clothing, blankets, basic equipment, the construction of temporary shelter and measures to improve water supply and medical care. At the same time, intensive efforts were made to secure resettlement opportunities. By 30 April 1976, permanent homes had been found for over 18,000, leaving a caseload of over 70,000. Contributions towards a target of \$12 million, covering needs until the end of 1976, had reached nearly \$8 million as at 31 May.

34. Elsewhere in South-East Asia, UNHCR has been requested to help Governments in meeting needs resulting from smaller influxes of persons from Indo-China, notably in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Japan. As many of the displaced persons were destitute upon arrival, UNHCR helped provide immediate assistance in the form of shelter, food and medical care through programmes devised in consultation with the Governments concerned and frequently implemented by voluntary agencies. Meanwhile, efforts to promote permanent solutions were pursued in the form of local-settlement assistance measures to facilitate resettlement in third countries, or repatriation, if desired. Special contributions made available to UNHCR for assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their country of origin (excluding the Thai programme) had reached over \$7.4 million by 31 May 1976, towards a target of \$10.2 million for needs until the end of the year.

¹² *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12 A (A/10012/Add. I), para. 121.

B. United Nations Sahelian Office

35. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3512 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region. In that resolution, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to be taken for the recovery and rehabilitation of the Sudano-Sahelian region (A/10346) and requested him to continue his action aimed at obtaining the financial assistance necessary for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term projects submitted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

36. Immediately after its establishment in Ouagadougou, the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO) entered into close working relationship with CILSS and its member States and with the organizations of the United Nations system. During an intensive period of evaluation and planning, the Office assisted CILSS and its member States in the identification of 52 projects requiring priority assistance. The 21 regional and 31 national projects thus identified are part of the CILSS medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme. It is expected that the implementation of the 52 priority projects would result in the development of agricultural production, hydraulic resources, irrigation systems, cattle-raising and forest resources. Measures were included to combat desertification and advance the development of fisheries, the road network, telecommunications, storage facilities, vocational training and health.

37. In May 1975, the Minister Co-ordinator of CILSS asked UNSO to assist in the mobilization of the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the 52 projects, requiring an initial investment of \$153 million. In accordance with the relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, the Secretary-General invited representatives of potential donors to participate in a meeting at Geneva on 1 July 1975. The meeting was attended by a number of representatives of potential bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as by representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, of CILSS and of its member States.

38. The response of the participants at Geneva to the initiative undertaken by the Secretary-General in co-operation with CILSS and its member States for the mobilization of additional resources has been very positive. Vigorous follow-up action to the Geneva meeting by UNSO in support of the CILSS programme resulted in firm pledges, which were fulfilled either by bilateral arrangements or by contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities. Governments and organizations as well as many private individuals, have contributed funds.

39. Funds have been made available from the Trust Fund for the implementation of the CILSS feeder-road construction and maintenance programme in seven countries of the region. This project is being executed by the Office of Technical Co-operation of the Secretariat. It covers approximately 3,300 kilometres of

feeder roads in Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta. At the request of the CILSS Council of Ministers, \$8 million has been made available from the Trust Fund, in order to allow an early start of the implementation phase of the individual country feeder-road programmes. In addition, as a consequence of UNSO follow-up action, many donors have expressed an interest in financing part of this major programme.

40. The Trust Fund was also used to finance the CILSS regional project on the study of the utilization of rural telecommunications and radio for rural development purposes, which was executed by ITU. The Trust Fund also financed a CILSS regional project to conduct a seminar designed to lead to the definition of a strategy to develop the forestry sector in the Sudano-Sahelian region. This project was executed by FAO, which has also completed a prospective study on agricultural development in the Sahelian zone and is executing two additional CILSS projects, which are being financed by the Trust Fund. One is a formulation project for the reconstitution of the livestock herds in Chad, while the other is a project for assistance in the development of inland fisheries in the Sahelian region. Another Trust Fund contribution is to the CILSS regional project for strengthening the agro-meteorological and hydrological services in the seven continental member States of CILSS. This project is under way and WMO is serving as the executing agency. A CILSS project for a regional inventory of water points and earth dams is being executed by the Office of Technical Co-operation and financed by the Trust Fund.

41. In co-operation with other United Nations agencies, several CILSS priority projects have been activated or completed as a result of UNSO initiative. A formulation project financed by ECA for a seed-multiplication plan for each country and a subregional plan has been completed. A formulation project, financed by UNIDO, to strengthen the capacity for the local manufacture of agricultural tools and equipment, was completed with the help of the ILO. In addition, UNIDO is carrying out two formulation projects on the local production of fertilizer and of pesticides.

42. In December 1975, Cape Verde was accepted as a member State by the Heads of State and the CILSS Council of Ministers at a meeting in Nouakchott. This increased the number of CILSS member States to eight. Prompt steps were taken to co-ordinate the Cape Verde recovery and rehabilitation plans with the CILSS programme.

43. In March 1976, in the interest of full co-ordination with the United Nations system, it was decided to transfer UNSO headquarters to UNDP under the direct supervision of the UNDP Administrator.

C. Assistance to Lebanon

44. In response to the substantial loss of life and property, displacement of many thousands of persons and other human suffering resulting from the civil conflict in Lebanon, the Secretary-General, on 26 February 1976, issued an appeal to Member States to contribute to an international effort to meet the emergency relief needs. The appeal, based on a request by the Government of Lebanon, estimated that at least

\$50 million, in cash and in kind, would be required for the relief effort during the balance of 1976. The Secretary-General designated the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia as co-ordinators, at Headquarters and within Lebanon, respectively, of the relief programmes of the various United Nations agencies.

45. Initial efforts to deal with the problem included a contribution, valued at \$10 million, from the existing resources of WFP to meet basic food needs; limited

quantities of medicines provided by WHO and the International Committee of the Red Cross; blankets provided by UNHCR; and blankets, food and drugs from UNICEF to meet particularly the needs of children. Emergency relief was undertaken by UNRWA for the most seriously affected refugees in camps in Lebanon in the form of blankets, food-stuffs and medicines.

46. From the outset, relief efforts were hampered by the lack of security, and the resumption of extensive fighting late in March brought relief efforts within Lebanon virtually to a halt.

CHAPTER XII

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

1. At the invitation of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development co-operated in the preparation of a study on the application to African conditions of a unified approach to development analysis and planning. This subject will be one of the main topics on the agenda of the sixth session of the Conference of African Planners following a request from the Conference of Ministers of ECA at its third meeting (resolution 257 (XII)).¹ The study is being carried out on the basis of an analysis of recent African development plans and a series of consultations with development planners and analysts in a selected number of African countries.

2. In response to General Assembly resolution 3409 (XXX), the Institute has prepared, in co-operation with the Secretariat for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session, suggestions for pilot projects in the practical application of a unified approach. At the request of UNESCO, the Institute is assisting in the elaboration of a programme of work within the framework of a unified approach that could be carried out by UNESCO in its fields of competence. The Institute is completing an expanded report on the question of a unified approach to development analysis and planning, which will combine two earlier reports (E/CN.5/477 and E/CN.5/519), extend the treatment of certain subjects and incorporate several topics not previously covered.

3. As part of the Institute's project on the "Contents and measurement of socio-economic development", three volumes have recently been issued: a "Research Data Bank for Development Indicators", volume I, "Compilation of Indicators, 1970",² containing screened data for each of 100 selected development indicators for 120 countries, as available for the year 1970; volume II, "Compilation of Indicators for 1970 with Adjustments for Age Structures",³ containing matching data in which, for research purposes, indicators expressed in per capita terms have been adjusted for age differentials between countries; and volume III, "1960-1970 Comparisons",⁴ giving comparative data for 1960 and 1970 for those indicators in respect of which meaningful comparisons over a period of time are possible. In connexion with the latter, attention has been given to various methodological problems in the study of development trends. New methods of quan-

titative analysis of the interrelations of development variables, which have been devised at the Institute and incorporated in computer programmes, are now being applied to the statistical data compiled in the research data banks.

4. At the request of its Board, the Institute organized a meeting of a group of experts on the improvement of development statistics. The group recommended a programme of research and conceptual review designed to make development statistics more relevant, from the user's point of view, to the specific conditions and needs of developing countries, particularly as those needs are defined through a unified approach to development. Recommendations were also made regarding training, administration and financing. The project is being pursued in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office.

5. A second workshop was held, during the period under review, for participants in the pilot project on "Measurement of real progress at the local level". Institutes in 10 countries are now participating in this project, the purpose of which is to explore techniques for measuring progress and change at the local level and to determine the feasibility of setting up development monitoring services, which would ensure integration of local-level data with other kinds of data in an information system for development planning. Research is at various stages in the 10 countries concerned and in some cases it is being conducted in close relation with planning offices.

6. Ten studies have now been published under the UNDP/UNRISD global research project entitled "Social and economic implications of the large-scale introduction of new varieties of foodgrain",⁵ eight more are being published, including the overview report.

7. Exploratory work has been carried out for an Institute project on "Famine-risk in the modern world", which is concerned with the categories of the population affected by famines, the ways in which institutional factors and styles of agricultural development may interact with ecological factors in the etiology of famines, and with policies to deal with institutional and related matters from a preventive point of view. Reports on exploratory inquiries in famine areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America have been prepared and consultations are being held with the Board of the Institute concerning further steps to be taken in connexion with this project. A proposed expanded project

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/5657)*, vol. I, part three.

² UNRISD Report No. 76.1.

³ UNRISD Report No. 76.2.

⁴ UNRISD Report No. 76.3.

⁵ UNRISD Reports Nos. 71.5; 71.6; 72.6; 72.8; 72.9; 74.1; 74.2; 74.4; 75.1; 75.2.

would be carried out with the collaboration of FAO, WFP and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

8. Initial surveys are being carried out, with the financial support of UNEP, for a research project on "Attitudes and values concerning environment and development". This will involve studies of the relevant attitudes and values of people who are affected by or are involved in large-scale UNEP-supported projects having substantial environmental and developmental significance, such as large-scale industrial schemes, desertification, or urban habitation schemes. A detailed

research design for the full-scale study will be set up after the initial inquiries have been completed.

9. Another project in the preparatory phase is concerned with changes in the conditions of women under circumstances of economic and social development and technological change. Consultations on this project have taken place with the secretariat of the International Women's Year. A research design has been prepared outlining a scheme of field studies to identify relevant indicators and to examine feasible methods of compiling data with the eventual goal of contributing to an international system of reporting on the changing conditions of women.

CHAPTER XIII

Drug abuse control

Fourth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. The Commission held its fourth special session at Geneva from 16 to 27 February 1976. The Commission recommended four resolutions to the Economic and Social Council for adoption at its sixtieth session.

2. On 12 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted two of the resolutions. These concerned the cycle of sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (resolution 2001 (LX)) and financial transactions related to illicit trafficking in narcotics (resolution 2002 (LX)). By resolution 2003 (LX), the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fourth special session.¹ The Council also adopted resolution 2004 (LX) on the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in which it noted that the Fund had undertaken a number of activities which had contributed to the significant advancement of international efforts to reduce drug abuse and illicit traffic in drugs. Finally, the Council adopted decision 152 (LX), in which it urged the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in the report on its twenty-seventh session, to expand information relating to bodies entrusted with international narcotic drug control and to make proposals to the Council with a view to rationalizing such activities. The Council also elected 13 members of the International Narcotics Control Board (decision 157 (LX)).

Operation of the international drug treaties

3. One hundred and six States are now parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. On 8 August 1975, the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, came into force (47 States are parties to that Protocol) and, as 40 States have become parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, that treaty will come into force on 16 August 1976.

Abuse of drugs

4. A note was prepared for the consideration of the Commission on the topic of drug abuse and measures to reduce demand (E/CN.7/580 and Add.1-3). Although multiple drug abuse was on the increase in many countries, especially among young people, there was a developing awareness of the problem and a number of aid centres were established. More accurate data were

needed, however, so that proper measures could be envisaged. There was a trend towards recognizing the importance of dealing with illegitimate demand by measures other than repression only. It was underlined that the reduction of demand could be achieved only if measures to restrict supply and illicit traffic were taken concurrently.

Illicit traffic

5. A review of the illicit traffic for the year 1974 was prepared for the consideration of the Commission (E/CN.7/581). An analysis of the problem was based on information supplied by Governments and on reports of illicit traffic prepared by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). The Commission also considered the report of a meeting of the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (E/CN.7/586), held at Islamabad from 24 to 28 November 1975, which had recommended to the four Governments of the region (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey) that the national headquarters of their narcotics enforcement authorities should co-operate more closely at the operational level, particularly in the field of direct communication. The Commission also considered the report of the Chairman of the second meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (E/CN.7/583), held at Jakarta from 17 to 21 November 1975, at which decisions of a practical operational nature were taken for the co-ordination of the fight against illicit traffic in the region.

6. Some progress has been registered during the year in controlling illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. Turkey was praised for its success in preventing its resumed opium poppy cultivation (without opium production but using the "poppy straw technique") from giving rise to illicit traffic. But the flow of illicit supplies of opiates, cannabis and cocaine has continued unabated in the "golden triangle", in north-west Africa and in Latin America. Owing to more effective law-enforcement measures, the price of illicit drugs has increased causing a parallel increase in violence and criminality linked to illicit traffic and drug abuse, especially in the larger urban areas of Europe and North America. Developing countries were having great difficulty in shouldering the heavy burden of expense involved in fighting the illicit traffic, and felt that this responsibility should be shared by developed countries which, to a large extent, determined the illicit demand for and traffic in drugs.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5771).

Scientific research

7. The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory continued its research and training activities and carried out investigations on cannabis, opium, heroin, khat and other abused substances. The work carried out by national scientists collaborating in the United Nations scientific research programmes on drugs of abuse was co-ordinated and research was continued in connexion with the international programme designed to increase the yield of phenanthrene alkaloids per unit of cultivated area. A working group of experts was convened in January 1976 to study the feasibility of the conversion of thebaine into drugs of abuse (MNAR/4/1976). Another working group was convened to review the research and development of *Papaver bracteatum* as a source of thebaine. The Laboratory also assisted in the development of national narcotics laboratories in areas directly affected by the illicit traffic.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

8. As at 15 June 1976, the resources of the Fund were approximately \$20 million and the expenditure of the Fund since its inception through 1977 was expected to reach approximately the same amount. The third session of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee of the Fund was held in September 1975 and was preceded by a workshop on future trends in drug use and abuse.

Operations financed under the Fund

9. During 1975, the operations of the Fund expanded and by the end of the year the Fund had approved assistance to 79 projects, of which 21 had been completed and 58 were in operation. These projects were executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and other appropriate agencies and were classified into several groups: strengthening control measures, reduction of demand for illicit consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, reduction of illicit supply and research. Projects for the replacement of illicit or uncontrolled cultivation of the opium poppy and the cannabis plant were operational in Thailand and Lebanon,

respectively, and promising results had been achieved in the pilot villages of Northern Thailand. Initial work was started in that respect in Bolivia, Burma, Laos and Peru. In terms of enforcement, impressive results were achieved in Afghanistan, where more than 8 tons of illicit opium were seized in 1975. The training programme carried out by the Division's Central Training Unit continued both at Geneva and in several regional centres. More resources were allocated for projects for the reduction of demand. The Division of Narcotic Drugs, WHO, the ILO and UNESCO were working on projects destined to improve the assessment of the drug abuse situation as well as educational and other preventive measures on a world-wide basis.

Information

10. The Division published a quarterly *Bulletin on Narcotics* and a monthly "Information Letter" and increased to 82 the number of films available in its circulating library.

International Narcotics Control Board

11. The International Narcotics Control Board, an organ created by treaty to supervise the implementation by Governments of the various drug control agreements, issued its report for 1975 (E/INCB/29).² This report, together with the comments of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, was examined by the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session. In resolution 2000 (LX) of 12 May 1976, the Council took note of the contribution of the Board to the international control of drugs.

12. The Economic and Social Council, at its organizational meeting for 1976, adopted decision 138 (ORG-76), in which it decided that the International Narcotics Control Board, as constituted under the amendments contained in the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, would enter upon its duties on 2 March 1977.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.XI.2.

Part Four

Legal questions

CHAPTER I

International Court of Justice

Composition of the Court¹

1. On 17 November 1975, the General Assembly and the Security Council re-elected Judge Manfred Lachs and elected Mr. Hermann Mosler, Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias, Mr. Salah El Dine Tarazi and Mr. Shigeru Oda to be members of the International Court of Justice as from 6 February 1976. The four outgoing members of the Court were Vice-President Fouad Ammoun and Judges Cesar Bengzon, Sture Petrén and Charles D. Onyeama.

2. On 12 February 1976, the Court elected Judge Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga and Judge Nagendra Singh to be respectively its President and Vice-President.

Compulsory jurisdiction of the Court (Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute)

3. On 18 September 1974 and 17 March 1975, respectively, the Governments of India and of Australia terminated their former declarations of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court and deposited new declarations of acceptance with the Secretary-General. On 2 April 1976, the Government of Norway deposited a new declaration of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court replacing a previous declaration with effect from 3 October 1976.

4. Forty-five States at present accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute.

Case submitted to the Court²

WESTERN SAHARA (Request for an advisory opinion)

5. From 25 June to 30 July 1975, the Court held 27 public sittings, at which oral statements on the two questions submitted to the Court by General Assembly resolution 3292 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 were presented on behalf of Morocco, Mauritania, Zaire, Algeria and Spain. At the first of these sittings, Mr. Alphonse Boni, who had been chosen by the Government of Morocco to sit as a judge *ad hoc* in the proceedings, entered upon his functions.

¹ For the composition of the Court, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. xiv.*

² *I.C.J. Reports 1975*, pp. 6 and 12; *I.C.J. Yearbook 1974-1975*, No. 29; and *I.C.J. Yearbook 1975-1976*, No. 30.

6. On 16 October 1975, the Court delivered its advisory opinion.

7. With regard to question I, "Was Western Sahara (Río de Oro and Sakiet El Hamra) at the time of colonization by Spain a territory belonging to no one (*terra nullius*)?", the Court:

(a) Decided by 13 votes to 3 to comply with the request for an advisory opinion;

(b) Was unanimously of opinion that Western Sahara (Río de Oro and Sakiet El Hamra) at the time of colonization by Spain was not a territory belonging to no one (*terra nullius*).

8. With regard to question II, "What were the legal ties between this territory and the Kingdom of Morocco and the Mauritanian entity?", the Court:

(a) Decided by 14 votes to 2 to comply with the request for an advisory opinion;

(b) Was of opinion, by 14 votes to 2, that there had been legal ties between this territory and the Kingdom of Morocco of the kinds indicated in the penultimate paragraph of the advisory opinion;

(c) Was of opinion, by 15 votes to 1, that there had been legal ties between this territory and the Mauritanian entity of the kinds indicated in the penultimate paragraph of the advisory opinion.

9. The penultimate paragraph of the Advisory Opinion reads as follows:

"The materials and information presented to the Court show the existence, at the time of Spanish colonization, of legal ties of allegiance between the Sultan of Morocco and some of the tribes living in the territory of Western Sahara. They equally show the existence of rights, including some rights relating to the land, which constituted legal ties between the Mauritanian entity, as understood by the Court, and the territory of Western Sahara. On the other hand, the Court's conclusion is that the materials and information presented to it do not establish any tie of territorial sovereignty between the territory of Western Sahara and the Kingdom of Morocco or the Mauritanian entity. Thus the Court has not found legal ties of such a nature as might affect the application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in the decolonization of Western Sahara and, in particular, of the principle of self-determination through the free and genuine expression of the will of the peoples of the Territory."

10. The General Assembly took note of the advisory opinion in its resolution 3458 (XXX) of 10 December 1975.

Other activities

REVISION OF THE RULES OF COURT AND OF THE RESOLUTION CONCERNING ITS INTERNAL JUDICIAL PRACTICE

11. The Committee on the Revision of the Rules of Court is continuing its work.

12. On 12 April 1976, the Court adopted a revised text of the resolution concerning its internal judicial practice, that is, its procedure for the conduct of deliberations.

NEW BUILDING

13. In the autumn of 1975, work was started on the construction of a new building in the grounds of the Peace Palace, where the seat of the Court is established at The Hague. It is estimated that this building, which is being constructed at the expense of the Government of the Netherlands, could be ready for occupation in the second half of 1977.

CHAPTER II

International Law Commission

Twenty-seventh session of the Commission

1. At its twenty-seventh session, held at Geneva from 5 May to 25 July 1975, the International Law Commission¹ continued to make substantial progress in the development of international law and its codification. The Commission devoted its session to the examination of reports submitted by the Special Rapporteurs on the following topics: State responsibility; succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; most-favoured-nation clause; and questions of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations. On all of those topics, the Commission adopted in first reading a series of draft articles, together with commentaries. The Commission also reached conclusions on the general goals towards which its efforts should be directed, on the basis of an over-all review of the existing programme of work made by a planning group set up during the session.

Consideration by the General Assembly

2. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3495 (XXX) concerning the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-seventh session.² In the resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended that the Commission should complete at its twenty-eighth session the first reading of draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause; continue on a high priority basis its work on State responsibility with a view to completing the preparation of a first set of draft articles on responsibility of

States for internationally wrongful acts at the earliest possible time and take up, as soon as appropriate, the separate topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law; proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; proceed with the preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations; and continue its study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. In addition, the Assembly expressed confidence that the Commission would review the progress of its work and adopt, in the light of such a review, the methods of work best suited to the speedy realization of the tasks entrusted to it.

Twenty-eighth session of the Commission

3. The twenty-eighth session of the Commission opened at Geneva on 3 May 1976 and is expected to conclude on 23 July. Details on the work of the Commission at that session will appear in its report to the General Assembly.³

Election of the members of the International Law Commission

4. The term of office of the members of the Commission, who were elected by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session in 1971 or by the Commission itself to fill casual vacancies, will expire at the end of 1976. At its thirty-first session, therefore, the Assembly will have to elect the 25 members of the Commission, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission.⁴

¹ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/31/10)*, chap. I.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/10010/Rev.1)*. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 108.

³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/31/10)*.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.I.17, annex I.

CHAPTER III

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

1. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law¹ continued to make substantial progress in the unification and harmonization of the law of international trade.

2. The report of the Commission on the work of its eighth session,² held at Geneva from 1 to 17 April 1975, was considered by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. In resolution 3494 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction that a draft convention on the carriage of goods by sea had been transmitted to Governments and interested international organizations for their comments and that work on a draft convention on the international sale of goods was nearing completion and would be transmitted to Governments and interested international organizations for their comments in the near future.

3. The ninth session of the Commission was held at New York from 12 April to 7 May 1976. The Commission, after considering comments by Governments and interested international organizations and the comments and reports of the UNCTAD Working Group on International Shipping Legislation on a draft text prepared by the UNCITRAL Working Group on International Shipping Legislation (TD/B/C.4/ISL.19 and 21), approved a text of a draft convention on the carriage of goods by sea.³ The Commission recommended that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude, on the

basis of the draft convention approved by the Commission, a convention on the carriage of goods by sea. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft convention to Governments, interested international organizations and to the UNCTAD Working Group on International Shipping Legislation for their comments and proposals. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical compilation of these comments and proposals and to submit this analysis to the conference of plenipotentiaries which the General Assembly may wish to convene.

4. The Commission also adopted the text of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules,⁴ which is a set of arbitration rules for optional use in *ad hoc* arbitration relating to international trade. The Commission invited the General Assembly to recommend the use of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules in the settlement of disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations, particularly by reference to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules in commercial contracts.

5. The Commission also considered the reports from its Working Group on the International Sale of Goods on the work of its seventh session (A/CN.9/116), held at Geneva from 5 to 16 January 1976, and its Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments on the work of its fourth session (A/CN.9/117), held at New York from 2 to 12 February 1976.

6. Details of the ninth session of the Commission will be found in its report to the General Assembly.⁵

¹ For the membership of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/31/17)*, para. 4.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/10017)*.

³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/31/17)*, chap. IV, sect. C.

⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. V, sect. C.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 17 (A/31/17)*.

CHAPTER IV

Other legal questions

A. Conference of plenipotentiaries on succession of States in respect of treaties

1. By resolution 3496 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the General Assembly decided to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1977 to consider the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties, adopted by the International Law Commission in 1974,¹ and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it may deem appropriate. Also, the Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General² containing the comments and observations submitted by a number of States in accordance with section II of General Assembly resolution 3315 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, urged Member States which had not yet been able to do so to submit to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their written comments and observations on the aforementioned draft articles; requested the Secretary-General to circulate, before its thirty-first session, the comments and observations submitted by Member States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Conference of plenipotentiaries on succession of States in respect of treaties".

B. Question of diplomatic asylum

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3321 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on diplomatic asylum (A/10139 (Part I) and Add.1), which contained the views expressed by Member States further to a request contained in the above-mentioned resolution and, in document A/10139 (Part II), an analysis of the question of diplomatic asylum.³

3. In resolution 3497 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the General Assembly expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report, invited Member States wishing to express their views or to supplement views already expressed on the question to communicate those views to the Secretary-General by 31 December 1976, and decided to give further consideration to this question at a future session of the Assembly.

C. Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

4. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3349 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, the *Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations*⁴ met at United Nations Headquarters from 28 July to 22 August 1975 and submitted a report⁵ on its work to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. The Assembly considered the report of the *Ad Hoc Committee* together with another item on its agenda entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States: reports of the Secretary-General".⁶

5. In resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the General Assembly, while reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles of the Charter, decided that the *Ad Hoc Committee* should be reconvened as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, consisting of 47 members.⁷ The Special Committee was instructed, *inter alia*, to examine the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the Organization. It was also to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the Organization's ability to achieve its purposes. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the use of the Special Committee a study presenting analytically the views expressed by Governments with respect to the various aspects of the functioning of the United Nations, including those relating specifically to the Charter.

6. The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 17 February to 12 March 1976 and submitted a report⁸ on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

⁴ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/10033)*, para. 2.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/10033)*.

⁶ For relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 29 and 113.

⁷ For the membership of the *Ad Hoc Committee*, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, p. 153.

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/31/33)*.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1)*, chap. II, sect. D.

² A/10198 and Add.1-6. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 109.

³ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111.

D. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts and protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict

7. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the item "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts" together with the item "Human rights in armed conflicts: protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict". In accordance with Assembly resolution 3319 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at that session a report (A/10195 and Corr.1 and Add.1) containing a summary of the proceedings and results of the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, convened by the Swiss Federal Council at Geneva from 3 February to 18 April 1975, as well as information on relevant activities of certain non-governmental bodies. A note by the Secretary-General (A/10147) on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict was also circulated.⁹

8. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3500 (XXX), in which it expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1976 the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for convoking in 1976 the second Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects.

9. The General Assembly, welcoming the substantial progress made at the second session of the Diplomatic Conference, called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,¹⁰ the Geneva Protocol of 1925¹¹ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;¹² drew the attention of the Diplomatic Conference and of participating Governments and organizations to the need for measures to promote on a universal basis the dissemination of, and instruction in, the rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts; and urged all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which might help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts. The Assembly also took note with appreciation of the decision of the Diplomatic Conference on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflicts, and of the intention of the Diplomatic Conference to complete its work on the subject during its next session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-first ses-

sion on relevant developments concerning the topic, in particular on the proceedings and results of the third session of the Diplomatic Conference (Geneva, 21 April to 11 June 1976). As on previous occasions, the Secretary-General will be represented at the Diplomatic Conference by an observer delegation.

10. The Second Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects was held in Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976. Experts from 43 countries as well as a number of representatives from non-governmental bodies attended. The Secretary-General was represented by an observer delegation. The Conference discussed such conventional weapons as had been or might become the subject of proposed prohibition or restriction of use, particularly incendiary weapons, small calibre weapons, delayed action weapons and blast and fragmentation weapons.

E. Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

11. After considering this question at its thirtieth session,¹³ the General Assembly, in resolution 3501 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, reaffirmed the need for strict implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961¹⁴ in the interest of maintaining normal relations between them, strengthening international peace and security and developing international co-operation. The Assembly deplored instances of violations of the rules of international diplomatic law and, in particular, of the provisions of the Vienna Convention; invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and observations on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Vienna Convention, as well as on the desirability of elaborating provisions concerning the status of the diplomatic courier; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the comments and observations of Member States to it at its thirty-first session, and decided to include an item on the topic in the provisional agenda of that session.

F. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

12. During 1975, the United Nations and UNITAR jointly awarded 19 fellowships in international law to young government officials and university teachers, mostly from developing countries. In January 1976, UNITAR organized a regional training and refresher course in international law for Western Asia in Qatar, and the United Nations provided assistance to its participants in the form of travel grants (see also part five, chap. IV below). UNITAR is planning a similar course for East Asian countries in 1976. The eleventh session of the International Law Seminar was organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva in connexion with the twenty-seventh session of the International Law Com-

⁹ For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 70 and 114.

¹⁰ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

¹¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

¹³ For relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 115.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

mission. In the field of international trade law, the programme of in-service training for lawyers and government officials from developing countries at commercial institutions in developed countries has been continued with a Government offering two fellowships in 1975. UNESCO continued to give assistance in improving teaching and research facilities of selected universities in developing countries, to provide fellowships and grants to university teachers and academic associations in the field of international law and to prepare teaching materials for use in universities.

13. After consulting the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law,¹⁵ the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a report (A/10332)¹⁶ on the steps taken during 1974-1975 and those envisaged for 1976-1977 with regard to the Programme. By its resolution 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1976 and 1977 the activities specified in his report. The Secretary-General will submit his next report on the Programme to the Assembly at its thirty-second session. An interim report will be submitted to the Advisory Committee in 1976.

G. International terrorism

14. As at the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, the Sixth Committee, at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism.¹⁷ It again agreed that, because of the lack of time, consideration of the question should be deferred until the thirty-first session of the General Assembly. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes".¹⁸

H. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations

15. This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/10141),¹⁹ pursuant to two resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations

with International Organizations, which was held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975, relating to (a) the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and (b) the application of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character in future activities of international organizations. Both resolutions are annexed to the Final Act of the Conference.²¹ Owing to lack of time, the Sixth Committee, to which the item had been referred, did not consider it (A/10466).¹⁹ On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly decided that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.²²

I. Conference of plenipotentiaries on territorial asylum

16. Noting that the Group of Experts on the Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum²³ had reviewed the draft text of the Convention and submitted its report thereon (A/10177 and Corr.1),²⁴ as well as the view reiterated by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme that a conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened to consider the draft Convention,²⁵ the General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, adopted resolution 3456 (XXX) requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries on territorial asylum from 10 January to 4 February 1977 to consider and adopt a convention on the subject. The Secretary-General was also requested to refer the report of the Group of Experts to Member States for observations and comments before the conference.

J. Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law

17. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of a draft resolution submitted by the Philippines²⁶ entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" (A/C.2/L.1474/Rev.1)²⁷ and decided to include the question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that the item would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.²⁷

¹⁵ For the membership of the Advisory Committee, see General Assembly resolution 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975.

¹⁶ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 117.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/9028). For the membership of the Committee, see A/8993.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/10034), p. 155, item 116.

¹⁹ See *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 118.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Documents of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/16.

²¹ *Idem*, document A/CONF.67/15.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/10034), pp. 155 and 156, item 118.

²³ For the membership of the Group of Experts, see A/10177 and Corr.1, para. 2.

²⁴ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80.

²⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/10012/Add.1), para. 69.

²⁶ The draft resolution was submitted during the consideration by the Second Committee of certain parts of agenda item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/10034), p. 78, item 12.

K. Relations with the host country

18. The Committee on Relations with the Host Country²⁸ held 13 meetings in July, August and September 1975. At four of those meetings, the Committee considered two reports of the Working Group on its activities in 1975. In connexion with those reports, the Committee decided that the Working Group should continue to consider the question of indebtedness of individual diplomats or missions for goods sold and specific services rendered with a view to assisting in facilitating a solution of this question. The remainder of the meetings was given over to consideration of unlawful acts against missions and the adoption of the report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

19. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session,²⁹ the Committee made a number of recommendations concerning the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, the parking situation affecting the diplomatic community and the promotion of mutual understanding between the diplomatic community and the local population.

20. On 15 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3498 (XXX), by which it, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern at acts of violence and other criminal acts committed against missions, urged the host country to exert all-round efforts for the purpose of guaranteeing adequate security for all missions and their personnel and to continue to implement fully and effectively the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States.³⁰ The Assembly decided to continue the work of the Committee in 1976, in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971, with the purpose of examining all matters falling within its terms of reference.

21. In the course of three meetings, held in March 1976, the Committee considered the firing of shots against premises belonging to the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Bronx on 27 February 1976. The Committee condemned this act and other unlawful acts committed against a number of missions and urged the host country to take all the necessary measures to ensure the security of missions, including the prosecution and punishment of the guilty parties.

22. In the course of a meeting held in April, the Committee considered a complaint by the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics about the firing of shots at the building housing the mission on 2 April. The Committee strongly condemned the shooting incident, as well as other unlawful acts committed against missions, and urged the host country to take all necessary measures to ensure the security of missions, including the prosecution and punishment of the guilty parties.

23. Details of the activities of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country will be found in its report to the General Assembly.³¹

²⁸ For the membership of the Committee, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/10026), para. 3.

²⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/10026).

³⁰ United States Public Law 92-539 (see A/8871/Rev.1, p. 3).

³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/31/26).

L. Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

24. In 1976, the Legal Sub-Committee held its fifteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 3 to 28 May. It continued to devote its efforts to the three high priority items: the draft treaty relating to the Moon, direct broadcast satellites and remote sensing of the earth from space. The Sub-Committee was unable because of limitations of time to consider a further item on its agenda, namely, matters relating to the definition and/or determination of outer space and outer space activities, in any substantial manner.

25. In regard to the draft treaty relating to the Moon, the Working Group re-established by the Sub-Committee dealt essentially with the main unresolved issue concerning the natural resources of the Moon. In spite of serious efforts made by the Working group to reach a compromise solution, no consensus could be realized and, consequently, no new text relating to the debated issue was elaborated.

26. The Sub-Committee made further substantial progress on the question of direct broadcast satellites. The Working Group, re-established by the Sub-Committee on this item, continued the consideration of the set of principles prepared by it at the previous session of the Sub-Committee and was successful in formulating nine principles (purposes and objectives, applicability of international law, rights and benefits, international co-operation, duty and right to consult, copyright and neighbouring rights, and notification to the United Nations), including minor drafting changes to two principles agreed to last year (State responsibility and peaceful settlement of disputes). The Working Group decided not to formulate the principles on spill-over and disruption. There was an exchange of views on three subjects, namely, consent and participation, programme content and unlawful/inadmissible broadcasts, but it was incomplete.

27. With respect to remote sensing, the Sub-Committee re-established its Working Group, which succeeded in formulating preliminary texts of five draft principles relating to such matters as international co-operation, applicability of international law, participation in remote sensing programmes, protection of the natural environment of the Earth and technical assistance. These principles, together with further common elements identified by the Working Group and reference to certain questions touched upon during discussion, are to be found in the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Committee.

28. The Sub-Committee was of the view that it should continue its work on all three items as matters of high priority at its next session.

M. Rules of procedure of United Nations organs

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

29. During the period under review, the World Food Council adopted its rules of procedure.³²

³² See *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 19* (A/31/19).

N. Treaties and multilateral conventions

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

30. From 16 June 1975 to 15 June 1976, a total of 901 treaties (763 from 36 Governments, 124 from 12 specialized agencies and 14 from 7 international organizations) and 749 certified statements were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording. (In addition, 73 treaties were entered into by the United Nations.)

31. During the period under review, "Statements of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat" (ST/LEG/SER.A/326-331), corresponding to the months of April to September 1974, were completed. Listed therein were 440 treaties and 326 certified statements registered or filed and recorded in the name of 19 Governments, 11 specialized agencies and 6 organizations; 26 treaties and 168 certified statements registered or filed and recorded *ex officio*; 3 certified statements registered by the Secretariat and 9 at the request of Governments.

32. This brought the total number of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded to 19,756, and the total number of certified statements to 9,690 at the end of September 1974.

33. During the period covered by the present report, the Secretariat published 29 volumes of the *Treaty Series* (volumes 734, 741, 742, 754, 755, 763, 764, 772, 780, 782, 787, 791, 796, 798, 799, 800, 801, 805, 806, 807, 808, 814, 819, 821, 822, 830, 832, 873 and 895).

NEW MULTILATERAL TREATIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS THE DEPOSITORY

34. The following treaties have been deposited with the Secretary-General since the publication of the last report: Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, done at Vienna on 14 March 1975;³³ Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,³⁴ as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at Geneva on 25 March 1972 (E/CONF.63/9);³⁵ Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), done at Geneva on 14 November 1975 (ECE/TRANS/17);³⁶ Protocol amending article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), done at New York on 21 August 1975;³⁷ International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975 (TD/SUGAR.8/4);³⁸ International Tin Agreement, 1975, concluded at Geneva on 21 June 1975 (TD/TIN.5/10 and Corr.1-4);³⁹ International Cocoa

Agreement, 1975, concluded at Geneva on 20 October 1975 (TD/COCOA.4/8);⁴⁰ International Coffee Agreement, 1976, concluded at London on 3 December 1975.⁴¹

STATUS OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, ETC.; TREATIES IN FORCE

35. The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions has risen to 262.

36. During the period covered by the present report, a total of 130 signatures have been affixed to those treaties, and 526 instruments of ratification, accession, etc., as well as various notifications and communications relating thereto, have been received by the Secretary-General.

37. Of those treaties, 218 have entered into force, the following since 16 June 1975: Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at Geneva on 25 March 1972 (entry into force on 8 August 1975) (E/CONF.63/9);³⁵ Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, done at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (entry into force on 6 December 1975) (E/CONF.59/46);⁴² Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, done at New York on 30 August 1961 (entry into force on 13 December 1975) (A/CONF.9/15); International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975 (effective date 1 January 1976) (TD/SUGAR.8/4);³⁸ European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), done at Geneva on 1 July 1970 (entry into force 5 January 1976) (E/ECE/811);⁴³ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966 (entry into force on 3 January 1976) (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966 (entry into force on 23 March 1976) (General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex).

REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

38. During the period under review, there has been no change in the status of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the General Assembly in resolution 268 (III) of 28 April 1949.

O. Privileges and immunities

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

39. During the year under review, Papua New Guinea and Zambia succeeded to the Convention. There are now 112 States parties to the Convention.

³³ See United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.V.12.

³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

³⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.V.7, p. 183.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 296.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 324.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 454 and 457.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 462.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 463.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 464.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 294.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 354.

**CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

40. During the year under review, Tonga and Zambia succeeded to the Convention, to which there are now 83 States parties.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND MEMBER STATES CONTAINING PROVISIONS ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

41. A number of agreements were concluded by the United Nations with Member States relating to the holding of conferences or sessions of United Nations bodies containing provisions on privileges and immunities. These included an Agreement with Canada concerning Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver from 31 May to 11 June 1976; with Panama for the First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, held in Panama City from 8 to 19 March 1976; with Venezuela for the sixth session of the Council of the United Nations University, held in Caracas from 27 to 30 January 1976; and with Peru regarding the second session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, held in Lima from 1 to 12 March 1976.

P. International claims

42. No progress has been made towards settlement of the claims presented by the Secretary-General to Israel, Jordan and Egypt relating to losses sustained by the United Nations during the events and hostilities in the Middle East in 1967. Generally, the position remains as described in part four, chapter IV, section I, of last year's report. No replies have been received from the respective Governments within the reporting period.

43. With regard to the claim presented by the Secretary-General to Pakistan for the loss of the Caribou aircraft at Srinagar airfield in 1965, the matter is being pursued through the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations.

44. The Secretary-General has reiterated the claim presented to the Government of India for the loss of the

Twin Otter aircraft destroyed by the Indian Air Force in 1971, but no reply has been received.

Q. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

45. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal met in New York from 22 September to 10 October 1975 and in Geneva from 12 to 26 April 1976. It examined 9 cases and held its annual plenary session for the consideration of matters affecting its operation.

46. The judgements delivered during the autumn session of 1975 have been published (AT/DEC/202-207); the list of cases examined during that session will be found in the note from the Administrative Tribunal to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (see A/INF/172).

47. The judgements delivered during the spring session of 1976 have been published (AT/DEC/208-210); the list of cases examined during that session will appear in the note from the Administrative Tribunal to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

48. The judgements of the Administrative Tribunal are summarized in chapter V of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*.

R. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

49. The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, which was established by article 11 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (AT/11/Rev.4), held its fifteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 15 December 1975 for the purpose of considering an application for review in respect of Administrative Tribunal Judgement No. 203 (AT/DEC/203).

50. In its report (A/AC.86/20), the Committee recorded that it had decided without a vote that there was not a substantial basis under article 11 of the Tribunal's Statute and had thus concluded not to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.

Part Five

Other matters

CHAPTER I

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

1. By a letter dated 19 May 1975 (A/10121),¹ the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea informed the President of the General Assembly that, at the closing meeting of its third session held at Geneva from 17 March to 9 May 1975, the Conference had decided that its next session should be held in New York from 29 March to 21 May 1976 and that a decision regarding a fifth session in 1976 should be left to its fourth session. He also informed the President of the Assembly that the Conference had further decided to request the Assembly to accord priority to the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities and requested that arrangements be made accordingly.

2. In resolution 3483 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, approved the convening of the fourth session of the Conference from 15 March to 7 May 1976 in New York and the convening of a fifth session in 1976 if such decision was taken by the Conference. The Assembly also decided to accord priority to the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities, except those of organs established by the Charter of the United Nations.

3. At the beginning of its fourth session, the Conference had before it the informal single negotiating texts prepared by the Chairmen of the three Main Committees (A/CONF.62/WP.8/Parts I, II and III) at the request of the Conference at its third session, together with an informal single negotiating text prepared by the President of the Conference on the subject of settlement of disputes (A/CONF.62/WP.9 and Add.1), having the same status as parts I, II and III of document A/CONF.62/WP.8.

4. At the opening meeting of its fourth session, on 15 March, the Conference agreed to a number of procedural arrangements suggested by the President (see A/CONF.62/SR.57).

5. On 12 April, following the conclusion of the general debate on the item, the Conference decided that the President should prepare an informal single negotiating text on the settlement of disputes on the same conditions as those relating to the texts prepared by the Chairmen of the three Main Committees and taking into consideration existing relevant provisions in those texts as well as the proposals put forward and the opinions expressed in the plenary debate and giving informal groups time to present their proposals to him (see A/CONF.62/SR.65).

¹ For the letter and other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

6. A general debate on peaceful uses of ocean space: zones of peace and security was held on 19, 23 and 26 April (see A/CONF.62/SR.66-68).

7. The revised single negotiating texts prepared by the Chairman of each Main Committee (A/CONF.62/WP.8/Rev.1/Parts I, II and III) and the informal single negotiating text prepared by the President of the Conference (A/CONF.62/WP.9/Rev.1 and Corr.1) were circulated on 6 May 1976. A note by the President was attached to document A/CONF.62/WP.8/Rev.1/Part I, in which, *inter alia*, he explained that the texts had been prepared entirely on the responsibility of the Chairmen and would have no other status than to serve as a basis for continued negotiation without prejudice to the right of any delegation to move amendments or to introduce new proposals. The texts were not to be regarded as committing any delegation or delegations to any of their provisions, and in accordance with the procedure already established, there would be no general discussion of the texts. Like the other texts, a new part IV dealing with the item entitled "Settlement of disputes" (A/CONF.62/WP.9/Rev.1 and Corr.1) was being presented on the responsibility of the President following the general debate on the item. Like the other texts, it would only serve as a basis of negotiation and would not affect the right of any delegation to introduce amendments or new proposals. The President explained also that he was presenting these texts to the Conference as a procedural device to carry forward the process of negotiating in the expectation and hope that the future negotiations would help towards the attainment of general agreement in keeping with the letter and spirit of the "gentleman's agreement" regarding the conclusion of a treaty or convention by consensus.

8. On 7 May, the Conference decided to hold a fifth session in New York from 2 August to 17 September 1976, in accordance with the provision in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 3483 (XXX) (see A/CONF.62/SR.69).

9. On the same day, the Conference decided to request the Secretariat to prepare an annotated directory of all global and regional organizations with competence in ocean affairs. The Conference also agreed that the President should prepare proposals on procedures to be discussed during the first two days of the following session and decided to request the Secretary-General to collect historical material pertinent to final clauses which would be examined in plenary at the following session, after which the texts would be referred to the Chairman of the Drafting Committee (see A/CONF.62/SR.70).

CHAPTER II

International Women's Year and World Conference of the International Women's Year

1. The focal point of the international celebration of the International Women's Year was the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held in Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975.¹ The Conference was attended by 133 States represented by more than 1,000 delegates, about 70 per cent of whom were women. Three Governments were represented by observers. Nine offices of the Secretariat, seven United Nations bodies, seven specialized agencies and IAEA were also represented. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3276 (XXIX), seven national liberation movements sent observers. The Commission on Human Rights and eight intergovernmental organizations were also represented by observers, as well as 114 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council following Economic and Social Council decision 73 (LVIII).

2. The substantive documentation before the Conference included three basic papers and 18 background documents. The basic documents included a report entitled "Current trends and changes in the status and roles of women and men, and major obstacles to be overcome in the achievement of equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities" (E/CONF.66/3 and Add.1-3); a report entitled the "Integration of women in the development process as equal partners with men" (E/CONF.66/4); and the draft World Plan of Action (E/CONF.66/5). The background documents included, among others, reports prepared by organizations within the United Nations system, including the ILO, FAO, WFP, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP (E/CONF.66/BP10-16); the regional commissions (E/CONF.66/BP/8 and Add.1); the plans of action adopted by regional seminars preparatory to the Conference held in Bangkok (E/CONF.66/BP/2) and Addis Ababa (E/CONF.66/BP/3), and the report of the Inter-regional Seminar on National Machinery to Accelerate the Integration of Women in Development and to Eliminate Discrimination on Grounds of Sex, held at Ottawa from 4 to 17 September 1974 (E/CONF.66/BP/4); reports prepared by outside consultants on specific issues dealing with women and development (E/CONF.66/BP/5) and the situation of women in the light of contemporary time-budget research (E/CONF.66/BP/6). A select bibliography on the status of women was prepared by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library (ST/LIB/SER.B/20).

3. The substantive items of the agenda of the Conference included the objectives and goals of the International Women's Year; present policies and programmes (item 7); the involvement of women in strengthening international peace and eliminating racism, *apartheid*, racial discrimination, colonialism, alien domination and acquisition of territories by force (item 8); current trends and changes in the status and roles of women and men, and major obstacles to be overcome in the achievement of equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities (item 9); the integration of women in the development process as equal partners with men (item 10); and the World Plan of Action (item 11). The Conference established two Committees. Items 7 and 8 were considered jointly in plenary as part of the general debate, items 9 and 10 were allocated to the Second Committee and item 11 was allocated to the First Committee.

4. The Conference adopted the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Men and Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975; the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year; regional plans of action; 35 resolutions; and a decision recommending the convening of a second world conference in 1980. Many of the proposals of the Conference were endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (see part three, chap. II, sect. E above).

5. The Declaration contains 17 principles which, *inter alia*, define the meaning of equality between women and men, stress the specific responsibility of the State to find ways and means by which to enable women to be fully integrated in society and stress the responsibilities of men in the context of family life. The Declaration links the issue of inequality with the problem of underdevelopment and emphasizes the need for changes in economic and social structures which will enable women to participate and contribute to the total development effort. The vital role that women can and should play in the promotion of world peace in all spheres of life is strongly emphasized.

6. The World Plan of Action sets out guidelines for action to improve the status of women and seeks to stimulate national and international action to solve the problems of underdevelopment and of the socio-economic structures which place women in an inferior position, in order to achieve the goals of the International Women's Year. It recommends a series of targets

¹ For the report of the Conference, see United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.76.IV.1.

to be achieved as a "minimum" by the end of 1980. Specific areas for national action include international co-operation and the strengthening of international peace; political participation, education and training; employment and related economic roles; health and nutrition; the family in modern society; population; housing and related facilities; and other social questions. Special emphasis is on the need for research, the collection and analysis of data and on the use of the mass communication media to accelerate changes in the roles of women and men. The Plan also stresses the need for international action and for review and appraisal exercises to be undertaken at regular intervals by the United Nations system to gauge the impact of the Plan of Action.

7. A number of parallel activities took place at the time of the Conference which provided a forum for the general public, academics, journalists and experts on issues of concern to women. These activities were arranged in consultation with the Government of Mexico.

8. The Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI) of the United Nations Office of Public Information organized a Journalists' Encounter in Mexico City, which was held from 16 to 18 June 1975. It explored the themes of the Year and was open to all accredited journalists to the Conference, to other media representatives from developing and developed countries and to the public.

9. Prior to the Conference, from 16 to 18 June, selected experts from 50 countries attended a seminar on women and development with the aim of formulating guidelines for national and international action programmes for fuller integration of women in the total development process. It was sponsored jointly by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Mexican Council on Science and Technology, UNITAR and UNDP.

10. The International Women's Year Tribune, organized independently of the Conference but concurrently with it by a committee appointed by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, attracted some 6,000 unofficial delegates. Many areas of special interest such as education, health, nutrition, agriculture and rural development, urbanization, family structures, population and family planning, law and the status of women, employment, decision-making, political participation and efforts for peace were covered by way of audio-visual material, platform speakers, cross-cultural dialogues and daily briefings. The Tribune as a body took no formal decision on issues discussed.

11. After the closure of the Conference, UNESCO organized on 3 and 4 July, in conjunction with the Centre for Economic and Social Information, a media workshop for journalists and broadcasters in Mexico City.

12. On 9 December 1975, as a last activity of the Year, a panel discussion was held at United Nations Headquarters on "Women in the United Nations". The President of the General Assembly made the opening statement and the Secretary-General introduced the issue of women in the Secretariat. Participants included members of the delegations to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session and high-ranking officials of the Secretariat.

13. The impact of the International Women's Year at its mid-point was described and analysed in a report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (A/10263 and Corr.1).² Information received from 91 Member States and three non-member States made it clear that there had been a world-wide response to the Year. Special national committees were established in 80 countries to organize and co-ordinate activities in connexion with the Year and 91 Member States and two non-member States appointed liaison officers to facilitate the exchange of information and co-ordination. In most cases, activities were organized with a view to promoting national awareness on the themes of the Year. In addition, special campaigns were organized in areas where inequality or lack of integration of women in the development effort were most flagrant. In some instances, the focus was on legislative action, in others on the establishment of better facilities to improve the social situation of women. Research was undertaken on the situation of women and meetings were organized dealing with issues of special relevance to women. In many instances, national machinery was established to assess and accelerate the integration of women in development. The report also contains information on measures and activities undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system, by intergovernmental organizations and by non-governmental organizations.

14. A report on activities of the entire Year will be prepared for the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session, as requested by the Economic and Social Council. It will be based on replies from Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to a note verbae requesting information.

² For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

³ Economic and Social Council resolution 1849 (LVI), annex, para. 42.

CHAPTER III

Public information activities

1. The General Assembly, in resolution 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975 entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities", requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order. The Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in this effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat; and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities".

2. In response to this resolution, the Office of Public Information continued to make intensive efforts to gain broader public understanding of, and support for, the aims and activities of the United Nations. While established governmental and non-governmental information agencies and organs were assisted and encouraged in their coverage of the entire range of the work of the United Nations, particular emphasis was placed on the following principal information themes: international peace and security; disarmament; development and international economic co-operation, including the establishment of a new international economic order, and trade and development; decolonization; eradication of racial discrimination and of *apartheid*; International Women's Year; and human settlements. Additional multimedia information efforts were undertaken in connexion with the major United Nations conferences held during the period under review, including the seventh special session of the General Assembly, the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. A special information programme was carried out for the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

3. As in previous years, the Office of Public Information was again aided in its work by the Consultative Panel on Public Information, which the Secretary-General convened at Headquarters on 11 and 12 March 1976 to advise him on United Nations information policies and activities.

4. The Joint United Nations Information Committee, a subsidiary organ of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, continued to provide the framework and impetus for intensified co-ordination and co-operation between the Office of Public Information and the information services of other members of the United Nations system, with the foundation being laid for annual joint United Nations information plans starting in 1977.

5. During the period under review, an information centre was opened in Lusaka, bringing the total number of United Nations information centres and offices to 56. Preparatory arrangements continued to be made for the establishment of new centres in Maseru and Ouagadougou, in response to relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. A regional meeting of directors of information centres in Europe and the Americas was convened at United Nations Headquarters. A three-year in-depth survey of the United Nations information centres system was completed and its results will be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

6. A conference of non-governmental organizations was held at United Nations Headquarters, and a regional editors' roundtable took place at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

7. In response to a request of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, the Secretary-General has explored ways and means of ensuring a more timely publication of the *Yearbook of the United Nations* without impairing its quality and high standards as an objective reference work and will be reporting thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

8. More detailed accounts of the structure and activities of the Office of Public Information are given in section 21 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977,¹ in chapter XIV of the medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979² and in the report on United Nations public information policies and activities submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (A/C.5/1679),³ as well as in the summary records of the debate in the Fifth Committee on that report.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/10006), vol. V.*

² *Ibid., Supplement No. 6A (A/10006/Add.1).*

³ For other relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 96.

CHAPTER IV

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

1. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research continued to carry out its mandate and activities with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations system for maintaining international peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development.

2. In resolution 3403 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR;¹ invited the Institute to concentrate its work in the sphere of economic and social training and research so as to include specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; and expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support from Member States and organizations.

3. The Institute has striven to respond positively to the call of the General Assembly and has formulated new projects or reoriented existing activities in the context of the efforts of the United Nations system towards the creation of a new international economic order. The Board of Trustees of UNITAR,² at its fourteenth session in September 1975, noted that the Institute had accepted new responsibilities and had adapted its programmes of training and research and of studies of future developments affecting the role of the United Nations so as to meet the changing needs of the Organization and the implications of the new international economic order, then under consideration by the General Assembly. At that session, in addition to approving the programme of work and the budget estimates for 1976, the Board was concerned about the possible effects of world-wide inflation on the level of activities of a body such as UNITAR, which depended for its funding upon voluntary contributions. An important point considered by the Board was the possibility of a regular contribution from the United Nations to support the infrastructure of the Institute and to meet the administrative costs. In that connexion, the Board reaffirmed the importance to the United Nations of UNITAR's work.

4. The Institute's Project on the Future is involved in the United Nations system's efforts for the estab-

lishment of a new international economic order. A long-term dimension is implicit in many of the aspects of the new international economic order, notably in the fields of development strategy and planning, in natural resources and food sufficiency. Periodically, UNITAR is endeavouring to provide analytical information on the results of global studies undertaken elsewhere and on the trends of thinking and research on long-term prospects. It also endeavours to stimulate reflection on such prospects and on global interactions where such a discipline has not yet been fully developed, notably in some of the developing regions, so that the diversity of viewpoints and interests on the subject becomes manifest.

5. Studies with these various objectives, as well as conferences for discussion and dissemination of knowledge, are being undertaken in respect of development strategies in Africa and Latin America, the future availability of nature-made petroleum and gas resources, microbiological energy development and alternative strategies for the development of arid land countries. All these activities are carried out in consultation with other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions.

6. The Institute's research programme during the year included studies on international organization, peace and security development and international economic and resource problems.³ Studies entitled "Ocean resources; procedures for settlement of disputes" and "The protection of the human environment; procedures and principles for preventing and resolving international controversies" have been completed in draft form. A colloquium was organized on the question of Charter review and focused on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in peace and security.

7. Following the publication of studies on the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States, a number of other regional studies have been initiated. Work has progressed on studies dealing with the role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems, co-operation between countries with different political and social structures, the analysis of *ad hoc* conferences for global problem-solving, the international civil service and questions regarding functional secretariats in the United Nations, the potential of non-governmental or-

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/10014). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 57.

² For the membership of the Board at its fourteenth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/10014), annex I. The Secretary-General will be appointing a new Board of Trustees with effect from June 1976. For the membership of the new Board, see *ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/31/14), annex I.

³ For a complete list of UNITAR studies, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/31/14), annex II.

ganizations in economic and social development, the functioning of permanent missions and regional groups at the United Nations, and theory and methodology of planning in developing countries.

8. UNITAR co-sponsored with UNESCO a meeting of experts on the role of international organizations in the contemporary world. The Institute continued to function as a link between the United Nations system and the academic community.

9. Perhaps the most innovative aspects of UNITAR's current training work are the negotiations being conducted among the agencies of the United Nations system with regard to training programmes that may be developed in common. In this connexion and bearing in mind the General Assembly's request that UNITAR include specific projects relating to the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolution 3202 (S-VI)), the annual seminar for senior officials of the United Nations system at Schloss Hernstein in Austria in June 1976 dealt with the impact of this Programme of Action on United Nations training.

10. The Institute is also in the process of developing training materials. A paper entitled "Women and development—the role of the United Nations system" was prepared as a contribution to International Women's Year. A slide-tape presentation on the United Nations, reviewing its evolution and major current trends, has been produced. An audio-visual component of the internal migration workshop was developed as a contribution to Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and will be made available for general use in developing countries.

11. There have been two special courses for young diplomats from Egypt and the Libyan Arab Republic; a

seminar, organized jointly with UNDP and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on the integration of women in development, held in Mexico City in June 1975; and a workshop on internal migration, held in Jamaica and Cuba in April 1976 with the aid of a grant from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, for government officials of the Caribbean. Training programmes in the field of international law have continued and, in January 1976, UNITAR organized a regional training and refresher course at Doha, Qatar, for participants from States members of ECWA. The Institute also administers the UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme, which enables 20 government legal officers and professors of international law from developing countries to attend courses and undergo on-the-job training in the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

12. Planning and preliminary work have been undertaken for organizing a new training programme for national officials so that they can acquire first-hand knowledge of the functioning and activities of the United Nations and for the formulation of interagency training programmes.

13. The Executive Director was chairman of the annual meeting of the directors of institutes within the United Nations system and, in his capacity as an *ex officio* member, attended the meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations University.

14. Further information about the activities of UNITAR from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 will be found in the report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.⁴

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/31/14).*

CHAPTER V

United Nations University

1. The Council of the United Nations University¹ held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters from 24 to 26 June 1975. During this session, the Council expressed its agreement with the formulation of the types of institutional associations proposed by the Rector. These types were basically defined as: (a) incorporated institutions, (b) associated institutions and (c) contractual relations.

2. At its sixth session, held at Caracas from 27 to 30 January 1976, the Council considered the reports of the meetings of experts which had examined the three programme priorities of the University. These meetings were held at the headquarters of the University in Tokyo: from 22 to 26 September 1975 on the subject of world hunger; from 10 to 14 November 1975 on human and social development; and from 1 to 5 December 1975 on the use and management of natural resources. The Council also had before it the Rector's policy and operational recommendations on the programme priorities of the Council.²

3. More details on the fifth session of the Council will be found in the Council's report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session³ and in the report on the proceedings of the fifth session (A/AC.169/L.5 and Corr.1 and Add.1). Details on the sixth session will be found in the report on the proceedings of that session (A/AC.169/L.7 and Corr.1). The seventh session of the Council is scheduled to be held from 28 June to 1 July 1976 at the headquarters of the University in Tokyo.

4. By resolution 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to all Member States to give financial and other support to the United Nations University in the form of grants to its Endowment Fund and, where possible, for specific

programmes, and to co-operate fully towards the realization of the University's global network of institutions. It requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Rector of the United Nations University, the Council of the University and the Director-General of UNESCO, further to intensify his efforts to raise more funds for the University from Governments and non-governmental sources, including foundations, universities and individuals, in accordance with the Charter of the University, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the results of his efforts, together with the annual report of the Council of the University. In this connexion, the Rector and the Vice-Rector for Planning and Development travelled extensively in an effort to raise endowment funds. Both generous contributions from relatively wealthy countries and contributions from a large number of other countries will be needed to give the Endowment Fund its essential international character.

5. During the period under review the Government of Japan gave the second instalment of its contribution towards the Endowment Fund of the University. In the course of the sixth session of the Council of the University, the Government of Venezuela made a contribution to the Endowment Fund. In addition, contributions were received from the Governments of Ghana, Greece, Norway and Sweden.

6. On 14 May 1976, an Agreement between the United Nations and Japan regarding the headquarters of the United Nations University was signed at United Nations Headquarters. The Agreement will enter into force on the date the Government of Japan deposits its instrument of acceptance.

7. An account of the work of the United Nations University in 1975 and 1976 will be found in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session⁴ and in the addendum thereto.⁵

¹ For the membership of the Council, see A/AC.169/L.7 and Corr.1, annex I.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/31/31)*, annex.

³ *Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/10031)*, part two. For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 62.

⁴ *Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/31/31)*.

⁵ *Ibid., Supplement No. 31 A (A/31/31/Add.1)*.

CHAPTER VI

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

1. At its seventh special session, the General Assembly, in resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, established an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, in pursuance of Assembly resolutions 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and 3343 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order¹ as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.² In the same resolution, the *Ad Hoc* Committee was requested to start its work immediately, to inform the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress made and to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council.

2. The *Ad Hoc* Committee held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 19 and on 21 November 1975 and adopted a number of organizational arrangements. It decided, *inter alia*, to establish an informal working group, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, which would meet intersessionally after the second session. The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the work of its first session³ was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

¹ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

² General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/10005 and Corr.1). For other relevant documents, see *ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 123.

3. On 15 December, the General Assembly took note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

4. The *Ad Hoc* Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters from 11 February to 4 March 1976. The session began with a general debate in which the executive heads of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system concerned were invited to participate. The Secretary-General subsequently circulated a note containing his personal observations and comments (A/AC.179/6). During the session, the Committee adopted a number of decisions (see A/AC.179/4) and, *inter alia*, set out a list of problem areas which the informal working group should consider between the second and third sessions, namely: the General Assembly; the Economic and Social Council; other United Nations forums for negotiations, including UNCTAD and other United Nations organs and programmes, the specialized agencies,⁴ IAEA and *ad hoc* world conferences; structures for regional and interregional co-operation; operational activities of the United Nations system; planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation; interagency co-ordination; and secretariat support services.

5. The third session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee was held from 1 to 11 June 1976 at United Nations Headquarters. A decision was taken to convene a fourth session from 20 September to 1 October 1976, or longer if necessary, at United Nations Headquarters.

6. An account of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee will appear in its report to the General Assembly.⁵

⁴ It is the understanding of the Committee that GATT is treated by the United Nations as a *de facto* specialized agency (see, *inter alia*, E/SR.1973).

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/31/34).

CHAPTER VII

Administrative and financial questions

A. Staff administration

1. Personnel matters

1. The personnel administration of the Secretariat during the year was marked by a number of steps which were taken to implement reforms approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.¹ At its thirtieth session, the Assembly reaffirmed its interest in the employment of women in the Secretariat and its belief that the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff requires the Secretariat to reflect adequately the diversity of cultures and attitudes of all Member States. A number of studies were prepared by the organizations applying the United Nations common system of salary and allowances and were submitted to the International Civil Service Commission, which is reviewing the United Nations salary system at the request of the Assembly in pursuance of its resolutions 3357 (XXIX) and 3418 (XXX) of 18 December 1974 and 8 December 1975.

PERSONNEL REFORMS

2. The major step taken during the year in the implementation of personnel reforms was the review of all delegations of authority under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules with a view to delegating as much authority as possible to the officers directly involved in the administration of the staff and retaining centrally only those decisions which have broad policy implications. A new comprehensive delegation of authority was introduced at the beginning of 1976, except that the delegation of authority to departments and offices at Headquarters was implemented by stages to ensure an orderly transition, while the remaining personnel functions were restructured to complete the planned reorganization of the Office of Personnel Services.

3. The second major step towards reform was the recruitment of a team of independent outside classification experts to develop a comprehensive job classification system for the Secretariat. The team has begun a review of the posts in the Professional category. A number of other steps have been taken in conjunction with the distribution of the staff by occupations and occupational groups, with the introduction of a new performance evaluation system and with a complete revision of Staff Rules as the basis for the drafting of a personnel manual. As a first step towards the introduction of a career development system, a plan has been

approved for an exchange of economists between Headquarters and the regional commissions. In addition, a special training programme is being established for new recruits at the junior Professional level. Information is also being collected on staff in the General Service and related categories to determine their qualifications for Professional posts, and consideration is being given to the organization of periodic examinations for qualified staff to determine their eligibility for promotion to the Professional category.

RECRUITMENT

4. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly reviewed the recruitment policy of the Secretariat with respect to the employment of women and the representation of all Member States in the Secretariat. In resolution 3416 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the employment of women in the Secretariat, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make every effort during each of the next two biennia, 1976-1977 and 1978-1979, to fill a specific number of posts subject to geographical distribution by the appointment of qualified women, and to intensify regular and publicized recruitment missions, in co-operation with United Nations information centres and UNDP resident representatives throughout the world, in order to increase the number of women candidates for Professional posts. This will involve the recruitment of about 120 women in the current biennium. Following the efforts last year to seek more women candidates from Member States, a special campaign was initiated in 1976 to provide the directors of the information centres and UNDP resident representatives with material to use in seeking women candidates.

5. Two actions resulted in improved access to sources of women candidates. A recruitment mission was sent to the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, and a press release was issued for technical co-operation project personnel, which was given extensive international coverage and attracted candidates for Secretariat posts. As a result, the number of women on the roster of candidates increased from 204 to 295, while the number of nationalities increased from 51 to 58. The total number of nationalities on the roster as at 15 June 1976 is 122.

6. In resolution 3417 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take such steps as he considered appropriate to increase the number of staff members recruited from among nationals of developing countries for senior

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631 and Corr.2), p. 139.

posts in the Secretariat and to recruit staff members to posts subject to geographical distribution from countries unrepresented or under-represented in the Secretariat. In addition to recruitment missions to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Japan, recruitment missions to identify new sources of candidates have been arranged this year for both African and Latin American countries. The Assembly further approved the outposting of three senior recruitment officers in Africa, Asia and Latin America primarily for technical co-operation projects. These officers will also assist in finding candidates for the Secretariat.

7. A competitive examination was successfully arranged in conjunction with a national civil service commission to fill specific posts. Discussions are being held with regard to the possibility of holding a competitive examination in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa for candidates from that region.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

8. The Standing Committee on the Employment of Women, under the Joint Advisory Committee, the central organ of the Secretariat for consultation between management and the staff, has produced a number of practical suggestions for special procedures to be introduced to raise the proportion of women staff members significantly above the present 20 per cent of the Professional and higher-level staff. The Standing Committee stressed particularly the need to ensure, by the placement of women and their assignment to increasingly important functions, that their chances for advancement will be equal to those of men. The Staff Rules applicable to all regular staff of the Secretariat were completely revised for the purpose of removing all provisions which did not treat men and women staff members in the same way and for the purpose of removing from the English text all references to staff members in the masculine gender only.

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

9. The total number of staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations holding career appointments or fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more at 31 December 1975 was 18,294. This total consisted of 6,622 Professional and higher-level staff and 11,672 staff in the General Service, Field Service and other categories. Of the same total, 16,016 were regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 2,278 were assigned as project personnel to technical co-operation projects. The number of staff held against the 9,597 established posts authorized in the regular budget of the United Nations for 1975 was 8,803. The remaining staff were financed from other budgetary sources.

10. The total 18,294 staff were distributed by organ as follows: 12,302 were serving with the United Nations, 5,722 were serving with the five subsidiary organs largely or wholly financed by voluntary contributions (UNDP (3,987), UNICEF (1,233), UNHCR (380), UNRWA (80) and UNITAR (42)), and 270 were serving with: the Registry of the International Court of Justice (29), the secretariat of the International Civil Service Commission (21), the United Nations University (12)

and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (208). In addition, UNRWA has some 15,000 local area staff.

11. The 12,302 staff serving with the United Nations consisted of 10,345 regular staff and 1,957 project personnel. The 10,345 regular staff consisted of 3,414 staff in the Professional category and above, 6,563 staff in the General Service category and 368 staff in the Field Service category. The 10,345 regular staff were assigned to the following offices: United Nations Headquarters—4,484; United Nations Office at Geneva (excluding ECE and UNCTAD)—1,419; ECE—211; ESCAP—533; ECLA—507; ECA—487; ECWA—156; UNCTAD—347; UNIDO—965; UNEP—263; United Nations information centres—270; and United Nations special missions—703.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

12. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 3418 B (XXX) of 8 December 1975, approved interim changes in the post adjustment system recommended by the International Civil Service Commission, as a temporary measure, to provide additional payment to staff members without dependants at duty stations in class 8 and above, in order to avoid an undue degree of differentiation in the total remuneration of staff members without dependants as compared to those with dependants as a result of the operation of the post adjustment system.

13. The General Assembly also adopted resolution 3526 (XXX) of 16 December 1975, in which it approved amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to align the entitlements of male and female participants, without retroactive effect, from 1 January 1976, with respect to the commutation of retirement benefits, the benefits payable to surviving spouses, supplementary and maximum children's benefits and residual payments, in order to complete the alignment of rights of participants in implementation of the principle of equal treatment of staff.

14. During the course of the year, the organizations which apply the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances prepared papers reflecting their views on possible ways to improve the system which were transmitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the International Civil Service Commission for its complete review of the salary system.

15. Interagency discussions were conducted at Geneva to establish new salary scales for the General Service personnel following agreements reached in 1968 and 1969, which set out the methodology and frequency of local surveys to determine the best prevailing rates paid in the locality. An interagency group was set up for this purpose in January 1975 with representatives of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the specialized agencies with headquarters at Geneva and GATT.

16. The results of the survey became known in early 1976. Controversy developed between the administrations of the organizations concerned and the representatives of the staff over the results of the survey and the dates of application of the new rates of salaries and allowances. A work stoppage was called by

the Staff Committee of the United Nations Office at Geneva on 25 February 1976, following which intensive negotiations were carried out with the participation of the executive heads of the specialized agencies involved, GATT and the Controller of the United Nations representing the Secretary-General. When agreement was reached on 3 March 1976 concerning the dates of application of retroactive payments and the resumption of negotiations with a view to constructing new scales of salaries and allowances, the work stoppage ended. On 23 April, a final agreement was signed which fixed new rates applicable from 1 April 1975 for allowances and from 1 August 1975 for salaries.

2. Management improvement programmes

17. During the year, major activities carried out by the Administrative Management Service (AMS) involved studies directed towards improvement of the organization, management and operation of the Secretariat. Besides such studies, AMS took part in a number of joint task forces and working groups set up by departments and offices with a view to improving management and organizational performance. In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly on 17 December 1975,² AMS assisted in the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on action taken over the past five years on AMS recommendations, undertook a review of organizational titles in the Secretariat and drafted the necessary administrative instructions on the use of outside expertise and professional services in terms of the Assembly's decision of 18 December 1974 at its twenty-ninth session.³

18. At the request of the departments and offices concerned, AMS undertook a number of studies relating to organizational, manpower and management matters. These included the following: a work study of certain language occupations in the United Nations; organization and manpower in the fund-raising and personnel sections of the Office of the UNHCR; organization of the ECA secretariat; organization of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the Population Division, the Office of Technical Co-operation and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; a manpower review of the Personnel Administration Division of the Office of Personnel Services; registry and files management system at United Nations Headquarters; and files management in the Accounts Division and productivity studies in selected areas of the Accounts Division.

19. The Administrative Management Service continued to assist departments and offices concerned in follow-up action on studies completed in earlier years and to participate in a number of task forces and working groups, including those dealing with the question of archives and records disposal, the implementation of survey recommendations on appointment and promotion procedures and the review of the Secretariat arrangements for relations with non-governmental organizations. As part of its continuing activities, AMS completed the revision of the manual on the organization of the Secretariat, reviewed and issued indexes to administrative issues and designed and controlled stan-

dard forms for use by the Secretariat. It also assisted the Joint Inspection Unit in its project on the study of manuals and handbooks in the United Nations.

B. Conference services

20. The demand for conference services continued at a high level during 1975, though the workload resulting from the seventh special session of the General Assembly and the third session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was diminished by the fact that many of the meetings at these sessions were informal and did not require meeting records. This is becoming a trend with other bodies as well, a point which was mentioned in the Fifth Committee when it was discussing meeting records. Figures for meetings held, interpreters' assignments, translation, typing and editing remained at substantially the same level at Headquarters as in previous years, reflecting high utilization of the services available. At Geneva, the trend of similar statistics was upwards in response to a somewhat larger meeting programme. The level remained high during the first half of 1976 and included, in addition to the normal pattern, the fourth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and Habitat—United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

21. During 1975, the pattern of conferences was subjected to re-evaluation by the recently re-established Committee on Conferences, which, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session,⁴ submitted a proposed calendar for 1976 and a tentative calendar for 1977, which diminished the exceptions from the basic principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their established headquarters. As amended during the thirtieth session of the Assembly, the main continuing exceptions to the basic principle are the following: the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of UNDP should continue to hold one of their two sessions each year at Geneva; the International Law Commission should continue to meet each year and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should meet in alternate years at Geneva; and, subject to future review, regional commissions should continue to meet elsewhere than at their headquarters. For other meetings away from Headquarters, the Governments of the host countries will be required to meet the extra costs. In approving the calendar by its resolution 3491 (XXX) on 15 December 1975, the Assembly also established a biennial cycle of conferences. By resolution 3529 (XXX) of 16 December 1975, the Assembly expressed its willingness to consider the offer of the Government of Austria for conference facilities and additional office space in the Donaupark centre in Vienna and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on the implications of the offer for consideration at its thirty-first session.

22. With regard to documentation, the General Assembly concentrated its attention on meeting records, a subject on which it had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1670) and related comments

² *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 144.

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631 and Corr.2), p. 137, item 73.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/10032 and Corr.1).

of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/10299). It approved on an experimental basis for the 1976-1977 biennium the application of criteria for achieving economies in the provision of verbatim and summary records, under which, for example, the records of bodies other than plenary meetings of main organs would be limited to an initial general distribution subject to the issue of corrigenda to remove serious errors only. Subordinate bodies were requested to dispense with records for procedural matters and for other matters of lesser importance. In resolution 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, the Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to monitor the application of the new criteria.

23. During 1976, the Committee on Conferences has been carrying out, in addition to this special assignment, its regular terms of reference, with particular attention to developing an optimum pattern of conferences.

LIBRARY SERVICES

24. At Headquarters, two user studies have been undertaken: one dealing with the use of recurrent indexes prepared by the Library, and the other with the use made of the documents reference service. The scope of the material covered in the indexes to United Nations documentation has been expanded, in particular by including additional information in the UNDEX *Subject Index*, such as author, date of issue, sales number and cross references. Proposals for a broad study of the potential of an expanded application of computer technologies to the Library's operations are being evaluated. Under a revised system of depository libraries which came into force in 1975, free deposit is limited to one library per country and all other depositories are required to pay an annual contribution.

25. In the Geneva Library, a general reorganization of the reading rooms and reference services was undertaken. An inventory was made of the 20,000 volumes on open shelves, and all reading room collections were brought up to date. A new reading room was opened to house the enlarged bibliographical collections, general periodicals and newspapers. Acquisitions during the year under review included 13,963 books, 116,250 documents of the United Nations and specialized agencies and 142,147 documents from Governments and other sources. Under services to readers, 53,000 books were loaned (including the circulation of periodicals) and 1,180 readers cards were issued.

C. Financial and other administrative questions

I. Budgetary and related matters

REGULAR BUDGET⁵

26. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 3531 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, approved revised gross appropriations for the biennium 1974-1975 in the amount of \$612,550,000 and revised estimates of income amounting to \$100,110,000, including \$83,452,000 as income from staff assessment. By resolution 3539 A (XXX) of 17 December 1975,

Assembly approved gross appropriations for the biennium 1976-1977 in the amount of \$745,813,800, income estimates amounting to \$101,552,000 from staff assessment and \$16,740,300 for other income, for a total estimated income for the biennium of \$118,292,300.

27. The gross budget expenditure for the biennium 1974-1975, including unliquidated obligations, amounted to \$610,788,409. Income from staff assessment was \$83,631,927 and from other resources \$17,829,929, leaving a net expenditure of \$509,326,553.

28. The balance of the surplus account on 31 December 1975 was \$6,256,439, of which \$1,607,902 had been applied as a credit against contributions of Member States for the year 1976, leaving an unencumbered balance of \$4,648,537.

29. By resolution 3539 C (XXX), the General Assembly decided that budget appropriations totalling \$379,423,900, consisting of \$372,906,900 representing one half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1976-1977 together with the supplementary appropriations of \$6,517,000 for 1974-1975, would be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

30. At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly will consider an interim performance report on the programme budget approved for the biennium 1976-1977.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

31. By resolution 3541 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, the General Assembly established the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1976-1977 at \$40 million; the advances from Member States to the Fund were according to the scale of assessments adopted for the biennium 1976-1977.

32. At the end of May 1976, advances of \$48,000 were still due from Member States in respect of 1976.

33. Under the authority granted to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 3046 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, the Secretary-General had made advances from the Fund as at 31 May totalling \$40 million as follows: unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, \$51,555; self-liquidating purchases and activities, \$407,899; and regular budget expenditures pending receipt of assessed contributions, \$39,540,546.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET

34. The contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for 1976 were established under General Assembly resolution 3539 C (XXX) on the basis of a scale of assessments approved by the Assembly in resolution 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973 for the years 1974, 1975 and for the year 1976 as amended by resolution 3371 A (XXX) of 30 October 1975.

35. Under General Assembly resolution 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, the Secretary-General was authorized to accept a portion of the contributions of Member States for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 in currencies other than United States dollars. Taking into account actual United Nations requirements in various currencies, arrangements were made to extend to Member States the maximum facility for payments in

⁵ For relevant documents, see *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 96.

currencies other than United States dollars. As at 31 May 1976, eight Member States had availed themselves of this prerogative.

	(In United States dollars)				
	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Total gross assessment	369,811,750 ^a	325,075,156	269,532,777 ^b	216,106,422 ^c	203,279,377 ^d
Credits and cash payments received	151,442,766	278,640,142	266,888,688	214,942,390	203,168,600
Unpaid balance, 31 May 1976	218,368,984	46,435,014	2,644,089	1,164,032	110,777

^a Includes contributions in respect of new Member States for 1974 and 1975 which were assessed in 1976, totalling \$365,902.

^b Includes contributions in respect of new Member States for 1973 which were assessed in 1974, totalling \$5,211,062.

^c Includes contributions in respect of new Member States for 1971 and 1972 which were assessed in 1973, totalling \$311,032.

^d Includes contributions in respect of new Member States for 1970 and 1971 which were assessed in 1972, totalling \$75,951.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

37. On 17 December 1975, the General Assembly, concerned with finding a lasting solution to the financial problems of the Organization, adopted resolution 3538 (XXX) in which it decided to establish a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, to consist of 54 Member States⁶ to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of an equitable geographical balance.

38. The Negotiating Committee was charged with bringing about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, taking into account, *inter alia*, certain actions by the General Assembly in previous years with a view to solving the problem. It was also to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund and the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization. The Committee was requested to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on progress achieved, and to submit recommendations on further steps that should be undertaken to solve the financial problems of the United Nations.

39. The Negotiating Committee held its first meeting on 14 April 1976 and is expected to conclude its examination of the question in time for the submission of its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session.

REVIEW OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND EXPERT MACHINERY DEALING WITH THE FORMULATION, REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PROGRAMMES AND BUDGETS

40. On 20 November 1975, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3392 (XXX) concerning the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets.

41. In section I of the above-mentioned resolution, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial pro-

36. As at 31 May 1976, the status of contributions to the regular budget for 1976 and prior years was as follows:

gramme budget in alternate years, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981, including a revised plan for 1977. They will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session.

42. Pursuant to section II of the resolution, the Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the action taken in respect of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on medium-term planning in the United Nations system (A/9646).

43. In section III of the same resolution, the General Assembly referred the recommendations in the report of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery (A/10117 and Corr.1), established by the Assembly on 18 December 1973, to the Economic and Social Council and recommended that, at its next organizational session, the Council should take the necessary measures to implement on an experimental basis in 1976 the recommendation for strengthening the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and for improving its work. The Economic and Social Council, on 15 January 1976 during its organizational session for 1976, decided to adopt all of the recommendations of the Working Group relating to the strengthening of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/DEC/139 (ORG-76)).

44. In pursuance of other decisions taken by the General Assembly in resolution 3392 (XXX), the Economic and Social Council will report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the rest of the recommendations of the Working Group to be considered along with the report on the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations system.⁷

45. Pursuant to the same resolution, the *Ad Hoc* Committee will also examine the role, mandate and composition of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions within the context of possible modifications in the structure and functioning of the United Nations. It will examine all of the reports

⁶ For the membership of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034)*, p. 138.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/10005 and Corr.1)*.

relating to intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets mentioned in the resolution, together with the relevant comments made thereon in the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

46. As provided in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, which established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, the costs of the Force are met by Governments providing contingents, by the Government of Cyprus and by voluntary contributions from a number of Member and non-member States.

47. In a report dated 5 June 1976 (S/12093),⁸ the Secretary-General stated that the estimated costs to the United Nations of maintaining the Force from its inception on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1976 inclusive totalled \$225.3 million, and that the estimated costs for a further six-month period would total \$12.0 million. Accordingly, the costs to the United Nations for the period from 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1976 inclusive were estimated at \$237.3 million. That estimate did not include the amount of \$0.6 million that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and the liquidation of the Force, nor did it take into account the extra costs borne by the Member States which provided contingents and units to the Force.

48. As at 31 May 1976, voluntary contributions received by the UNFICYP Special Account totalled \$177.9 million, and \$2.7 million was expected to be received in the future against outstanding pledges. In addition, some \$3.8 million was received from interest earned on the investment of temporarily surplus funds, public contributions, gains on exchange and other miscellaneous income. Accordingly, additional contributions in the amount of \$52.9 million were required to fulfil past commitments and maintain the Force until 15 December 1976 (see also part one, chap. II above).

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 340 (1973), INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

49. By resolution 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the General Assembly appropriated \$40 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the six-month period from 25 April to 24 October 1975 inclusive. By the same resolution the Assembly also appropriated an amount of \$94,275,000 for the operation of UNEF for the period from 25 October 1975 to 24 October 1976 inclusive. By resolution 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, the Assembly appropriated an amount of \$9,331,818 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 25 October 1975 to 31 May 1976 inclusive and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$1,288,636 per month for the period from 1 June 1976 to 31 October 1976 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to con-

tinue the Force beyond 31 May 1976. By the same resolutions, the Assembly apportioned those appropriations and authorizations in accordance with an *ad hoc* arrangement without prejudice to the positions of principle that might be taken by Member States in any consideration by the Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations. The condition precedent in Assembly resolution 3374 C (XXX) having been met as a result of the Security Council decision of 28 May 1976 (resolution 390 (1976)), an amount of \$6.4 million for the period from 1 June 1976 to 31 October 1976 inclusive was accordingly apportioned among Member States.

50. As at 31 May 1976, contributions received by the UNEF, including UNDOF, Special Account pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 3374 B (XXX) and 3374 C (XXX), as well as its earlier resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, totalled \$74.2 million for the period from 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974 inclusive, \$72.7 million for the period from 25 October 1974 to 24 October 1975 inclusive and \$67.2 million for the period from 25 October 1975 to 24 October 1976 inclusive.

2. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations

ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

51. During the period under review, the Joint Inspection Unit⁹ produced the following reports concerning the activities of the United Nations: "Report on office accommodation provided for extra-budgetary staff in the United Nations system" (A/10279); "Report on the utilization of office accommodation in the United Nations system" (A/10280); "Report on fellowships in the United Nations system" (A/31/101); "Latin American integration: report on the technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system" (JIU/REP/76/3). Other reports issued by the Unit during the period under review concerned the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of, respectively, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and ICAO, the use of travel funds in UNESCO and some aspects of the technical co-operation programme of ITU. An extract of the report on ITU concerning the question of overhead funds has been transmitted to the United Nations for its attention. Summaries of these reports are contained in the "Eighth report on the activities of the Joint Inspection Unit—July 1975-June 1976" (A/C.5/31/1). The Unit also addressed a note to the Secretary-General on certain aspects of the work of the Office of Public Information.

52. The Secretary-General submitted a report (A/C.5/1693 and Corr.1) to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session giving information on the status of implementation of major recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit in some of its reports, as called for by Assembly resolution 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972.

53. According to its programme of work for 1976 (A/C.5/31/L.1), the Unit is carrying out a number of studies under each of four broad headings: (a) efficiency of technical co-operation and optimum

⁸ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council*, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

⁹ For the membership of the Joint Inspection Unit, see A/31/100, p. 176.

use of funds; (b) programme budgeting and medium-term planning; (c) documentation and use of languages; and (d) administrative and personnel questions.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

54. The Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Service (EDPIS) provided computer support and technical advice to more than 40 users of its services, including departments and offices at Headquarters, the regional commissions, the United Nations Office at Geneva, as well as agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF and ICAO. A little over one half of these services was rendered to such substantive programmes and offices as the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, UNCTAD, the Population Division, the Statistical Office and the Office of Technical Co-operation. In the Office of Legal Affairs, initial phases of computer operations were started in support of the treaty data system, which began to function as an interactive system during the period under review. Exploratory efforts were undertaken in the areas of transnational corporations, ocean economics and technology, and in connexion with a proposed information unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. As the final stage in a continuing programme of work, significant changes were made in the information system which supports the operations of the Office of Technical Co-operation with a view to improving the quality and timeliness of the data used to manage development assistance.

55. Some 27 per cent of the services rendered by EDPIS was in the area of administrative support, involving such organizational units as the Department of Conference Services, the Office of General Services, the Office of Personnel Services and the Accounts and Budget Divisions of the Office of Financial Services. In these areas, major activities included the development of a system to assist in the compilation and review of budgetary data; a preliminary study on the possible application of automation to work in the recruitment services; the extension of the operations of the United Nations Documents Indexing System in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library; a study of the significant systems of the total operations of the Library to determine which segments might be suitable for automation, in what order and what the cost/benefit relationship would be; and a major feasibility study of the possibility for automation in the entire documentation process. Finally, almost 20 per cent of the services of EDPIS was dedicated to the requirements of organizations such as UNDP, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, UNICEF and the United Nations Postal Administration, and to the provision of reimbursable services to Member Governments.

56. The Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Service assisted in an extensive programme of training, which included seminars, lectures and instructional sessions, and a start was made in the acquisition of video training courses for development of the technical capability of staff members in both the Professional and General Service categories who are required to use the services of the New York Computing Centre. An extensive revision of the comprehensive loose-leaf manual of standards was completed and copies were transmitted to the regional commissions

for review and comment as a step towards achieving the transferability of computer programmes and information systems. A detailed programme review was made of all the electronic data-processing and information systems activities in existence or being planned, including those at the United Nations Office at Geneva (including UNCTAD and ECE), at UNIDO and at each of the regional commissions, in order to provide data for the preparation of a comprehensive report to be submitted to the General Assembly.¹⁰ The Director of the Service continued to represent the United Nations on the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities and on the Management Committee of the International Computing Centre at Geneva, whose operations are closely monitored by EDPIS as part of its continuing functions.

D. General services

1. Administrative support for field operations

57. Administrative and logistic support was provided for UNDOF, UNEF, the other United Nations peace-keeping missions in the Middle East, Cyprus, India, Pakistan and the United Nations Depot in Pisa; for the United Nations Sahelian Office in Ouagadougou and the United Nations humanitarian assistance programmes in Zambia, Cape Verde and Indo-China; for offices of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia at New York and Lusaka and the United Nations Institute for Namibia; for some 45 visiting missions and conferences of such United Nations organs as the Trusteeship Council, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and 60 information centres and services. The enlargement of the buffer zone resulting from the implementation of the Protocol to the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 22 September 1975 (S/11818/Add.5, annex) and resultant expanded operations necessitated the establishment in Jerusalem of the Office of the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East. Owing to the deteriorating situation in Beirut, a decision was taken to arrange the voluntary evacuation of personnel of the United Nations UNDP and specialized agencies, as well as their dependants.

2. Accommodation at Headquarters and overseas

58. Seating facilities in the main conference rooms at United Nations Headquarters were expanded to accommodate 150 members. Arrangements were made for an architectural and engineering survey to be carried out to explore the possibilities of further expansion of the seating facilities as well as of the improvement of delegates' facilities in the conference building and the General Assembly building. Occupancy of office space in the United Nations Development Corporation building began towards the end of 1975. The construction projects in Bangkok and Santiago were completed and the buildings have been occupied. Provisional acceptance of the construction project in Addis Ababa is expected in the near future. Technical guidance and administrative support were provided in connexion

¹⁰ See A/C.5/31/3.

with the accommodation projects in Beirut, Nairobi and Vienna. Planning assistance was given to the authorities of the Governments of the host countries on accommodation requirements at the United Nations conferences to be held at Vancouver and in Argentina.

3. Procurement, contracts and travel

59. Supplies, equipment and contractual services were provided in support of United Nations operations at a total value of \$43.3 million, of which \$7.5 million was in respect of UNEF and UNDOF and \$18.8 million for UNDP projects. The cost of travel arranged in 1975 was \$12.4 million.

4. Communications and records management

60. The communications facilities between New York and Geneva were upgraded to include enhanced capacity for cable transmission as well as voice capability. The installation at Headquarters of the Centrex telephone system in the place of the outmoded electro-mechanical device was completed and, in March 1976, installation was completed of an experimental earth station in Jerusalem which connected that city with New York via Geneva. This link was accomplished by using the "Symphonie" satellite. The very high frequency link system connecting UNTSO/UNDOF (Damascus)/Tiberias was also completed; and Nairobi (UNEP) was added as a new station to the United Nations Communications Network.

Under the records management programme, records retention schedules were revised, which resulted in a further acceleration of the disposal of inactive records.

5. Security and safety

61. In addition to providing for the protection and safety at Headquarters of delegates, staff and visitors and of United Nations property, special security measures were undertaken during the seventh special session and the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the Security Council meetings on the Middle East and the fourth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Special services were also provided for a number of Heads of State and Government, foreign ministers, other senior government officials of cabinet rank and heads of delegations. Advice on security matters was given to the authorities concerned in connexion with United Nations premises and with international conferences at Vancouver and in Panama.

6. Revenue-producing activities

62. Revenue-producing activities, including the sale of United Nations postage stamps, the Souvenir Shop, Gift Centre, Catering Services, Garage Administration and royalties from the sale of commemorative medals, provided a net revenue to the Organization in 1975 of approximately \$4.23 million, an increase of almost \$0.83 million as compared with 1974.

CHAPTER VIII

Questions relating to interagency co-operation and co-ordination

1. Both individually and collectively, the organizations of the United Nations system have reviewed action to be taken for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which provides a new direction for the work of the system as a whole. A special interagency task force was set up to review and harmonize activities being carried out by the system in the six priority areas identified by the Assembly (international trade, transfer of real resources and international monetary reforms, science and technology, industrialization, food and agriculture, and co-operation among developing countries), and the results of its work, as endorsed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, are contained in part two of the annual report of ACC to the Economic and Social Council (E/5803/Add.1).

2. The organizations of the United Nations system were also involved in assisting the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (see part five, chap. VI above). Most of the executive heads participated in the *Ad Hoc* Committee's work, and a special interagency task force advised the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, on how he should report to the *Ad Hoc* Committee's working group on options and possible alternative courses of action in respect of eight problem areas, including the functioning of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; other United Nations forums for negotiations; structures for regional and interregional co-operation; operational activities of the United Nations system; planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation; interagency co-ordination; and secretariat support services. The resulting report has been issued (A/AC.179/L.8). The Secretary-General also conveyed to the Committee his personal observations on these matters (A/AC.179/6).

3. Joint interagency planning continued to gain momentum within the system. As an aid to such joint planning, progress was made by an interagency task force in the harmonization of programme budget presentation. In the area of rural development, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1967 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, a major planning exercise was initiated and ACC has submitted a report to the Council at its sixty-first session (E/5809) on the steps taken to assess the rural development programmes of the system and on the approach and proposed objec-

tives in this area for action by the Council. Also, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3442 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and in close co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system, the Secretary-General is taking steps to submit to the Assembly an intersectoral presentation of the totality of the actions planned by the system for implementing intergovernmental decisions pertaining to economic co-operation among developing countries. Another joint planning exercise is connected with the preparations for the forthcoming United Nations Water Conference (see part three, chap. II, sect. F.1 above) for the purpose of working out a system-wide plan that would enable the Conference to provide the organizations concerned with programme guidance.

4. Continuing attention was also given by ACC to the co-ordination of activities in specific programme sectors. Consultations were held within the framework of ACC regarding preparations for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see part three, chap. VII, sect. VII.F above). Preparations were also made for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology (see part three, chap. II, sect. C.5 above), proposed for 1979, and ACC strengthened the role of its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology in order to ensure that fully co-ordinated action was taken in this field. As a follow-up to the World Conference of the International Women's Year (see part V, chap. II above), work was begun on the framework for an interagency medium-term programme of activities concerning the integration of women in development.

5. Co-ordination was also promoted in a large number of other programme sectors, ranging from outer space activities, where ACC established a new sub-committee, and activities concerned with youth, where new arrangements were made for co-operative action, to population, drug abuse control and statistics. In the field of public information, progress was made towards developing a joint United Nations information plan based on an agreed approach.

6. In addition, ACC prepared a report on institutional arrangements relating to nutrition to serve as a basis for the Economic and Social Council's discussion of whether rearrangements in the United Nations system or new institutional bodies may be justified in order to ensure effective follow-up of World Food Conference resolution V on nutrition, adopted on 16 November 1974.

7. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1892 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, a meeting was held between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and representatives of OAU at Geneva on 5 April 1976. The meeting reviewed the assistance being provided to the liberation movements and colonial peoples.

8. Attention was also given by ACC to administrative matters, focusing on the provision of assistance and advice to the International Civil Service Commission.

9. In order to co-ordinate the information systems of the organizations more effectively, ACC revised the

terms of reference of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (see E/5803, annex). It submitted to the Economic and Social Council a second progress report on the Common Register of Development Activities (CORE) (E/5804).

10. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, ACC submitted its views on the future of the Joint Inspection Unit for consideration by the General Assembly; it *inter alia* suggested the establishment of the Unit on a continuing basis with slightly modified terms of reference (see A/31/75/Add. 1).