

REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
for the year 1980

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEC	European Economic Community
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
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
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OUA	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

EDITORIAL NOTE

This report covers the work of the Council at its organizational session for 1980 and its first, second and resumed second regular sessions of 1980.

The report contains a repertorial summary of procedural steps and records of voting, and of the actions taken by the Council under each agenda item and, in cases where an item was referred to a sessional committee, a report of the committee concerned. It also contains, in chapter II, a summary of the general discussion on *international economic and social policy*, including regional and sectoral developments.

SUMMARY RECORDS AND OFFICIAL RECORDS

The summary records of the meetings of the Council will be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Plenary Meetings*. The summary records of the meetings of the First (Economic) Committee are contained in documents E/1980/C.1/SR.1-21, those of the meetings of the Second (Social) Committee in documents E/1980/C.2/SR.1-24, those of the meetings of the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee in documents E/1980/C.3/SR.1-18 and those of the meetings of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are contained in documents E/1980/WG.1/SR.1-21.

The resolutions and decisions of the Council and the reports of its commissions and standing committees are issued as supplements to the Official Records of the Council. The list of the supplements to the Official Records, 1980, is given below:

<i>Supplement No.</i>		<i>Document symbol</i>
1	Resolutions and decisions adopted during the organizational session for 1980 and the first regular session of 1980	E/1980/80
1A	Resolutions and decisions adopted during the second regular session of 1980	E/1980/80/ Add.1
1B	Decisions adopted during the resumed second regular session of 1980	E/1980/80/ Add.2
2	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixteenth session	E/1980/3
3	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-sixth session	E/1980/13 and Corr.1
3A	Addendum to the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-sixth session	E/1980/13/ Add.1
4	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixth special session	E/1980/14
5	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-eighth session	E/1980/15
6	Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	E/1980/26 and Corr.1
7	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/1980/27
8	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/1980/28
9	Report of the Economic Commission for Western Asia on its seventh session	E/1980/29
10	Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session	E/1980/40/ Rev.1
11	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/1980/41
12	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-seventh session	E/1980/42/ Rev.1

FOREWORD

Even before the second regular summer session of the Council began, there were clear indications of the possibility of failure in the efforts to pave the way for the successful conclusion of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, dedicated to international economic co-operation and development, and by the time the Council's summer session was opened, its worst fears were confirmed.

As a result, an almost palpable gloom permeated the plenary meetings until, quite naturally, the Council thought of, and turned to, its unique role in economic and social matters as, literally, a *modus vivendi* in the circumstances. Through the years that have elapsed since the forging of the Council's mandate by the founding fathers, new realities, proliferation and many other similar reasons have pointed directly to the need for restructuring and reorientation—an exercise which, for well-known reasons, has not yet come to a conclusion. Nevertheless, as the Council's current efforts have clearly indicated, it still has an important role to play in all matters within the wide ambit of its competence.

The extremely short period between the failure of the Committee of the Whole and the Council's general discussion gave no time whatever to Council members or to their capitals to digest the reasons for and ramifications of the failure, to do the necessary soul-searching and to begin the process of reaching the needed bold decisions that could lead out of the present impasse. Hence, the Council's general discussion contained well-known, albeit still static positions and theses. None the less, one golden thread was clearly discernible throughout all the statements that formed the web of the general debate. That golden thread was the determination to seek and strive for the decisions that could lead to the compromises necessary to prevail over failure even at that late hour.

That determination was more than evident both during the numerous consultations I have had with delegations and also during an informal meeting of Heads of Delegations, which gave me a clear mandate along specific lines, unfortunately based on a rather minimalistic approach—perhaps the only one possible in the given circumstances and under the constraints of time.

The members of the Council all gave much thought as to the best form and content its efforts to impart a renewed impetus to the special session could take and, finding its options greatly limited, the Council had to confine itself to the President's conclusions, to be prepared on his own responsibility.

That is herewith being done with the sole purpose and noble aim, shared by each and every member, of contributing, modestly perhaps but positively, to the

work of the special session of the General Assembly. We all hope and pray that we shall succeed, and succeed we must because the difficulties of today are not confined to the economic sector, but extend, which is perhaps far worse, to the political sector, where renewed tensions threaten mankind's very existence. Success in the former would certainly go a long way towards improvement in the latter.

The Secretary-General in his opening statement, as well as all delegations and heads of United Nations agencies, voiced concern about the gravity of the world economic situation. That concern relates mainly to the growing imbalances in payments, the current level of inflation around the world, the significant slowdown of growth in developed countries, and the adverse consequences those trends are having on developing economies. The process of adjustment in both developed and developing economies, and the financing of deficits are policy matters of particular importance. The situation requires not only serious domestic efforts from all countries, but also a strengthening of international co-operation.

Specific concern was expressed in the course of the debate with regard to the situation of the low-income developing countries and their growth prospects in the coming years. It is recognized that if present trends are not promptly reversed, those countries will encounter severe difficulties in financing their current-account deficits. It is my view that we should not lose sight of the fact that it is the developing countries, and particularly the most disadvantaged, that are suffering most from the consequences of the crisis.

Divergent analyses were made of the underlying and immediate causes of the problems of the world economy. In one view, these problems emanate mainly from an inadequate and inequitable international system, which has been showing signs of serious strain for many years. In another view, they spring mainly from the impact of the recent increases in oil prices on the rate of inflation and the balance of payments in the world economy. While the lively debate that took place on this question did not result in any agreement, it did reflect a shared perception that all economies are closely linked, that major efforts are needed to overcome current difficulties and that those efforts will have to be undertaken jointly. I believe that action is therefore needed, in a long-term perspective, to generate the necessary changes in the structure of the world economy as well as of national economies, and to reform, where necessary, the framework of existing international relations and institutions.

Action is also needed, in a more immediate perspective, to alleviate the pressing problems of certain countries. In both regards, such action should be

launched without delay. In that connexion, the suggestions presented by the Secretary-General to the effect that emergency measures might be considered by Governments at the General Assembly's eleventh special session, with a view to taking the necessary action, were noted with interest and it is my opinion that they should receive, within a wider context, the attention they deserve.

The positive outcome of the Common Fund negotiations is a welcome occurrence, but this alone cannot diminish the serious concern expressed by delegations at the lack of progress in international economic negotiations. Concern was also expressed with regard to the political climate prevailing in the negotiations on the eve of the special session of the General Assembly. I share those concerns and believe that they should lead Governments to focus their attention on the forthcoming session.

Certain progress achieved in the drafting of a new international development strategy, for which we are particularly grateful to the dedicated work of its Chairman, Ambassador Naik, has so far not proved sufficient to overcome a number of divergences regarding the present text, divergences which concern central issues. I believe all delegations share the hope that the remaining major issues will be resolved so that an effective international development strategy can be adopted by the Assembly at its special session.

Circumstances surrounding the conclusion of the session of the Committee of the Whole prompted delegations to express their views on what they expected from global negotiations. There is broad recognition that in the context of present economic problems, those negotiations provide a major opportunity for constructive international co-operation on current as well as structural problems, and a chance to avoid a further deepening of the crisis of the world economy. This makes it particularly important to overcome the interconnected difficulties encountered in drafting an agenda and drawing up a framework for the negotiations. There is an emerging recognition that, while it is difficult to define with precision the respective roles of the central body and the specialized forums, political commitment by the parties to implement their outcome, singly or collectively, will be indispensable.

Little time now remains for the Member States to consider those problems and take the decisions necessary for the success of the eleventh special session. It is essential that the greatest possible advantage should be taken of that time so that the required political commitment will be at hand and that delegations to the special session will be ready to approach the remaining problems in a result-oriented manner.

Outstanding problems in the texts under consideration are closely related. The issues the international community has to address and to which solutions must be found are sufficiently well identified. Their resolution will require a willingness by all groups to show mutual understanding for each other's constraints, bearing in mind that the need for effective action to overcome both the long-term and short-term dimensions of the present crisis is paramount. In such

circumstances, questions of procedure must not be allowed to prevent Governments from going on to focus their attention mainly on the substantive issues. The emerging recognition, to which I have already made reference, of the necessity for a political commitment to implement the agreed outcome of the global negotiations can perhaps provide a foundation for attainment of the requisite degree of convergence on procedures.

I feel duty-bound to complete my brief conclusions, if indeed they can be called conclusions, because there is only one preoccupation which we all share, and that is the fear of the horrible consequences of failure—with a solemn and serious appeal to all members of the Council, an appeal which should be conveyed to their capitals and to all centres where policy decisions are taken.

The appeal is that the Economic and Social Council implores them all to review the entire situation, with all the seriousness that its gravity demands, and to take the necessary bold decisions, however painful they might initially appear to be, that can lead to an agreed resolution of our present problems and pave the way to much happier days, thereby also helping to ease tensions and solve political and other problems in an auspicious atmosphere, which can only exist if fears for our economic tomorrow begin disappearing from the horizon.

I also take the liberty of addressing a personal appeal to all developed countries and I plead with them and tell them that their capabilities make it, perhaps, easier to afford to be more magnanimous.

In the interim, between the conclusion of the Council's summer session and the General Assembly's eleventh special session, let no unilateral action by any country or group of countries further aggravate the situation; on the contrary, let there be renewed efforts and consultations, both bilateral and multilateral, to overcome difficulties. It does not require a fertile imagination to perceive the consequences of failure and so I do not have to enumerate them here except to say that not only can we not afford them, but also they would lead us into the abysmal depths of desperation from which it would be extremely difficult to extricate ourselves in the foreseeable future.

Let us all bring to the negotiations a huge stock of the political will needed to overcome difficulties, a will that has been so tragically absent until today. Then and only then shall we succeed. We have had setbacks in the past, but let us remember that we managed to overcome them. More than ever we must do so again, in time to avoid a catastrophe of unprecedented proportions.



Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS
*President of the
Economic and Social Council*

Geneva, August 1980

Chapter I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

At its organizational session for 1980 and at the first and second regular sessions of 1980, the Council adopted resolutions and decisions which call for action by the General Assembly or which should be brought to its attention. The resolutions and decisions in question are summarized below.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS¹

Resolutions and decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

International efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations

By resolution 1980/43, the Council recognized the need, without prejudice to any action which might in the meantime be considered by the General Assembly, for a review of the emergency operations of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring effective and flexible use of the resources available; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with organizations and bodies concerned, to prepare, within existing financial resources, a summary report on ways and means by which the United Nations system co-ordinated and implemented humanitarian emergency assistance in cases other than natural disasters over the last decade and to circulate the report in time for the Council's first regular session in 1981.

Situation of refugees in Africa

By resolution 1980/55, the Council, being aware, *inter alia*, that the growing number of refugees in Africa was currently estimated at 5 million, took note of resolution CM/Res. 814 (XXXV), adopted in July 1980 by the Council of Ministers of OAU, which referred to the need for an international pledging conference for refugees in Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to consult with the Secretary-General of OAU on ways and means of convening such a conference; further requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult the competent United Nations organizations and bodies for the purpose of preparing a publicity campaign; requested

the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress of his consultations; and appealed to all Member States and appropriate United Nations organizations and programmes to provide maximum assistance to refugees in Africa and to the countries of asylum.

International economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments

By decision 1980/162, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Distribution of income in the nation: rural-urban differentials" and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION²

Resolution and decisions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America

By resolution 1980/56, the Council took note of the issues brought to its attention by ECLA; noted with appreciation the results of the fifth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, held in June 1980, and commended the conclusions reached by the Committee to ECLA for consideration at its nineteenth session; noted also that the Committee had selected, within the framework of its work programme, which had been endorsed by the Commission, a limited number of priority projects to be implemented urgently and that the Committee had approved a resolution strengthening its secretariat; and requested the Secretary-General to make appropriate provision for the implementation of the priority projects and for the strengthening of the secretariat of the Committee in his supplementary budget estimates for 1981 within the overall United Nations budget for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, bearing in mind the view of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee that the implementation of such projects constituted an urgent need which could not have been foreseen at the time of adoption of the programme budget for 1980-1981.

¹ For a summary of the debate in the Council in connexion with this item, see chap. II below.

² For a repertorial summary of the deliberations of the Council in connexion with this item, see chap. III below.

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe

By decision 1980/164, the Council took note of the report of ECE for the period 28 April 1979 to 26 April 1980, of the resolution and other decisions adopted by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session, contained in chapters III and IV of that report, and of the Commission's programme of work.

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa

By decision 1980/165, the Council took note of the report of ECA for the period 29 March 1979 to 12 April 1980, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained therein, and decided to amend paragraph 18 of the terms of reference of the Commission by deleting the second sentence of that paragraph, which should accordingly provide that the Commission would submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

Report of the Economic Commission for Western Asia

By decision 1980/166, the Council took note of the report of ECWA on its seventh session, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in chapters I and IV of the report, and decided to endorse the Commission's revised programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981.

Annual report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

By decision 1980/167, the Council took note of the report of ESCAP for the period 17 March 1979 to 29 March 1980, of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session, contained in chapters II and III of the report, and of the Commission's revised programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, contained in chapter IV of the report.

EXAMINATION OF LONG-TERM TRENDS IN
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT³

*Decision brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

Examination of long-term trends in economic development

By decision 1980/190, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/57 of 29 November 1979, and transmitted it to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General, when preparing the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-

³ See chap. IV below.

sixth session, in compliance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 34/57, to take into consideration the working paper on long-term trends in economic development, as well as the views expressed at the resumed second regular session of 1980 of the Economic and Social Council and the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE
IN AFRICA⁴

*Resolution calling for action by the
General Assembly*

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

By resolution 1980/46, the Council recommended to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution concerning the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND
RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY⁵

*Decision brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

*Transmittal of reports to the General Assembly for
consideration*

By decision 1980/187, the Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first and second sessions.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS⁶

*Resolutions and decisions brought to the attention
of the General Assembly*

*Activities of transnational corporations in southern
Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority
régimes in that area*

By resolution 1980/59, the Council, after recalling the background of the question and expressing grave concern about certain activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa, noted with appreciation the report of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations entitled "In-depth analysis of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa"; reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa; strongly condemned the exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia by transnational corporations without the authority of the United

⁴ See chap. V below.

⁵ See chap. VI below.

⁶ See chap. VIII below.

Nations Council for Namibia; recognized the urgent need to take further measures, including sanctions, to terminate the collaboration of transnational and other corporations with the racist minority régime of South Africa; called on all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of sanctions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to South Africa; strongly condemned the continued investments and operations of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their exploitation of black labour, thereby contributing to the perpetuation of oppression and other inhuman practices; deplored manœuvres to weaken the existing African trade-union movement, and the persecution of its officials; called upon all Governments to take measures in respect of their nationals and transnational corporations operating enterprises in the area, and to terminate, through a series of specified measures, all forms of their collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to instruct the Secretariat to continue its useful research on the subject, to submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its seventh session an addendum to its reports on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, bringing up to date the information and analysis contained therein, to continue to collect and publicize information on those activities, and to organize symposia, workshops, seminars and other programmes of enlightenment with a view to informing the general public in the home countries of the transnational corporations concerned.

Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order and obstacles that impede it; the role of transnational corporations

By resolution 1980/60, the Council took note of the Secretariat report entitled "Progress made towards the establishment of the new international order: the role of transnational corporations" and decided to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its eleventh special session; recommended intensification of efforts to enhance the contribution of transnational corporations towards the establishment of the new international economic order; also recommended that the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries should be promoted by strengthening their negotiating capacity vis-à-vis transnational corporations and their capacity to regulate and monitor the activities of such corporations; invited the Assembly at its eleventh special session to bear in mind the importance of the work on the code of conduct; considered that the code, which was of the highest priority in its work, would be an essential contribution to the attainment of the goals of the new international development strategy and the new international economic order; affirmed a series of objectives for the code of conduct; affirmed that the draft code should be completed before the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations in 1981; reaffirmed that the Commission was the forum within the United Nations system for the comprehen-

sive and in-depth consideration of issues relating to transnational corporations; and further reaffirmed that, under the guidance of the Commission, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations was the central unit in the United Nations system at the Secretariat level for work on matters related to such corporations and that its resources should be commensurate with its work programme.

Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session

By decision 1980/173, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its eleventh special session.

United Nations conferences to conclude a code of conduct on transnational corporations and an international agreement on illicit payments

By decision 1980/174, the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly for further consideration at its thirty-fifth session a draft decision to convene, in the last quarter of 1981, a conference to adopt a code of conduct on transnational corporations and a conference to adopt an international agreement on illicit payments, as well as a draft resolution to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments, to meet not later than 30 June 1981.

FOOD PROBLEMS⁷

Resolution calling for action by the General Assembly

Report of the World Food Council

By resolution 1980/58, the Council welcomed the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its sixth session and recommended that the General Assembly should call on all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation; thanked the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the hospitality provided for the session; called upon all countries, particularly those with serious food import deficits, to continue to implement their food production policies; recognized the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council; called upon the international community to support the national efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production with increased technical and capital assistance; strongly urged developed countries, international institutions and others able to do so to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector having regard to the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition, con-

⁷ See chap. IX below.

tained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council; expressed deep concern over the critical food shortages in Africa, and especially in the Sahel and countries in north-east and east Africa; called upon donor countries and international financial institutions to support the efforts of interested developing countries to initiate or expand food entitlement programmes and looked forward to the results of the consultations envisaged in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session; expressed concern over the increase in protectionist trade practices, which reduced the capacity of developing countries to import the food they needed, and urged all countries to avoid such policies; called for immediate renewal of the Food Aid Convention upon the expiry of the current Convention in July 1981 and strongly urged increased contributions so that the Convention could be renewed by mid-1981 with the firm assurance of an absolute minimum of 10 million tons of assistance, even in times of high prices and food shortages; welcomed the World Food Council's endorsement of the initiative that the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes should examine at its next session the proposal of FAO to make the International Emergency Food Reserve the subject of a legally binding convention; stressed the urgent need for a new international wheat agreement; called for further exploration by the secretariat of the World Food Council of possible modalities of an arrangement for a food crisis contingency pledge; welcomed the request of the World Food Council that IMF should consider the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support to assist low-income food-deficit countries; and recommended that the international community should take steps for the implementation of UNCTAD resolution 105 (V) on international food trade.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT⁸

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

Science and technology for development

By resolution 1980/48, the Council took note of the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the work of its first and second sessions; transmitted them, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/218, to the General Assembly for consideration; decided to discontinue the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; requested the Secretary-General, as well as all elements of the United Nations system, to support fully the activities of the new Centre for Science and Technology for Development; urgently appealed to all Governments to contribute substantially to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development so that the agreed target of not less than \$250 million might be reached at the earliest possible moment; and thanked those Governments which had

⁸ See chap. X below.

contributed at the first Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT⁹

*Decision brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

Transmittal of reports to the General Assembly for consideration

By decision 1980/187, the Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Trade and Development Board.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION¹⁰

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

Industrial development co-operation

By resolution 1980/61, the Council invited all States which had not done so to accept the Constitution of UNIDO, adopted on 8 April 1979; appreciated the support so far given to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, but urged all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute or to raise their contributions, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually; endorsed the conclusions reached by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session concerning the priorities to be assigned in its work programme, as well as various recommendations and decisions of the Board; agreed that the Board should consider further the proposal to establish a committee on consultations as a subsidiary body; urged early implementation of Industrial Development Board resolution 52 (XIV) on the follow-up to the Third General Conference of UNIDO and of Conference resolution ID/CONF.4/Res.1 on women and industrialization; welcomed Industrial Development Board resolution 51 (XIV) on the industrial development decade in Africa; urged the international community to consider concrete measures for restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies for specified objectives and emphasized the need to facilitate such restructuring by certain methods; invited the Board to give due consideration at its fifteenth session to proposals for promoting endogenous industrialization in developing countries, taking into account the report of the Third General Conference relating to a proposal for an industrial project preparation facility; emphasized the importance of early implementation of the Board's decisions and recommendations; and recommended to the General Assembly that adequate resources should be provided in the programme budget for 1981, within the overall United Nations budgetary resources to be determined by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

⁹ See chap. XI below.

¹⁰ See chap. XII below.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT¹¹

Resolution calling for action by the General Assembly

International co-operation on the environment

By resolution 1980/49, the Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of UNEP on the work of its eighth session and transmitted it to the General Assembly for consideration; recommended to the Assembly that it should consider the relevant decision of the Governing Council on the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development and emphasized certain elements that might be taken into account; called upon the Programme, in pursuance of Assembly resolution 34/188, to elaborate concrete proposals on energy and the environment for an effective and meaningful contribution to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and to report thereon through its Governing Council to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981; welcomed and encouraged the growing co-operation between the Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); called upon Governments and financial institutions to allocate significant resources for implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification; invited the Assembly to give favourable consideration to the recommendation that, in 1982, the Governing Council should hold a session of a special nature to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Programme in the development of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme; appealed to all Governments to make every effort, by pledging contributions, to ensure that the agreed target for 1978-1981 of the Fund of UNEP was reached; invited Governments to consider proposals whereby additional contributions to the Fund would be used for measures dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 34/188; and requested the Governing Council of the Programme to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1981.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS¹²

Resolution calling for action by the General Assembly

International co-operation in the field of human settlements

By resolution 1980/47, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on

the work of its third session; decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session; recommended to the Assembly for consideration those resolutions and decisions of the Commission that required action by the Assembly; expressed its concern at the inadequacy of the voluntary contributions thus far made available in support of the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and urged all States and appropriate financial institutions to furnish increased financial support to the work programme of the Centre by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, if possible at or before the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to be held in November 1980; welcomed and encouraged the growing co-operation between UNEP and the Centre; and called upon the Centre to elaborate concrete proposals for an effective and meaningful contribution to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1981 through the Commission on Human Settlements.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE¹³

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Public administration and finance for development in the 1980s

By resolution 1980/12, the Council took note of the report of the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance and the Secretary-General's comments thereon; also took note of the major recommendations made by that Meeting and requested the Secretary-General to transmit them to the Member States for their consideration; recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy should consider the relevant major recommendations of the Meeting; invited the Governing Council of UNDP to consider ways and means of rendering additional assistance in the field of public administration and finance for development to the developing countries which need it the most; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within the available resources, the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance with a view to promoting technical assistance in public administration and finance for development; also requested the Secretary-General to consult the Member States on the proposal of the Fifth Meeting of Experts concerning the establishment of an international centre for public accounting and auditing for development, and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1981; and requested the Secretary-General to make preliminary plans for the next meeting of experts.

¹¹ See chap. XIII below.

¹² See chap. XIV below.

¹³ See chap. XV below.

TAX TREATIES BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES¹⁴

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

International co-operation in tax matters

By resolution 1980/13, the Council commended the work of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries, which had culminated in the preparation of a World Double Taxation Convention and a Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between such countries; endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the dissemination of the material contained in the Manual and the Model Convention and shared the Secretary-General's hope that adequate extra-budgetary resources would be made available for that purpose; approved the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning suggestions of the Group of Experts; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, on consultations regarding the establishment of a direct tax co-operation council; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council regularly on the progress of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of the increase in the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts from 20 to 25 (see chap. XXXVI below, paras. 41-43); and urged the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to expedite its work on international tax evasion and avoidance.

CARTOGRAPHY¹⁵

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

Third United Nations Regional Cartography Conference for the Americas

By resolution 1980/14, the Council decided to accept the offer of the Government of Argentina to act as host for the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas in 1984; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for a two-week conference, to take appropriate practical measures to implement the recommendations of the conference and to submit an interim report thereon to the Council in 1981; expressed its deep appreciation for the work in cartography of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History; invited all interested international bodies to co-ordinate their activities so as to avoid duplication and provide greater support to development plans; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to co-ordinate co-operation between the Pan-American Institute and the Cartography Section of the Secretariat.

¹⁴ See chap. XVI below.

¹⁵ See chap. XVII below.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS¹⁶

*Resolution calling for action by the
General Assembly*

World Assembly on the Elderly

By resolution 1980/26, after referring to General Assembly resolution 33/52 concerning the organization of a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982, and to General Assembly resolution 34/225, and expressing certain considerations relevant to the World Assembly, the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to designate from outside the United Nations, as full-time Secretary-General for the World Assembly, a recognized expert on the aging, having experience with the United Nations system; requested that every effort should be made to absorb the costs associated with that position through existing resources and/or voluntary contributions, without prejudice to the regular programme of social development activities and the proposed activities for the World Assembly as outlined by the Secretary-General in his report; recommended that the General Assembly should approve the Secretary-General's proposals regarding the World Assembly, authorize him to take the measures required to implement the proposals, decide to establish an advisory committee for the World Assembly composed of not more than 23 Member States to be designated on the basis of equitable geographical distribution by the Chairman of the General Assembly's Third Committee after consultations with the regional groups, request the Secretary-General to convene the advisory committee as early as possible in 1981 at the Vienna International Centre and to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a draft international plan of action for consideration by that committee; and, after making other recommendations concerning the preparatory work for the World Assembly, the Council recommended that the General Assembly should request the World Assembly to submit, if possible, such proposals and recommendations as it deemed appropriate to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and requested that an item entitled "World Assembly on the Elderly" should be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly and that the Secretary-General should prepare a progress report on preparations for the World Assembly.

*Resolution brought to the attention of the
General Assembly*

Co-ordination and information in the field of youth

By resolution 1980/25, the Council, referring to its resolution 1979/27 and to General Assembly resolution 34/151, as well as to the desirability of consolidating, improving and better co-ordinating activities in the field of youth, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session,

¹⁶ See chap. XVIII below.

through the Council, on the implementation of Council resolution 1979/27 and further requested him to bring its present resolution to the Assembly's attention at its thirty-fifth session, in order to permit all Member States to comment on the best ways and means of improving co-ordination and information in the field of youth within the United Nations system.

ACTIVITIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN;
UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY,
DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE¹⁷

*Resolutions and decision brought to the attention
of the General Assembly*

*Programme of action for the second half of the United
Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Develop-
ment and Peace*

By resolution 1980/6, after referring, *inter alia*, to the Declaration of Mexico and World Plan of Action adopted by the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year, the Council recognized that in a number of countries there were certain constraints, enumerated in the resolution, that had impeded the implementation of the World Plan of Action and, after making various recommendations to the Secretary-General of the Copenhagen Conference (July 1980) and to Member States, urged the General Assembly at its eleventh special session on economic development to consider, in its elaboration of the strategy for the third United Nations development decade, the role of women in the development process, as well as the effects of development on the position of women, and to take full account of the results of the Copenhagen Conference.

*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Dis-
crimination against Women*

By resolution 1980/34, the Council expressed the hope that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women would enter into force at an early date; urged Governments to sign, ratify and/or accede to the Convention; invited the Secretary-General to promote the signing and ratification of the Convention and to arrange a ceremony for the signing of the Convention during the Copenhagen Conference; and encouraged non-governmental organizations to study and make known the provisions of the Convention.

*Question of elaborating a draft declaration on the
participation of women in the struggle for the
strengthening of international peace and security
and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimina-
tion, foreign aggression and occupation and all
forms of foreign domination*

By resolution 1980/36, the Council, after referring to its resolution 1978/29 and to General Assembly

resolution 34/158, taking note of the views and proposals of Governments, specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and taking into account the views expressed by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-eighth session, referred the question of elaborating a draft declaration to the General Assembly, inviting it to consider the question at its thirty-fifth session.

*Activities in connexion with the Voluntary Fund for
the United Nations Decade for Women*

By resolution 1980/37, after referring to relevant resolutions and to the Secretary-General's report on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, the Council, *inter alia*, requested all funding organizations and the specialized agencies to review their financial and technical assistance support and to report to the General Assembly every second year as from 1981 the results of those surveys and, if appropriate, the corrective action taken; recognized the importance of continuing the activities of the Voluntary Fund beyond the term of the United Nations Decade for Women; expressed its concern that pledges to the Fund were not keeping pace with multiplying demands on its resources; and urged Member States in a position to do so to support the activities of the Voluntary Fund generously.

Fundamental freedoms guaranteed to individuals

By resolution 1980/40, the Council, after referring to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to other relevant considerations, reaffirmed the principles governing the fundamental guarantees of the individual as set forth in articles of the Universal Declaration; called upon Governments to ensure that those provisions were strictly applied and that no one could be prosecuted, persecuted or harassed simply because of a family or social relationship with an accused or convicted person; and recommended that the competent international bodies, particularly the Commission on Human Rights, should find ways to put an end to such action, providing effective protection for women and children in order to safeguard them against any reprisals.

Conditions in which women are detained

By resolution 1980/41, after referring to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the Declaration adopted in General Assembly resolution 3452 (XXX) and considering that in many countries prosecuted, indicted or imprisoned women were often subjected to intolerable treatment and torture, the Council solemnly appealed to Governments and to international bodies concerned with the defence of human rights to pay particular attention to the conditions under which women were detained, especially concerning respect for their dignity and corporal integrity.

¹⁷ See chap. XIX below.

Transmittal of the Secretary-General's report on the work of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women for consideration by the General Assembly

By decision 1980/143, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his report on the work on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION¹⁸

Resolution calling for action by the General Assembly

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

By resolution 1980/7, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Message addressed to the President of Zimbabwe

By decision 1980/112, the Council requested its President to transmit a message to the President of Zimbabwe expressing its satisfaction at the independence of Zimbabwe, which it regarded as a major step towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade.

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Resolutions and decisions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

*Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia*¹⁹

By resolution 1980/8, after hearing a statement by Ethiopia's Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, recalling its resolution 1978/39 and citing a number of considerations relevant to the problem of displaced persons in Ethiopia, the Council appealed to all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation effort; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send a multi-agency mission to Ethiopia to assess the magnitude of assistance required and to mobilize assistance from the international community; and further requested the Secretary-

General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Council's resolution.

*Relief and rehabilitation for displaced persons in Ethiopia*²⁰

By resolution 1980/54, the Council took note of the report of the interagency mission which visited Ethiopia from 6 to 15 July 1980 to assess the extent of the problem of displaced persons in Ethiopia and the magnitude of the assistance required; commended the action of the Secretary-General in arranging for a comprehensive report on the needs of displaced persons in Ethiopia, to be circulated to the international community; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to appeal to the international community and to find ways and means of urgently mobilizing humanitarian assistance; appealed to all Member States, the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned, other specialized agencies, inter-governmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and voluntary agencies to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its effort to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons in Ethiopia; decided to bring the resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at that session.

*Assistance to refugees in Somalia*²¹

By resolution 1980/9, after hearing a statement by Somalia's Minister for Local Government, considering the report of the United Nations interagency mission which visited Somalia in December 1979, and taking note of the appeal of the Secretary-General in his note verbale of 11 February 1980, of the statement of 13 March 1980 by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees and of the appeal by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, dated 4 March 1980, the Council endorsed the appeals of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and similar appeals launched by the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director of UNICEF; commended the Secretary-General's action in arranging for a comprehensive report on the needs of refugees in Somalia to be circulated to the international community; took note of the report of the interagency mission and its recommendations; requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the steps taken to implement its resolution; requested the Secretary-General to find ways of urgently mobilizing humanitarian assistance on the basis of the report of the interagency mission; and decided to bring its present

¹⁸ See chap. XX below.

¹⁹ See chap. XXI below.

²⁰ See chap. II below.

²¹ See chap. XXI below.

resolution to the attention of the General Assembly for consideration.

*Situation of refugees in the Sudan*²²

By resolution 1980/10, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolution 34/61, taking note of the ever-increasing number of refugees arriving in the Sudan and referring to the assistance so far provided, expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Sudan for its efforts to accommodate the refugees and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they continued to carry out their humanitarian task; called attention to the urgent need for increased resources; took note of the decision of the Government of the Sudan to convene an international conference on refugees in the Sudan at Khartoum on 20 July 1980; appealed to all Governments to render maximum assistance to the refugees; requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with relevant United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, to render maximum assistance to the Government of the Sudan; appealed to donor countries and international organizations and voluntary agencies to participate in the Khartoum Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to send an interagency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required and to report to the Council at its first regular session in 1981.

*Assistance to refugees in Djibouti*²³

By resolution 1980/11, the Council, after referring to the background of the problem and the current situation, requested all States to respond generously and expeditiously to the appeal in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with respect to his humanitarian assistance to countries in the Horn of Africa; further requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with United Nations specialized agencies and programmes as well as with non-governmental organizations, to render maximum assistance to the Government of Djibouti; invited the High Commissioner to continue to intensify his humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti; requested the Secretary-General to send a United Nations interagency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees; and requested the High Commissioner to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the steps taken to alleviate the present refugee situation in Djibouti.

*Situation of refugees in Somalia*²⁴

By resolution 1980/53, the Council, noting with concern the dramatic increase in the refugee population in Somalia, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commis-

sioner for Refugees, to consider the necessity of dispatching a review mission to Somalia to assess current developments in the refugee situation as a follow-up to the earlier report of the United Nations interagency mission; also requested them to submit an updated report on the current refugee situation in Somalia to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and appealed to all Member States and to organizations to increase their assistance to the Government of Somalia in its effort to provide relief to refugees in Somalia.

*Humanitarian assistance programmes in Djibouti and Somalia*²⁵

By decision 1980/153, the Council took note of the statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made in response to Council resolutions 1980/9 and 1980/11.

*Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*²⁶

By decision 1980/163, the Council decided to transmit, without debate, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS²⁷

Resolution and decision calling for action by the General Assembly

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

By resolution 1980/29, the Council, after referring to its resolutions 1790 (LIV) and 1871 (LVI), its decision 1979/36, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 16 (XXXV) and 19 (XXXVI), and resolution 9 (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration on the above question prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and amended by the Sub-Commission, together with the comments received from Member States in response to Council decision 1979/36; and recommended that the General Assembly should consider the adoption of such a declaration, taking appropriate account of the above-mentioned comments.

Question of human rights in Chile

By decision 1980/129, the Council approved the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 21 (XXXVI), in response to General

²² See chap. XXI below.

²³ See chap. XXI below.

²⁴ See chap. II below.

²⁵ See chap. II below.

²⁶ See chap. XXI below.

²⁷ See chap. XXII below.

Assembly resolution 34/179, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile for another year, and decided to request the Assembly to make arrangements for the provision of adequate financial resources and staff for the implementation of Commission resolution 21 (XXXVI).

Resolutions and decisions brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

By resolution 1980/28, the Council decided to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Justice Chowdhury, Special Rapporteur, with the preparation of a study of the discriminatory treatment of members of racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic groups at the various levels of administration of justice proceedings; requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he might require; requested the Special Rapporteur to submit his report to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-fourth session; and decided to authorize the Sub-Commission to designate a special rapporteur from among its members to carry out a study on political, economic, cultural and other factors underlying situations leading to racism.

Draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

By resolution 1980/32, the Council, recalling its resolution 1979/35 and General Assembly resolution 32/62 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 34 (XXXVI), authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission for one week prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission at that session all the material relating to the draft convention.

Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa

By resolution 1980/33, the Council took note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa, submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1979/39; requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to continue to study the situation and to consult with ILO, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and international and African trade union confederations; reiterated its demand for the immediate and complete abolition of all restrictions on the trade union rights of all African workers in South Africa; deplored the manœuvres of the Government of South Africa and of companies, including transnational corporations, to weaken the trade union movement through the harassment of its officials and the establishment

of so-called parallel trade unions; and demanded the release of all trade unionists in prison and the lifting of all banning orders against persons engaged in trade union activities.

Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

By decision 1980/123, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 15 (XXXVI), authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Benjamin Whitaker with the responsibility of further extending and bringing up to date the report on slavery, and requested the Secretary-General to give him all the assistance he might require in his work.

Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment

By decision 1980/124, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 16 (XXXVI), authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. L. M. Singhvi with the preparation of a report on the independence and impartiality of judiciary jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, and requested the Secretary-General to give him all the assistance he might require in his work.

Exploitation of child labour

By decision 1980/125, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 17 (XXXVI), authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba with the preparation of a report on the exploitation of child labour, and requested the Secretary-General to give him all the assistance he might require in his work.

The new international economic order and human rights

By decision 1980/126, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 18 (XXXVI), authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint Mr. Raúl Ferrero Special Rapporteur, with the mandate of preparing a study on the new international economic order and the promotion of human rights, authorized the Special Rapporteur to represent the Sub-Commission at a seminar, and requested the Secretary-General to give him all the assistance he might require in his work.

Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment: missing and disappeared persons

By decision 1980/128, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 20 (XXXVI), approv-

ed the Commission's decision to establish, for a period of one year, a working group consisting of five of its members, who would serve as experts in their individual capacities, to examine questions relevant to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all the necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources, it might require to perform its functions in an effective and expeditious manner.

Question of the realization in all countries of the 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 which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve their human rights

By decision 1980/130, the Council, referring to its resolution 1979/29 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 4 (XXXV) and 7 (XXXVI), requested the Secretary-General to furnish all the assistance necessary in order that the study of the regional and national dimensions of the right to development as a human right, paying particular attention to the obstacles encountered by developing countries in their efforts to secure the enjoyment of that right, might be completed in a fully satisfactory manner.

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

By decision 1980/131, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 11 (XXXVI), decided that the revised report on the above subject, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and containing a general provisional list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations giving assistance to the racist and colonial régimes of southern Africa, should be appended to the original report by the Special Rapporteur and should be printed and disseminated on the widest scale; decided to forward the revised report to the General Assembly; and approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to request the Sub-Commission to entrust the Special Rapporteur with the responsibility of continuing to bring the list up to date every year and of submitting the updated report to the Commission through the Sub-Commission.

Reinstatement of summary records

By decision 1980/133, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 25 (XXXVI), decided that summary records would be reintroduced for the Commission commencing with its thirty-seventh session and for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities commencing with its thirty-third session.

Situation of human rights in Democratic Kampuchea

By decision 1980/136, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 29 (XXXVI), approved the Commission's decision to request a member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to review at its thirty-third session any further material on the situation of human rights in Democratic Kampuchea which might become available and to submit it, together with appropriate recommendations, to the Commission.

Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea

By decision 1980/137, the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 33 (XXXVI), in response to the request of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, to request the Secretary-General (a) to appoint, as an expert in his individual capacity, a person with wide experience of the situation in that country to assist the Government in action to restore human rights and fundamental freedoms, and (b) to provide the assistance required to help the Government to take the necessary action.

Question of a convention on the rights of the child

By decision 1980/138, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 36 (XXXVI), authorized a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission to facilitate the completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child.

Meeting services for the Commission on Human Rights

By decision 1980/140, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 15 (XXXVI), decided to authorize three hours of additional meeting services a day during the Commission's thirty-seventh session.

NARCOTIC DRUGS²⁸

Decision calling for action by the General Assembly

Exchange of information on banned, hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products

By decision 1980/116, the Council postponed until 1981 consideration of the report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 34/173 and accordingly recommended that the Assembly should postpone consideration of that report to its thirty-sixth session.

Resolutions and decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Increased priority for the control of drug abuse and illicit drug traffic in African countries

By resolution 1980/18, after recalling its resolution 2065 (LXII) and expressing concern at the increase in

²⁸ See chap. XXIII below.

drug abuse in African countries, which did not have the resources for effective control, the Council stressed the need for African countries to hold regular regional meetings on the drug problem; invited those that had not yet done so to accede to the international drug conventions; strongly recommended that they should strengthen regional co-operation through existing institutions, particularly the Organization of African Unity, *inter alia*, by establishing a special commission; requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their assistance to African countries in activities related to the drug problem; and requested the Secretary-General, among other measures, to provide financial support for the implementation of the resolution and to transmit it to the General Assembly.

Financial assets and transactions related to illicit drug trafficking

By resolution 1980/21, the Council, after referring to its resolution 2002 (LX), to certain articles of the relevant Conventions, and to considerations relating to the background of the question, and after endorsing Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXVIII), requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs to endeavour urgently to complete the action requested by the Commission in its resolution; invited the Secretary-General to convene, as soon as possible thereafter, a meeting of experts and officials familiar with the subject for the purpose of preparing guide-lines for the negotiation of treaties that would facilitate the co-operative investigation of financial activities involving illicit drug trafficking and lead to the prosecution of major traffickers; recommended that, if necessary, the expenses of holding the meeting should be borne by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its twenty-ninth session on the action taken pursuant to the present resolution, including any draft model agreement elaborated for consideration by the Commission, and to consider its possible transmittal to Governments.

International drug control strategy and policies

By decision 1980/118, the Council decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly for appropriate action resolution 5 (S-VI) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, entitled "International drug control strategy and policies", together with the comments made thereon by the Council.

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS²⁹

Decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Transmittal of reports to the General Assembly for consideration

By decision 1980/187, the Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit

²⁹ See chap. XXV below.

directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Human Rights Committee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS³⁰

Decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

By decision 1980/189, the Council took note of the report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and transmitted it to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS³¹

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

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

By resolution 1980/16, the Council, after referring to Council resolution 1979/13, General Assembly resolution 34/172 and Commission on the Status of Women resolution 1 (XXVIII), and after expressing various relevant considerations, noted that, despite certain efforts, many migrant workers continued to be denied basic rights; noted also the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 34/172 to create at its thirty-fifth session an open-ended working group to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families; invited the international organizations to participate in the deliberations of the working group and to co-operate with a view to elaborating such a convention; invited the Commission on Human Rights to devote all the time required to the implementation of paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1979/13; invited Governments of host countries to ensure the protection of the families of migrant workers; and decided to consider the above agenda item again at its first regular session of 1981, to follow the work relating to the elaboration by the General Assembly of the above-mentioned international convention and to make further recommendations to the relevant working group in the light of the conclusions on the subject submitted to the Council in the report of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session and of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session.

³⁰ See chap. XXVI below.

³¹ See chap. XXVII below.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION WITHIN THE
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM³²

*Resolution calling for action by the
General Assembly*

*World Communications Year: development of com-
munications infrastructures*

By resolution 1980/69, the Council, having considered reports of the Secretary-General containing the proposed programme of activities for the World Communications Year and the comments thereon, recommended to the General Assembly that 1983 would be an appropriate year for the celebration of World Communications Year, provided that arrangements could be made for its financing on the basis of voluntary contributions; recommended that the programme of activities should be based on activities at the national and international levels and should focus on communications infrastructures; further recommended that the Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant sections of the guide-lines for future international years, should continue consultations with Governments on the subject and should submit a report on revised proposals on programmes for the Year to the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union for consideration and that the report and the Administrative Council's comments should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981; recommended also that ITU should be designated the lead agency for the Year; requested that due account should be taken of the importance of the Year as an event near the mid-point of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and that the Secretary-General and secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union should be designated respectively as the co-ordinator and secretariat of the Year; and requested the lead agency to submit to the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, a report on the state of preparations for the Year, and in particular on the financial resources available and on programmes of interest to developing countries, in order to enable the Council to make appropriate proposals to the General Assembly.

*Resolutions and decisions brought to the attention
of the General Assembly*

International years and anniversaries

By resolution 1980/67, the Council, after taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on international years and anniversaries, submitted pursuant to Council decision 1979/64, and of the revised guide-lines for future international years contained in addendum 29 to that report, adopted the guide-lines contained in the annex to the resolution as its criteria and procedures with regard to future proposals for international years; submitted them to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session;

³² See chap. XXVIII below.

invited the legislative organs of the organizations of the United Nations system to adopt them; and invited States Members to take them into account in considering proposals for international years.

*Co-operation in the uses of the sea and coastal area
development*

By resolution 1980/68, the Council, taking into account the deliberations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, considering that activities by organs of the United Nations system relating to the uses of the sea and the development of coastal areas should not prejudice or prejudice the results to be obtained from the Conference, noting with satisfaction that those activities, as presented in the report of the Secretary-General on uses of the sea, would help developing countries, in particular, to realize more fully the benefits to be derived by all mankind, and bearing in mind the initiative taken by CPC at its twentieth session to make such activities the possible subject of a cross-organizational programme analysis, took note with appreciation of the activities being implemented by the Secretary-General aimed at introducing, within the allocated budgetary resources, the marine dimension into the development process and of similar activities being carried out by the various organizations of the United Nations system; requested the executive heads to ensure that their activities were consonant with, and lent support to, the successful conclusion of a treaty on the law of the sea, having particular regard to the needs of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the economic and technical developments taking place in marine affairs to the Council at its second regular session in 1983.

*Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti,
Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda*

By resolution 1980/70, the Council, deeply concerned by the gravity of the food situation resulting from drought and other natural disasters facing Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda and noting with appreciation the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, appealed to Member States and to appropriate organizations and agencies to provide assistance to the Governments of those countries; requested the Secretary-General (a) to send, as a matter of urgency, a multi-agency mission to the countries mentioned, to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of the assistance required, and (b) to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution.

*Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-
ordination*

By decision 1980/179, the Council took note of the report of CPC on the work of its twentieth session, de-

cided that human settlements programmes should be excluded from paragraph 364 (b) of the report, recommended that subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 365 (b), in chapter X, containing recommendations, should be ignored; endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, taking into account the reservations and comments made on them by members of the Committee; and transmitted the report and the views expressed thereon in the Council to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session.

The effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system

By decision 1980/183, the Council took note of the statement by ACC on the above subject.

Improvement of communication between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and intergovernmental bodies

By decision 1980/185, the Council decided, in response to General Assembly resolution 34/214, to inform the Assembly that informal consultations relating to improved communication between intergovernmental bodies and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had taken place, with the participation of members of the Council and representatives of the specialized agencies; that improvements should be sought in the operation of existing mechanisms, and especially that of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC; and that the Council would keep under further review the improvement of communication between intergovernmental bodies and ACC and would inform the General Assembly of the outcome of its consideration of the matter.

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT³³

Resolution calling for action by the General Assembly

Operational activities for development

By resolution 1980/66, the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on some policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system; recommended that the General Assembly should invite the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the various entities of the United Nations system and that, in the light of the Director-General's recommendations and of the discussions in the Council at its second regular session of 1980, the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session should consider and select issues for appropriate action, and should consider and agree upon the contents and the procedures for regular policy reviews in future years; invit-

ed the Assembly to give consideration to grouping within a single analytical framework all types of operational activities of the United Nations system for development, without prejudice to the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies; and invited the Assembly to request the Director-General to submit reports biennially on future policy reviews of operational activities, paying particular attention to the issues selected by the Assembly for consideration.

Resolutions and decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries

By resolution 1980/63, the Council endorsed the conclusions contained in sections IV and V of the report of the Administrator of UNDP, adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme at its twenty-seventh session; invited developing countries to further strengthen their national capacities to pursue a balanced policy for enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in overall socio-economic development; transmitted the Administrator's report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration of possible comprehensive action to that end; and recommended that the competent United Nations organizations should continue, within their established procedures, to give due attention to the urgent need for qualified national personnel in activities to expand technical co-operation among developing countries.

High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

By resolution 1980/64, the Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the first High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, and commended to the attention of the General Assembly the report of the Meeting and the decisions contained therein.

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

By resolution 1980/65, the Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-seventh session and of the decisions contained therein; commended to the attention of the General Assembly the report of the Administrator of the Programme on the review of present practices and proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the developing countries in the determination of priorities for intercountry programmes and in the identification and initiation of regional projects and activities; took note of Governing Council decision 80/41 on the United Nations Volunteers programme, and requested the Administrator to pursue his consultations with delegations and to submit to the General Assembly

³³ See chap. XXIX below.

at its thirty-fifth session his recommendations regarding the renaming of the post of Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers; took note also of Governing Council decision 80/15, and of decision 80/19 on the United Nations Capital Development Fund and transmitted the latter decision to the General Assembly for its specific consideration; also brought to the attention of the Assembly decisions 80/9, 80/11, 80/28 and 80/43 of the Governing Council relating to the implementation of Assembly resolutions on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system; endorsed Governing Council decision 80/44 concerning the reimbursement by UNDP of agency support costs and recommended that executing agencies should review their operations with a view to effecting significant reductions in overall support costs; and urged all Governments to renew their efforts to provide the Programme with the necessary resources to achieve the target set for the 1977-1981 development cycle.

Progress report on the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197

By decision 1980/178, the Council took note of the progress report on the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS³⁴

Resolution and decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

By resolution 1980/50, the Council, after referring to the background of the question, took note of the relevant reports of the President of the Council and endorsed the observations and suggestions contained therein; reaffirmed that the recognition by United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their rights entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and

material assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements; expressed its appreciation to those organizations of the United Nations system which had co-operated with the United Nations and OAU in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions; urged all such organizations to accelerate the full implementation of those resolutions; requested them to do everything possible, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to render increased assistance to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; requested them, in accordance with relevant resolutions, to withhold any assistance to the Government of South Africa until it ended its illegal occupation of Namibia; requested them also, in accordance with relevant resolutions, to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and to mobilize world opinion against *apartheid*; welcomed the achievement of independence by the people of Zimbabwe and called for maximum possible assistance to the Government of that country; noted with satisfaction the arrangements made by several United Nations institutions to enable representatives of national liberation movements to participate as observers in their proceedings and called upon other international institutions to follow that example without delay; recommended that all Governments should intensify their efforts within organizations of the United Nations system to ensure full implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions; urged such organizations which had not already done so, to include in the agenda of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made in their implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions; further urged the executive heads of the organizations within the United Nations system to formulate, with the active co-operation of OAU, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions and to submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs as a matter of priority; drew the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and the discussions on the subject in the Council; requested the President of the Council to continue consultations on the subject with the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and to report thereon to the Council; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1981; and decided to keep the subject under continuous review.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

By decision 1980/160, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

³⁴ See chap. XXX below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION³⁵

Resolution calling for action by the General Assembly

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

By resolution 1980/52, the Council noted with satisfaction the progress made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in assisting the Governments of the region in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and recommended to the General Assembly that it request the Governing Council of UNEP to report annually to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Resolution brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region

By resolution 1980/51, the Council took note with satisfaction of the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region; expressed its profound gratitude to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had contributed to the implementation of programmes in the Sahel; strongly urged all Governments to increase the resources of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office so as to enable it to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel; further urged all United Nations organs, agencies and programmes to increase their assistance through joint undertakings with the Office, in response to requests from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries; invited the Secretary-General to engage in consultations with the executive heads of the United Nations organs, agencies and programmes concerned to determine how they might best help to increase their assistance through such joint undertakings with the Office; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Council at its second regular session in 1981.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE³⁶

Resolutions and decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia

By resolution 1980/2, the Council, after noting various statements and reports as well as the efforts

being made to cope with the situation, took note with satisfaction of the oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, as presented by the UNDRO, requested the Co-ordinator and United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, in their respective areas of competence, to continue and to intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts and to implement fully the relevant provisions of various General Assembly and Council resolutions; appealed to Member States and to intergovernmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations to continue and to intensify their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in respect of the drought-stricken areas; and decided to keep the matter under review.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

By resolution 1980/15, after referring to relevant resolutions and decisions, to the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon and to supplementary information conveyed orally by the United Nations Co-ordinator for Assistance to Lebanon, and after commending the Co-ordinator for his efforts and welcoming the aid furnished or pledged by a number of countries, including the countries of the League of Arab States at the Tenth Arab Summit, the Council appealed to all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; requested organizations and programmes within the United Nations system in a position to help Lebanon to do so; thanked the Secretary-General for his report and requested him to continue to furnish assistance that could be mobilized within the United Nations system and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the steps taken to implement the Council's resolution.

Humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti

By resolution 1980/44, the Council after noting with appreciation the concern and continuing efforts of the organizations working closely with the Government of Djibouti on the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in that country, expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's action in dispatching the United Nations interagency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees; took note with appreciation of the oral report on that subject presented by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Assistance Programmes; invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, whose report it noted, to continue his humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti; addressed certain requests to the High Commissioner; and decided to keep the matter under constant review and to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for its consideration.

Assistance to refugees in the Sudan

By resolution 1980/45, the Council noted with appreciation the arrangements made by the Secretary-

³⁵ See chap. XXXI below.

³⁶ See chap. XXXII below.

General in promptly sending to the Sudan the inter-agency mission it had requested by its resolution 1980/10; requested him to ensure that the report of the mission was published without delay and submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration at its thirty-fifth session; called upon Member States and the United Nations organizations concerned to render maximum assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its efforts to help the growing number of refugees in that country; commended the initiative of the Government in convening the International Conference on Refugees at Khartoum from 20 to 22 June 1980 in order to draw attention to the plight of the 441,000 refugees in the Sudan; and decided to review the situation of the refugees in the Sudan at its first regular session of 1981.

Special economic assistance

By decision 1980/158, the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on the situation in Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and Zambia; on assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Uganda; and on assistance to student refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF TO THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE³⁷

Resolution and decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people

By resolution 1980/23, the Council, recognizing the urgent need to increase humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people and noting with grave concern the large number of refugees in the region and their urgent need of further prompt and effective international assistance in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/62, decided that an international meeting at the ministerial level should be held in May 1980; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People at Geneva, inviting to it those States which had been invited to attend the meeting held at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979, as well as the socialist States of Eastern Europe and the States members of the Council not otherwise included; and decided that, to the extent relevant and applicable, the proceedings of the Meeting should be governed by the rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conferences, adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1978.

³⁷ See chap. XXXIII below.

Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People

By decision 1980/156, the Council took note of the statement by the President of the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, contained in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General on that Meeting, and decided to transmit it to all States Members of the United Nations and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY³⁸

Decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Transmittal of reports to the General Assembly for consideration

By decision 1980/187, the Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Council of UNU.

MEMBERSHIP OF SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES OF THE COUNCIL³⁹

Decisions calling for action by the General Assembly

Nomination of seven Member States for election to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

By decision 1980/121, the Council, *inter alia*, nominated, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX), the following seven Member States for election by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session as members of CPC for a term of three years, beginning on 1 January 1981: Brazil, India, Japan, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal and United Republic of Cameroon.

Nomination of members of the World Food Council

By decision 1980/191, the Council nominated the following 13 States, 12 of which would be elected by the General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, to membership in the World Food Council for a term of three years: African States (3 vacancies)—Egypt, Rwanda and Zaire; Asian States (3 vacancies)—Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan; Latin American States (2 vacancies)—Argentina and Haiti; Western European and other States (3 vacancies)—France, Italy, Netherlands and Norway.

³⁸ See chap. XXXIV below.

³⁹ See chap. XXXVI below.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS⁴⁰

Decision calling for action by the General Assembly

Review of the economic situation in Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Tonga with a view to the inclusion of those countries in the list of the least developed countries

By decision 1980/161, the Council took note of resolution 8 (III) adopted by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, decided to request the Committee for Development Planning to expedite the review of the economic situation of Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and certain newly independent developing countries with a view to their inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, and to make recommendations concerning those coun-

⁴⁰ See chap. XXXVI below.

tries to the Council at its first regular session of 1981, and decided further to request the General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, to authorize the Council to consider the recommendations of the Committee at its first regular session of 1981 and to adopt an updated list of the least developed countries on the basis of existing criteria and the most recent data relating to those criteria.

Decision brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Arrangements for an agreement between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations

By decision 1980/104, the Council decided to make arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement to bring the proposed United Nations Industrial Development Organization into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency as soon as a competent organ, acting on behalf of that organization, was prepared to enter into consultations thereon.

Chapter II

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. In connexion with item 3 of the agenda for the second regular session of 1980, the Council held a wide-ranging discussion on the current state of the world economy and the outlook for the 1980s. The Council also took action with respect to the report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and other documentary material on matters related to the general discussion, as well as on the questions of humanitarian assistance programmes in Djibouti and Somalia, international efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations, the situation of refugees in Somalia, relief and rehabilitation for displaced persons in Ethiopia, and the situation of refugees in Africa.

2. The general discussion in the Council dealt not only with recent trends in the world economy, but also with basic issues of paramount importance to economic and social progress throughout the world, and particularly to the development of the developing countries. The main structural changes leading to, or obstructing, the establishment of the new international economic order, the state of global negotiations and the preparations for a new international development strategy figured prominently in the general discussion. The international payments outlook and the role of financial transfers, as well as trade and energy issues, also received special attention throughout the general debate.

3. As background material for the general discussion, the Council had before it the *World Economic Survey 1979-1980*,⁴¹ the report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy (A/S-11/2),⁴² the report of the Secretary-General on distribution of income in the nation: rural-urban differentials (A/35/231); the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixteenth session;⁴³ and summaries dealing with recent economic development in the ECE region (E/1980/62), economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 1979 (E/1980/33), the evolution of the Latin American economy in 1979 (E/1980/71), economic and social conditions in Africa, 1978-1979 (E/1980/56) and economic and social developments in the ECWA region, 1979 (E/1980/66). In addition, the Council drew upon several reports and studies by the United Nations Secretariat and the governing bodies of specialized

agencies,⁴⁴ and other international institutions. The Council also received statements on economic and social conditions in the world and in particular regions, submitted by various non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

Opening statements

4. Declaring the session open (E/1980/SR.24), the President of the Council said that the Council was meeting in a year which marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Although the tasks of the Council remained immense and urgent, it could be proud of its achievements: in 1945, information on world conditions had been very scanty, even about the earth's population, whereas today, thanks to the Council's functional commissions, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, an unprecedented amount of information about the human family and its planetary abode was available. Great progress had been achieved in world co-operation. Yet, despite that progress, international relations and the world economy were still going through a series of crises which would grow more serious unless the international community found solutions for the problems it was faced with.

5. During the 1970s, just when a clearer perception had begun to emerge of how the world was interrelated and how the North and the South depended upon each other, the gap between the rich and the poor countries had widened, protectionist measures had increased, the terms of trade of developing countries in general had deteriorated, official development assistance as a percentage of the gross national product (GNP) had declined, the external debts of developing countries had reached an alarming level, and the international monetary system had yet to be reformed to take into account the needs of developing countries. All those factors pointed to the urgent need for drastic modifications in international economic relations. That would require a new approach based on the recognition that structural changes were the only way to achieve sustained and healthy world economic growth. He hoped that during the current session the Council would make further progress in preparing the new international development strategy and in reaching agreement on the agenda and procedure for the new round of global negotiations.

⁴¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.II.C.2 and corrigendum.

⁴² To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-11/2)*.

⁴³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 2 (E/1980/3)*.

⁴⁴ A detailed list of the documentation appears in the annotations to the provisional agenda for the Council's second regular session of 1980 (E/1980/100).

6. The Council had also been entrusted with the task of undertaking a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development and preparing guide-lines for future reviews. It should be noted that, despite an agreement in the restructuring exercise that the flow of resources for operational activities should be increased in real terms, progress had yet to be made in the attainment of that objective. On the other hand, in the exercise about to be undertaken, it was essential to ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system were managed and executed in the most efficient manner.

7. Much had been said about the need for the Council to revitalize itself and become more effective in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system as a whole. There was no doubt that in the course of the 1980s, the restructuring of international economic relations would become the primary concern of the international community. The United Nations system would be entrusted with more responsibilities in international negotiations and in the provision of technical assistance. The Council must be restructured in order to discharge effectively its function as a central forum for the consideration of economic, social and humanitarian problems. He urged members to make use of the present opportunity to reflect upon that question and to take the necessary decisions to enable the Council to accomplish its unfulfilled tasks.

8. The Secretary-General, in his address to the Council (E/1980/SR.24), recalled that the year before he had pointed out to the Council how difficult the outlook was for the world economy and had noted with concern that no significant results had been achieved in the international economic negotiations aimed at resolving some of the difficulties. That forecast, which might have seemed pessimistic, had been borne out by developments: the economic outlook, immediate as well as longer-term, was bleak and the North-South dialogue was not making any real progress. Against a background of reviving political tensions, those economic difficulties could themselves introduce an additional source of tension.

9. In a few weeks the General Assembly would hold a special session whose purpose was to give needed impetus to international co-operation for development and to the negotiations which served as its instrument. On the basis of an analysis of the progress made in implementing the new international economic order, the special session was to adopt an international development strategy for the coming decade and to take the decisions required to launch a new round of global negotiations early in 1981. In recent months, two inter-governmental committees had been actively engaged in preparing for the session. There were still substantial disagreements concerning the texts to be adopted and an effort must be made to arrive at the necessary compromises. He hoped that the Council's deliberations would contribute to that end, for its task was precisely that of preparing the way for, and facilitating the work of, the General Assembly in the economic and social field.

10. If action was to be taken along the correct lines and with the requisite vigour, the first necessity was to make an accurate assessment of the many difficulties facing the world economy. A detailed analysis of them was to be found in the *World Economic Survey, 1979-1980*. He wished to draw attention to certain elements of that analysis which gave particular cause for concern.

11. First, the growth rate of most of the petroleum-importing developing countries had in recent years failed to meet the requirements of their development. Their growth was being slowed by the economic recession now making itself felt in the developed market-economy countries and by the rising tide of protectionism in those countries. They were also feeling the negative impact of a deterioration in the terms of trade resulting from the increased cost of their imports of energy and manufactured goods. Their external deficit was increasing steeply while, except in the case of a very few, their ability to adjust to unsettling external factors remained limited.

12. Secondly, the plight of the low-income countries was, in those circumstances, particularly alarming. A number of them were already experiencing stagnation in production, which meant that their *per capita* output was declining. As matters stood, those countries were dependent upon official development assistance. He wished to emphasize strongly how serious it was that the average level of official development assistance had remained stationary and was still less than half the target figure set by the international community more than 10 years earlier.

13. Thirdly, the petroleum-exporting developing countries were themselves confronting serious problems. Their efforts to diversify their economies and create the basis for autonomous development were encountering difficulties with regard to access to the markets and technology of the developed countries. The precarious nature of the financial assets available to them made it increasingly less advantageous for them to maintain or expand oil production at levels which went much beyond the immediate requirements of the financing of their development.

14. Fourthly, growth of the planned-economy countries had continued to slacken because of the structural difficulties facing their economies and, in 1979, the impact of unfavourable climatic factors on the agricultural sector. Their performance had also been affected, particularly in the case of the East European countries, by balance-of-payments difficulties resulting from the deterioration of their terms of trade and the economic slow-down in the developed market economies.

15. Fifthly, the recession in the developed market economies appeared to be even more severe than had been anticipated when the *Survey* had been prepared. At the same time, the rate of inflation had recently accelerated. That situation not only caused unemployment, but also created conditions which fostered an increase in protectionist trends. It discouraged the investment required in order to effect adjustments in production structures, particularly in the field of energy

production and conservation. The high priority given by the leaders of those countries to the fight against inflation was a positive factor in the world economy. It would be unfortunate, however, if the measures taken were directed too exclusively towards restrictive policies in the matter of demand. Experience had shown that such measures were not by themselves sufficient to control inflation. More emphasis should therefore be placed on national as well as international policies to deal with the structural and institutional factors in inflation.

16. Sixthly, the transition from a period in which oil had been the main source of cheap, abundant energy to a period in which energy sources would be more varied and more expensive was taking place under difficult and unsettled conditions. Some progress had been made in the developed countries in the field of energy conservation, but it was less than might have been achieved with more vigorous policies. Moreover, unstable, precarious energy markets made for behaviour characterized by extreme caution or costly speculation on the part of all partners in the world economy.

17. All those difficulties contributed to a bleak outlook for the decade of the 1980s. He had been struck by the fact that the conclusions of a number of recent reports, including the Brandt Commission report, coincided. The latter dramatically underlined the gravity of the situation of the third world and the threat to international political stability if rapid and important changes were not made in the field of international economic co-operation. In a world of growing interdependence, any progress in that field would contribute to the relaxation of the current tension on the political scene.

18. A number of priorities for international action during the decade were proposed in the draft of the international development strategy. The first priority was the acceleration of growth in the developing countries. The situation of extreme poverty affecting hundreds of millions was such that the global and sectoral growth targets to be adopted must be ambitious. This would require a major effort by the developing countries themselves to mobilize their human, natural and financial resources, and to secure the participation of the entire population both in the process and in the results of development. With regard to participation, he stressed the important role of women in the development process, a role which would be the focus of deliberations at the United Nations conference about to be held at Copenhagen. The efforts made by the developing countries, and the co-operation which they were fostering among themselves with a view to increasing their collective self-reliance, must enjoy the support of a much more favourable international environment.

19. The restructuring of international economic relations, in other words the establishment of a new international economic order, should quite rightly be the basic objective of the new strategy. The attainment of that objective would call for reforms which should focus on the machinery regulating the inter-

national economy in the trade, financial and monetary sectors and, in some cases, on the functioning of the institutions monitoring that process. The draft of the strategy described the general thrust of those reforms; what was now needed was agreement on the specific conditions for their implementation. That was the purpose of the global negotiations to be launched by the special session.

20. The negotiations would focus on five major areas of the international economy: raw materials, energy, trade, development, and monetary and financial questions. A number of the subjects covered were of major significance and closely interrelated, in particular the questions of money, finance and energy: they should be given, during a limited period of the negotiations, all the attention they deserved because of their importance to all partners in the world economy. Other questions, concerning raw materials, trade and development, were also highly important: they should be included in the agenda, at least to the extent that the negotiating process could lead to genuine progress towards their solution. In spite of considerable disagreement regarding the inclusion or formulation of certain agenda items, he was convinced that significant compromises could be found.

21. The Secretary-General then drew attention to some conditions for the success of the negotiating process itself. In negotiations, all countries and all groups of countries had something to gain and something to contribute. They would agree to put their assets at stake if there were enough evidence that their partners in negotiations were also prepared to do so and to accept changes in areas where they had certain advantages.

22. The negotiations should therefore be guided by a desire to find mutually advantageous solutions. It was essential, however, not to lose sight of the fact that the standard of living of the richest and most advanced countries, their economic strength and their *de jure* or *de facto* control over a number of key points in the system of international economic relations put them in a position to make a greater contribution than the vast majority of the developing countries. As already decided by the General Assembly, such negotiations should proceed in a simultaneous manner in order to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to the issues under negotiation. Throughout the negotiating process, the General Assembly or the organ designated by it would have a central role to play.

23. He had been impressed by the fact that, in the course of the various contacts he had had in recent months with high-level political figures, there had been few who had not stressed the need for action at the international level through consultation and negotiation. On the other hand, doubts, if not scepticism, had often been expressed regarding the capacity of the United Nations to provide an adequate framework for negotiation culminating in action-oriented decisions. There was, however, no reason why the United Nations should be automatically excluded from serving as an effective forum for such a process of negotiation. It depended upon the will of Member States to

organize the composition of their delegations accordingly and to be innovative in their methods of work.

24. He understood that there was already a measure of agreement on the time-table for the negotiations: they should begin early in 1981 and produce a first set of results before the General Assembly's thirty-sixth session. The time-frame must not, however, prevent the seeking of immediate answers to certain urgent problems. The situation of many developing countries already gave grounds for great concern and might deteriorate considerably during the next few months; it called for urgent action involving the entire international community. He was therefore suggesting that Member States should consider the possibility of adopting, at the special session, certain decisions for speedy implementation. Those decisions should be drawn up in such a way as not to affect or prejudge the results of the global negotiations, one of whose objects was to seek long-term solutions and promote lasting institutional changes.

25. Even at the present stage he wished to draw the attention of Governments to some of the subjects with which such more urgent decisions might deal.

26. First, in the coming months all the oil-importing developing countries would need external resources to finance their current balance-of-payments deficits. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank might be urged to take measures as soon as possible, to enable those countries to obtain increased assistance. Such assistance should be granted on terms adapted to a process of adjustment over a period of time. It might consist, *inter alia*, of rapid development of the Bank's programme loans for facilitating structural adjustments, the principle of which had recently been adopted, and of an increase in the resources needed for that purpose. Adjustments should be made in the terms and conditions attached to the use of the Fund's facilities in order to encourage the developing countries to utilize those facilities more intensively and at an earlier stage.

27. Secondly, consideration should be given to a special operation for the benefit of low-income countries with serious external balance problems. A study prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the General Assembly gave an initial estimate of some \$US 5 billion for the volume of additional official assistance which those countries would need in 1981 in order to be able to increase their imports and not be forced to hold up the process of their development. That assistance could be provided by the industrialized countries and by other countries in a position to help and should begin to be available by early 1981. It could be channelled, in part, through various interregional or multilateral agencies, and the United Nations itself would have a role to play.

28. Thirdly, an increase in the volume of investments for the exploration, development and exploitation of conventional and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries must not be delayed. The initiatives already taken, especially through multilateral agencies and the World Bank in particular, should be intensified and their resources should be substan-

tially increased. The industrialized countries, as also petroleum-exporting countries which could do so, might contribute. The problem would no doubt be given in-depth consideration in the course of the global negotiations, but it seemed to him sufficiently urgent to justify initial measures that would have an immediate effect.

29. In view of the difficulties being encountered by the world economy and in the strengthening of international co-operation, there was a strong temptation for each country to adopt an inward-looking attitude and to try to shift to others the burden of adjustment efforts. Such behaviour should be discouraged, because it could bring about a series of economic and political crises. In a world where interdependence and inequality coexisted, co-operation and solidarity were the only appropriate responses. The world must not yield to pessimism or scepticism. It was often in times of crisis that important changes had been possible. It was for the political leaders to seize the opportunity to direct change rather than submit to it.

General debate

30. All the speakers that participated in the general debate expressed deep concern about the state of the world economy. The difficulties encountered by most countries in 1979, and particularly developing countries, had intensified in the first half of 1980 and prospects were grim. Many representatives observed that, as indicated in the *World Economic Survey, 1979-1980*, slow growth and accelerating inflation, accompanied by substantial rises in current-account deficits, were undermining the prospects for early recovery. Investment remained depressed and unemployment was on the increase in a large number of countries. Several speakers noted that against such a background the need for the establishment of the new international economic order became even more obvious. Yet, preparations for the new international development strategy for the third development decade were still unfinished and the Committee of the Whole had not been able to reach agreement on an agenda or timetable for global negotiations. The outlook for significant progress at the forthcoming eleventh special session of the General Assembly was clouded, and very considerable political efforts had to be made if the special session was to succeed.

31. Some delegations noted that it was an indisputable fact that the present system of international economic relations had proved incapable of safeguarding the interests of either developing or developed countries. Recognition of that fact in recent international discussions provided an objective basis for negotiations between the North and the South. Establishment of the new international economic order was essential because the present inequitable system resulted in international tensions and confrontation. It was important to recognize that the United Nations was in a position to mobilize the political will of all States to contribute to that common effort. Speakers stressed that the structural changes in international economic relations should be based on new, demo-

cratic principles and should give a central position to the problems of developing countries. In that context, many representatives said that the forthcoming eleventh special session of the General Assembly must result in clear political commitments by all States to ensure that the global negotiations and the new international development strategy led to agreements on practical measures.

32. Several representatives expressed their serious concern over the lack of progress in the Committee of the Whole. The General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, had, at the initiative of the Group of 77, adopted an important resolution concerning global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development. Such negotiations were to be held in order to arrive at a package solution on raw materials, development, trade, energy and the monetary and financial system. Substantial problems had already been encountered in the preparatory work, for example, regarding the agenda and procedures. The world community should not be faced with the menace of failure of the special session in that regard. It was imperative for decisions to be taken through the exercise of mature political will, which alone could transform the bleak prospects and make the session a success.

33. Several delegations stressed the view that the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade should be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order. The strategy should contemplate changes, *inter alia*, in the following areas: the industrial sectors of developed countries should be aligned with those of developing countries to facilitate increased exports of manufactures; there should be a substantial expansion of official development assistance; the international monetary system should be reformed with a view to putting into effect a series of financial measures to support the external resource requirements of developing countries; protectionist policies of developed countries should be abolished. A number of representatives stressed the importance of social issues and expressed their satisfaction with the fact that such issues had been explicitly considered in the preparatory work for the new international development strategy.

34. Some delegations suggested that, first, the strategy should determine the conditions indispensable for international economic co-operation. Secondly, it should indicate the factors, such as colonialism, neo-colonialist exploitation, foreign aggression and occupation, racism and *apartheid*, and other forms of foreign domination, that constitute obstacles to development and international economic co-operation. Thirdly, the strategy should identify the conditions necessary for socio-economic development, in particular the right to permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the right to subordinate transnational enterprises and foreign investments to domestic development needs. Fourthly, the strategy should formulate ways of supporting developing countries in their efforts to accelerate economic and social development.

35. A number of representatives observed that the search for solutions to enable the world economy to emerge from the recession, which had clouded the preparatory work on global negotiations, also formed part of the background for preparation of the new international development strategy. Although the strategy was essentially aimed at the accelerated development of the developing countries and the establishment of a new and more just international economic order, efforts to achieve those goals would be more effective if they were made in the context of stable economic expansion. The primary responsibility for their own development lay with the developing countries themselves. Nevertheless, effective action was needed to create an external environment favourable to their efforts; thus, there was an obvious link between the global negotiations and the strategy.

36. In presenting his progress report to the Council, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy said that, in spite of difficulties, the Committee had come a long way in the past two years. That was reflected in broad agreements in several areas in the sections relating to goals and objectives and to policy measures. However, there were still important issues outstanding. Although a general understanding had emerged in the Committee that the overall growth target for developing countries should be set at a high level, no definite figure had as yet been agreed upon. In the section on policy measures, the main outstanding issues were in the financial, monetary and energy areas. It was a matter of great concern that on the question of commitments concerning official development assistance, which was at the core of the strategy, the major donor countries had yet to give some specific indication of their intentions regarding the fulfilment of international targets and the time-frames involved. It was essential to move forward on that issue. In spite of the difficult task ahead, however, he felt that the progress so far made justified a guarded optimism. It was to be hoped that at the end of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, there would be agreement on an effective international development strategy which could make a significant contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order.

37. In their analysis of the current economic situation, many representatives stressed the particular difficulties of non-oil-exporting developing countries. Their deficit on current account, which had amounted to \$35 billion in 1978, was likely to reach nearly \$70 billion in 1980. As indicated in the *World Economic Survey, 1979-1980*, that posed enormous problems for developing countries whose external debt was already considerable. As aid flows were lagging, the low-income countries, which were particularly reliant on such transfers, also faced acute difficulties. Prospects for 1981 were not good either. Recession in the industrialized countries and mounting protectionist pressures would undoubtedly affect their export revenues. Moreover, international inflation was still on the increase, raising the cost of imports, which would further widen their current account deficit in 1981.

38. Several delegations pointed out that international inflation was not a new phenomenon. Inflation in industrial countries started in the second half of the 1960s and began to accelerate in the early 1970s. The rise in oil prices was in most cases a factor that followed rather than caused inflation. In fact, despite the stability of oil prices in international markets during the period 1976-1978, inflation in industrial countries remained significant and even started to accelerate in the second half of 1978. In non-oil-exporting developing countries, the oil bill accounted for only one fifth of their total imports, and therefore the increase in oil prices did not have an impact on domestic prices as great as that of other international price increases, particularly those for manufactures. In that context, some representatives pointed out that the international financial and monetary situation was not affecting only the developing countries. The socialist countries were also feeling its negative consequences.

39. Other delegations observed that the shock caused by recent oil price increases was excessive in relation to the actual possibilities of industrial countries to absorb additional inflationary pressures, which were being exacerbated by the fact that in less than 12 months the average price of oil had more than doubled. The use of demand-management policies to offset, at least partly, those pressures was leading to low economic growth in general and depressed international trade, and it also encouraged protectionism and greater resistance to structural adjustment.

40. The Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund said that inflation was deeply entrenched in the industrialized countries and that it constituted the most serious of all present-day economic problems. The acceleration of inflation in the past year was due, in part, to the greater cost of oil but also to the insufficiently rigorous fiscal and monetary policies applied in the past few years in most of those countries. The effects of those two inflationary factors were aggravated by the rigidity of social and economic structures. High levels of inflation in developed and developing countries were the main obstacle to the solution of other major economic problems, national as well as international.

41. A number of delegations observed that the current outlook was particularly sombre. Inflationary pressures were having to be absorbed in conditions of significant imbalances in current accounts, growing unemployment and depressed investments. Some representatives pointed out that under current conditions, and in spite of the widely acknowledged fact that the contribution of the developing world to the halting of recessionary trends in the industrial countries had been significant, the measures taken by developed countries to cope with their problems had tended to shift the burden of the crisis onto developing countries. Developing countries had long insisted that existing problems could not be overcome and the dynamic development of the world economy ensured without the establishment of the new international economic order.

42. In that connexion, it was noted that available information indicated that the developed North might have an average yearly economic growth rate of about 3 per cent in the 1980s. The developing countries, however, would have to find ways of reaching rates of 6 to 7 per cent. Although the developed countries could live with low growth rates, having already reached comfortable living standards, for the countries of the South survival itself depended on development. The close links between the economies of the South and those of the North made it imperative for the developing countries to insist that international conditions should be established that would allow them to improve their development prospects. The growing sentiment in the North itself that structural change was mandatory in order to benefit everybody was thus a welcome development.

43. Some speakers noted that the recent Venice Summit had once again pointed to the gravity of the situation facing the world economy. It was stated that the message from the Summit had been clear: the obstacles to economic development and prosperity could only be overcome if, with the interests of all in mind, the industrialized countries of the free world, the oil-producing countries and the non-oil-producing developing countries worked together. Several representatives drew attention to the Brandt report, which highlighted the interdependent character of today's world. Thus, it was essential to continue the international dialogue in the economic and political fields. In that respect, it seemed important, as the Brandt report had stressed, that all countries, irrespective of their level of development and political system, must become conscious of their mutual interests and shared responsibilities.

44. A number of delegations pointed out the leading role of transnational corporations in perpetuating the economic dependence of developing countries, rather than fostering interdependence. It was indispensable to limit the uncontrolled activities of the imperialist monopolies in the developing countries. The elaboration of a code of conduct for transnational corporations should be speeded up. In the context of financial transfers and aid, it would also be in the interests of developing countries to take due note of the drain on their resources caused by private investments. Some representatives said that transnational corporations would nevertheless continue to play an important role in developing countries. Efforts should therefore be made at the global and regional levels to increase the flow of information on the activities of those firms as a means of improving the bargaining position of the host countries.

45. Several delegations drew attention to the large shifts in current-account balances occurring in the different groups of countries. The current-account surplus of oil-exporting countries amounting to more than \$100 billion in 1980, which largely represented the counterpart of the deficits of developed countries and non-oil-exporting developing countries, required an adequate outlet as a means of preserving the value of oil-exporting countries' assets. Further, with re-

gard to financial issues, some representatives observed that existing financial mechanisms would apparently not suffice to cope with the massive financial requirements of oil-importing developing countries resulting from the deterioration of the balance of payments in a large number of them. In that context, three factors had considerable importance: the existing high level of debt, the more cautious attitude of international commercial banks regarding loans and the recent trend of interest rates in international financial markets. A number of representatives noted that OPEC countries had tended to minimize their risks by investing most of their surplus in a limited number of developed countries. It was time for them to become involved to a greater extent with non-oil-exporting developing countries through international financial institutions, direct investment or direct loans or grants.

46. In the opinion of several speakers the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank could play a special role at the present juncture. Such a role was of particular importance for the countries which were the hardest hit by the rising cost of oil imports, those with high levels of external debt and those which were not in a position to attract funds on commercial terms. Some delegations welcomed the fact that the International Monetary Fund was prepared to play an increasing part in the recycling of surplus funds, to lend in larger amounts than previously and, where appropriate, to go beyond previously established ceilings in relation to quotas, as well as the fact that the World Bank was prepared to make loans for multi-year adjustment programmes and to double its capital by about \$40 billion.

47. A number of representatives, however, stressed that what was needed was a thorough reform of the international monetary system. There was a basic weakness in the present system, which depended on one national currency as the principal source of international reserve and liquidity assets. The International Monetary Fund, supported by Western developed countries, persisted in meting out wrong economic prescriptions to developing countries, so that its considerable liquidity was not being utilized for the development needs of developing countries. Thus, it was essential to democratize the decision-making process in the Fund, to use special drawing rights (SDRs) as the principal source of international liquidity and reserve needs, and to establish a link between SDRs and the development needs of developing countries.

48. As to financial transfers, the need for aid was stressed by many delegations. According to the *World Economic Survey, 1979-1980*, the current-account deficit of non-oil-exporting developing countries was expected to increase by more than 100 per cent between 1978 and 1981, from \$35 billion to \$80 billion. For a large number of those countries official development assistance (ODA) played a fundamental role in their total external financing. Lately, ODA disbursements had significantly lagged. It represented only a little more than 0.3 per cent of the gross national product of donor countries, which was well below the

target of 0.7 per cent set in the international development strategy. Increased aid had to be seen not only in terms of the needs of developing countries. It also had to be borne in mind that more dynamic growth in those countries would offer an enormous potential as markets for developed countries. Some speakers drew attention to the fact that the members of OPEC were important providers of aid to the developing world. Figures published by OECD in 1978 showed that OPEC countries were furnishing about 2 per cent of their GNP to the developing world, as compared with 0.31 per cent for OECD countries.

49. A number of representatives stressed that greater resources would be available if the arms race were slowed down. At present, industrial countries allocated about \$450 billion to armaments. It was further observed that the arms race had other negative consequences. First, it increased international tension and undermined the atmosphere of trust, without which there could be no effective international economic co-operation. Moreover, it was precisely unproductive and wasteful military expenditure that contributed to domestic price pressures and international inflation, which had become a real impediment to the stabilization of the world economic situation.

50. In the opinion of several delegations, the special situation of the least developed countries and other low-income developing countries deserved special consideration. Those countries had been particularly affected by recent developments and their terms of trade had deteriorated considerably. The Executive Secretary of ECA stated that the 20 countries in the region classified as the least developed among the developing countries had been hard hit. Many speakers drew attention to the suggestion of the Secretary-General for launching a special operation to cope with the problems of those countries. A number of them stated that they would study carefully the emergency measures suggested and that they appreciated the efforts of the Secretary-General to propose a specific approach to the problems to be considered at the eleventh special session of the General Assembly. In that context, some representatives stressed what the Secretary-General himself had indicated—namely that such an initiative must not affect or prejudice the outcome of the global negotiations. Any measures that might be contemplated as a result of the initiative should not detract or distract attention from the forthcoming global round, nor should they be used as a substitute for the long-term structural changes required in the world economic system.

51. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD reported that a number of major negotiations had recently been brought to a successful conclusion. Earlier in the year, negotiations on the adoption of rules to regulate restrictive business practices had been concluded and consensus had been reached on the adoption of a Convention on International Multi-Modal Transport. In addition, articles of agreement on the Common Fund had recently been adopted. Many speakers welcomed the establishment of the Common Fund, which represented a considerable progress for the

implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. Its early implementation could significantly assist the economies of developing countries by improving world commodity trade.

52. Several delegations stressed the negative effects of protectionist measures. Such measures were being directed more and more to the sectors in which developing countries had become competitive. The Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific underlined the need for the comparative advantages of the trading partners to be fully reflected in the international trading system. The best use of the abundant human and scarce material resources in the developing countries would continue to be frustrated if artificial barriers to trade did not permit access to markets. One representative observed that the members of OECD had recently renewed their pledge to continue efforts to liberalize trade and combat protectionism. While it was true that developing countries could be adversely affected by protectionism, it was the stagnation in the growth of the industrialized countries, rather than the exports of developing countries, that posed the greater threat to employment in the developed world. In that regard, it was further noted that positive adjustment policies were required. Such policies, by relying on market forces, would avoid barriers to capital and labour movements, as well as tariff and non-tariff barriers to freer world trade.

53. Given the fact that energy constituted an essential factor in the economies of all nations, a number of representatives stated that co-operation between oil-importing and oil-exporting countries would be of great value in efforts to facilitate the predictability of energy supply, demand and prices. In the opinion of some speakers, the current problems affecting international oil markets had been partly caused by artificially low oil prices established in the past owing to the power of the developed countries and which had provided no incentives for developing alternative energy resources. Oil was a non-renewable resource which, at the current rate of exploitation, would be exhausted in a few decades. Huge investments in alternative sources of energy and strong conservation efforts were thus necessary to enable the world economy to adjust gradually to the post-oil era. The importance of further work in the energy field was underlined by the Executive Secretary of ECE. A new emphasis was required. The Commission had already developed international multilateral co-operation in energy, but mainly in the areas of primary and secondary energy—coal, gas and electric power. Only recently had the Commission included the general energy field in its work programme.

54. Several representatives pointed out that the development of additional sources of energy would be an essential factor in the adjustment process of all countries. They welcomed the forthcoming United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which would strengthen the activities of the United Nations system in that area. A number of delegations stressed the importance of increasing

investment in the energy sector in developing countries. It was important to strengthen petroleum exploration activities in those countries, while exploiting less costly alternative sources. They welcomed the increased emphasis that the World Bank had given to that endeavour.

55. A number of delegations expressed their concern over the increasing dependence of developing countries on food imports, which further aggravated the already precarious balance-of-payments situation of those countries. The Executive Secretary of ECA stated that the food and agriculture situation in the region had undergone drastic deterioration. Food production and consumption per person had fallen below nutritional requirements. The early warning system of the FAO showed that there had been widespread unfavourable crop conditions in many parts of Africa and many African countries were experiencing severe food shortages. The Director-General of FAO stressed that the problem was affecting countries in several regions. The cereal import requirements of the 59 most vulnerable developing countries was monitored by FAO, which had found that at the present time 30 per cent of their requirements for the 1980 season had not been covered. Many of those countries had secured less than half their needs for the year and, for some of them, localized famine was a real danger. As an additional difficulty, food aid was likely to fall slightly, to 9 million tons of cereals, whereas in 1974 the World Food Conference had set an annual target of at least 10 million tons.

56. As a more permanent solution for food problems, it was noted that long-term strategies to increase food production and improve storage and distribution facilities were essential. Support for such activities at the global, regional and bilateral levels was of primary importance. In that connexion, the Executive Secretary of ECWA pointed out that the relative regression in the position of agriculture in the region was inducing recognition of the need to develop that sector, and the basis for indispensable joint action at the regional level had already been laid down.

57. The Executive Director of UNIDO said that the Third General Conference of UNIDO, held at New Delhi earlier in the year, had provided an opportunity to take stock of the movement towards, and the constraints affecting, the industrialization of the third world. The Conference had expressed disappointment at the slowness of that process. The New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action had not reflected a full consensus. However, the Industrial Development Board, which had subsequently met at Vienna, had been able to resume the dialogue and identify priority areas for action. At that session, a consensus had been reached on many aspects of the future work of UNIDO. A number of delegations expressed their disappointment with the results of the Third General Conference, which, as a matter of fact, to some extent indicated the lack of political will by developed countries to make progress on the establishment of the new international economic order. It was noted that industrial development was fundamental for changes in

the economic structures of developing countries. In that regard, international efforts to increase the transfer of technology and support industrial investment in those countries had to be strengthened. There had been some encouraging progress at the recent United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in that respect. Thus, speedy implementation of the results of the Conference was necessary.

58. Several representatives emphasized the importance of economic co-operation among developing countries. The policy guide-lines contained in the Arusha Programme for Collective Reliance, adopted by the Group of 77 in February 1979, had been made the basis of certain decisive steps which developing countries were taking to strengthen their mutual co-operation. More recently, at the Havana Non-Aligned Summit in September 1979, a further significant step had been taken through the adoption there of a resolution on policy guide-lines to strengthen collective self-reliance among developing countries. Technical co-operation among developing countries with the support of UNDP had also made significant progress since the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Buenos Aires in 1978. Some delegations stressed that South-South and North-South co-operation should dovetail one another. The strengthening of South economies and their greater autonomy would be of benefit to all. In that connexion, the Executive Secretary of ECLA pointed to the importance of revitalizing traditional mechanisms of co-operation. Significant efforts were being made by the Caribbean Community and the Andean Pact in that direction. In fact, one of the positive effects of the current crisis was the rediscovery of the enormous co-operation potential of the Latin American region.

59. A number of representatives referred to the importance of social issues. The interrelationships between economic and social aspects of development were now widely recognized and there was also a clear understanding that the objectives of integral development required sometimes profound social, as well as economic, changes. It was noted that a significant part of the task of the Economic and Social Council was to view economic development in close interdependence with social development. However, although much attention had been given in the previous Decade to education and manpower training, to the roles of women and of youth in the development process and to population issues, there was still a long way to go before the two main aspects of development were integrated in the activities and programmes of the various organizations. Thus, new efforts would have to be made to keep the human factor at the centre of the preoccupations of the Council.

60. Many representatives drew the attention of the Council to the refugee problem. The number of victims of war and social upheaval who had been driven from their homes had increased spectacularly within the past 12 months. The total number of dis-

placed persons was now well over 6 million. That situation posed the problem not only of providing material assistance and in some cases rehabilitation, but also of finding more permanent places for resettlement. It was important that international solutions should be sought to the latter problem. More countries of resettlement must be found and the disproportionate burden borne by first-asylum countries must be eased. Some delegations commended the efforts of international agencies concerned with alleviating the plight of refugees, particularly UNHCR and UNICEF. Voluntary organizations had also made a major contribution to mitigating human suffering. However, given the magnitude of the present task and the high probability that the problem would continue in the foreseeable future, additional efforts and increased co-ordination of those efforts, preferably under United Nations auspices, were needed.

61. It was observed that while the United Nations system had machinery to provide relief in cases of natural catastrophe, corresponding machinery to deal with man-made disasters was not always adequate. Emergencies were never the same and relief efforts had to be adapted and co-ordinated in different ways depending on whether the task was to assist refugees, combat a famine or meet health needs. On many occasions, relief measures to cope with man-made emergencies were improvised. That often caused a severe strain on organizations when so much of their capacity and resources had to be directed to emergency operations. Thus, it was important to ensure that the United Nations system was able to deal with emergencies in such a way that the regular activities of individual organizations were not unduly affected. In addressing that issue, it was essential to keep in mind the crucial importance of ensuring that the United Nations system would always be ready to respond effectively to emergency situations. That would not require the establishment of new institutions or permanent arrangements, but rather a review of the present allocation of responsibilities.

62. A number of speakers referred to the special problems of the Palestinian people. Palestinians living in the occupied territories of Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were being affected by actions from occupation forces that tended to destroy the fabric of their society. The occupying authorities were planting settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and depleting their natural resources. That situation and the uprooting of more Palestinians not only constituted a serious threat to the peace of the region, but also jeopardized the efforts of the States of that region to develop national and regional resources harmoniously for the benefit of their peoples. It was essential to ensure lasting peace, security and development in the area. That could not be achieved, however, without the liberation of the occupied territories and the realization of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

63. Some representatives stressed the crucial role of the Council in co-ordination activities. It was important, although not good enough, for the interna-

tional community to be concerned about the serious economic and social conditions facing the world. What was needed was the political will for action-oriented negotiations. Unified action, under the aegis of the Council, should make it possible to reach effective agreements in the sectors covered by recent major United Nations conferences. It was emphasized that a fundamental task of the Council was the establishment of a new international economic order. Only then could developing countries overcome under-development. It had to be recognized, however, that the latter was more than an abstract concept. It reflected such tangible realities as starvation, malnutrition, under-employment, unemployment, poor health and precarious medical services, bad housing and depleted social amenities. Under such conditions, the very right to exist was placed in jeopardy. International co-operation could play a crucial role in altering those conditions. Thus, it was a prime responsibility of the international community to bring about appropriate changes in favour of the poor and neglected of the world. If that were done, the foundation would be laid on which a world order based on justice, equality and full participation could be built.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Humanitarian assistance programmes in Djibouti and Somalia

64. At the 38th meeting, on 16 July 1980, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a statement in response to Council resolutions 1980/9 and 1980/11.

65. At the same meeting, the Council decided to take note of the statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. For the text of the decision, see Council decision 1980/153.

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy

66. At the 39th meeting, on 18 July 1980, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy informed the Council of the progress made in the work of the committee. The Chairman's statement was subsequently circulated under the symbol E/1980/105.

67. Statements were made by the representatives of India (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77),⁴⁵ the United States of America, China, Japan and Australia and by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of EEC) (see E/1980/SR.39).

68. At the same meeting, the Council decided to take note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy (A/S-11/2 (Parts I and II)), as well as of the statement by

⁴⁵ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

(g) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixteenth session.⁵⁰

the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee. See Council decision 1980/154.

International efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations

69. At the 40th meeting, on 21 July 1980, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Australia, Denmark,⁴⁵ Finland, the Netherlands,⁴⁵ Norway⁴⁵ and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International co-ordination to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations" (E/1980/L.47), which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Concerned by the increasingly heavy losses of life and property that result from emergency situations arising primarily from non-natural causes,

"Recognizing the important function of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with respect to natural disasters,

"Noting that on many occasions emergency situations arising primarily from non-natural causes have placed great demands on the United Nations system and its components to assist countries, in particular developing countries, in mitigating the human miseries caused by such situations,

"Aware of the implications that such emergency situations have on the development efforts of developing countries,

"Noting that the organs and bodies of the United Nations system have had to meet the humanitarian demands of such situations in addition to the discharge of their regular activities, with inevitable negative effects on those activities,

"Recognizing the important role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations,

"1. Recognizes the need, without prejudice to any action which may in the meantime be considered by the General Assembly, for a review of the emergency operations of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring that the resources available to the system and the international community are applied in an effective and flexible manner in this area;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with organizations and bodies concerned, to prepare a summary report providing factual information on how the United Nations system has carried out over the last decade its role to co-ordinate and implement emergency assistance in cases other than natural disasters, and to submit it as early as possible so that it can be submitted at the latest to the Council at its first regular session of 1981."

70. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Sweden orally revised it by:

(a) Revising the title of the draft resolution to read "International co-operation to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations";

(b) Inserting a new sixth preambular paragraph, which read:

“Recognizing the essential role played by organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the World Food Programme in such emergency situations”;

(c) Inserting the word “also” after the word “Recognizing” in the old sixth preambular paragraph;

(d) Inserting the word “humanitarian” before the words “emergency assistance” in operative paragraph 2.

71. Subsequently, Japan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

72. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, whereby the report by the Secretary-General would be submitted, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-first session, to the Council at its second regular session of 1981.

73. At the same meeting, the representative of France orally proposed the deletion of the words “to the system and the international community” from operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

74. At the 42nd meeting, on 22 July, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “International efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations” (E/1980/L.47/Rev.1). At the same time, he orally revised the revised draft resolution by:

(a) Inserting, in the seventh preambular paragraph, the words “intergovernmental organizations,” before the words “the International Committee of the Red Cross”;

(b) Inserting the words “within existing financial resources” after the words “to prepare”, in operative paragraph 2.

75. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally further revised. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/43.

76. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil and Belgium (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of EEC) (see E/1980/SR.43).

Situation of refugees in Somalia

77. At the 42nd meeting, on 22 July 1980, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of Burundi,⁴⁵ Djibouti,⁴⁵ Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait,⁴⁵ Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia,⁴⁵ the Sudan,⁴⁵ Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Assistance to refugees in Somalia” (E/1980/L.48), which read as follows:

“The Economic and Social Council,

“Having heard the statement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980,⁴⁶

“Recalling Council resolution 1980/9 of 28 April 1980,

“Taking into account the fact that more than six months have elapsed since the visit of the United Nations interagency mission on the refugee situation in Somalia,

“Noting with concern the dramatic increase in the refugee population in Somalia,

“1. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to dispatch as a matter of urgency a review mission to Somalia to assess current developments in the refugee situation as a follow-up to the earlier report of the United Nations interagency mission;⁴⁷

“2. Further requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to submit an updated report on the current refugee situation in Somalia to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.”

78. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Jordan orally revised it by:

(a) Inserting a new second preambular paragraph, which read as follows:

“Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they continue to work in support of refugees in Somalia”;

(b) Adding a new operative paragraph 3, which read as follows:

“Appeals once again to all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to further increase their assistance to the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic in its effort to provide relief and assistance to refugees in Somalia”.

79. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July, the representative of France orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, whereby the words “to dispatch as a matter of urgency” would be replaced by the words “to examine the necessity of dispatching”.

80. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution under the same title (E/1980/L.48/Rev.1). The changes were as follows:

(a) A new second preambular paragraph was inserted, which read:

“Taking note of the statement made by the observer for Somalia on the situation of refugees in Somalia”;

⁴⁶ E/1980/SR.38.

⁴⁷ E/1980/44.

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "to dispatch" were revised to read "to consider the necessity of dispatching".

81. At the same meeting, the representative of France orally proposed the deletion, from operative paragraph 1, of the words "as a matter of urgency". That amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

82. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/53.

83. The observer for Somalia made a statement (see E/1980/SR.44).

Relief and rehabilitation for displaced persons in Ethiopia

84. At the 42nd meeting, on 22 July 1980, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of Algeria, Burundi,⁴⁵ Ethiopia, Kenya,⁴⁵ Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia,⁴⁵ Nepal, the Sudan,⁴⁵ Uganda,⁴⁵ the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam⁴⁵ and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia" (E/1980/L.50), which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1978/39 of 1 August 1978, by which it requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to render the greatest possible assistance to the Governments of the countries in the Horn of Africa,

"Having considered the report of the interagency mission which visited Ethiopia from 6 to 15 July 1980,⁴⁸ prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980, by which the Secretary-General was requested, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, inter alia, to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community to displaced persons in Ethiopia and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the progress achieved in the implementation of that resolution,

"Taking note of the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia,

"Deeply concerned about the grave situation facing the large number of displaced and uprooted persons in Ethiopia, and the difficulties encountered by the Government of Ethiopia in providing relief and rehabilitation to those persons,

"Taking note of the report of the interagency mission,⁴⁸ which visited Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem, as well as the magnitude of assistance required to help the displaced persons in Ethiopia,

"Noting that the humanitarian assistance rendered to the displaced persons in Ethiopia by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has fallen far short of the urgent and minimum requirements,

"Noting with deep concern the extreme difficulties that the Government of Ethiopia is faced with in providing relief and rehabilitation to several millions of its citizens, victims of the devastating drought which is currently widespread in east Africa, as well as in looking after the basic needs and rehabilitation of a large number of displaced persons,

"Recognizing the need for continued humanitarian assistance in order to alleviate the plight of the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia and to rehabilitate them,

"1. Endorses the report of the interagency mission to Ethiopia and the recommendation contained therein;⁴⁸

"2. Commends the action taken by the Secretary-General in arranging for a comprehensive report on the needs of displaced persons in Ethiopia, to be circulated to the international community;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to appeal to the international community and to find ways and means to mobilize urgently humanitarian assistance for displaced persons and returnees in Ethiopia on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the interagency mission;

"4. Appeals to all Member States and the appropriate United Nations organizations and programmes, in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as voluntary agencies, to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its effort to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons in Ethiopia;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

⁴⁸ E/1980/104.

"6. *Decides* to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and to keep the matter under review."

85. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania orally revised it by inserting the words "the World Bank" after the words "the United Nations Development Programme" in operative paragraph 4.

86. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, whereby the word "Endorses" would be replaced by the words "Takes note of".

87. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July, the representative of France orally proposed amendments to the draft resolution, whereby:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "and the difficulties encountered by the Government of Ethiopia in providing relief and rehabilitation to those persons" would be deleted;

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph would replace operative paragraph 1;

(c) The sixth, seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs would be deleted;

(d) In operative paragraph 3, the words "Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" would read "Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", and the words "on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the interagency mission" would be deleted;

(e) In operative paragraph 4, the words "governmental and non-governmental organizations" would read "intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations";

(f) In operative paragraph 5, the words "and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" would be deleted.

88. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Liberia, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/1980/L.50/Rev.1), which took into account the various amendments proposed at the 43rd meeting by the representative of France.

89. At the same meeting, the representative of France orally proposed an amendment to the fifth preambular paragraph, whereby the words "by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has fallen far short of urgent requirements" would be replaced by the words "through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be substantially increased to meet urgent requirements", and also proposed an amendment to the sixth preambular paragraph, whereby the word "of" would be inserted before the word "returnees".

90. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq orally proposed the deletion of the word "returnees" in both the sixth preambular paragraph and oper-

ative paragraph 3. He subsequently amended his proposal, inserting the word "voluntary" before the word "returnees" in both paragraphs.

91. The amendments proposed by the representatives of France and Iraq were accepted by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of the sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

92. At the same meeting, the Council adopted revised draft resolution E/1980/L.50/Rev.1, as orally revised. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/54.

Situation of refugees in Africa

93. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July 1980, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of Burundi,⁴⁵ Djibouti,⁴⁵ Lesotho, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia,⁴⁵ and the Sudan,⁴⁵ Uganda,⁴⁵ the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of refugees in Africa" (E/1980/L.54).

94. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Australia, Belgium, Denmark,⁴⁵ France, Ghana and Sweden, orally revised operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "focusing international attention on" by the words "giving special attention to".

95. Zaire subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

96. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/55.

Additional documentary material on matters related to the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments

97. At its 44th meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council took note of the following documents, which were before the Council in connexion with item 3 of the agenda for the second regular session of 1980:

(a) *World Economic Survey, 1979-1980*,⁴⁹

(b) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: recent economic developments, 1978-1979 (E/1980/33);

(c) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1978-1979 (E/1980/56);

(d) Summary of recent economic developments in the ECE region (E/1980/62);

(e) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ECWA region, 1979 (E/1980/66);

(f) Report entitled "Evolution of the Latin American economy in 1979" (E/1980/71);

⁴⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.II.C.2 and corrigendum.

Chapter III

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of regional co-operation at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 6.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination on its twentieth session,⁵¹ chapter VI and chapter X, section E;

(b) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: recent economic developments, 1978-1979 (E/1980/33);

(c) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1978-1979 (E/1980/56);

(d) Summary of recent economic developments in the ECE region (E/1980/62);

(e) Summary of economic and social developments in the ECWA region, 1979 (E/1980/66);

(f) Report entitled "Evolution of the Latin American economy in 1979" (E/1980/71);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on regional co-operation (E/1980/72 and Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1), which contained four draft decisions and one draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council.

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 13th to 15th, 18th and 20th meetings, on 14, 15, 17 and 18 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/90.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America

4. At the 18th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Economic Commission for Latin America: Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee", which was sponsored by the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica,⁵² and Trinidad and Tobago and orally revised.⁵³ Cuba and Mexico subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.⁵⁴

⁵¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/35/38).*

⁵² In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

⁵³ For particulars of the revision and/or amendments, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/90).

⁵⁴ The programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution were circulated under the symbol E/1980/C.1/L.19.

5. At the 20th meeting, the draft resolution was amended orally.⁵³

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution I. For action by the Council, see paragraph 13 (a) below.

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe

7. At the 20th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Economic Commission for Europe" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision I. For action by the Council, see paragraph 13 (c) below.

Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Economic Commission for Africa" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision II. For action by the Council, see paragraph 13 (c) below.

Relocation of the offices of the Economic Commission for Western Asia to Baghdad

9. Also at the 20th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution entitled "Relocation of the offices of the Economic Commission for Western Asia to Baghdad" and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution II. For action by the Council, see paragraph 13 (b) below.

Report of the Economic Commission for Western Asia

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Economic Commission for Western Asia" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision III. For action by the Council, see paragraph 13 (c) below.

Annual report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision IV. For action by the Council, see paragraph 13 (c) below.

Regional co-operation

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a decision in which the Council would take note of the

report of the Secretary-General on regional co-operation (E/1980/72 and Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1) and submitted the recommendation to the Council as draft decision V. For action by the Council, see paragraph 13 (c) below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

13. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolutions and draft decisions

recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/90, para. 22), and took the following action:

(a) Draft resolution I was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/56;

(b) Draft resolution II was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/57;

(c) Draft decisions I to V were adopted; for the final texts, see Council decisions 1980/164, 1980/165, 1980/166, 1980/167 and 1980/168, respectively.

Chapter IV

EXAMINATION OF LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of the examination of long-term trends in economic development at its resumed second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 24.
2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General containing an outline and a preliminary draft of the over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000 (A/35/345);
 - (b) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixteenth session,⁵⁵ chapter V;
 - (c) Letter dated 24 July 1980 from the head of the delegation of Poland to the Economic and Social Council addressed to the President of the Council (E/1980/110), containing a working paper on long-term trends in economic development.
3. The item was considered at the 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1980. An account of the discussion on this item is contained in the relevant summary record (E/1980/SR.46).

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Examination of long-term trends in economic development

4. At its 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November, the Council, on the proposal of the President, adopted a decision on the question of long-term trends in economic development. For the final text, see Council decision 1980/190.

⁵⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 2 (E/1980/3).*

Chapter V

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa at the second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 7.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (E/CN.14/761);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the contributions pledged or paid at the United Nations Pledging Conference for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, convened on 20 November 1979 (E/1980/59 and Corr.1).

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 11th to 13th and 20th meetings on 10, 11, 14 and 18 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/91.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1978-1988

4. The Council considered a draft resolution entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa", which was sponsored by Nigeria.

5. At its 20th meeting, the Committee considered a second draft resolution issued under the same title,⁵⁶

⁵⁶ A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated under the symbol E/1980/C.1/L.20.

which was submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia), as a result of informal consultations, held under his chairmanship, on the basis of the draft resolution submitted by Nigeria.

6. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was orally amended.⁵⁷

7. Also at that meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 9 (a) below.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision on the report on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and on the note by the Secretary-General on the same subject. For action by the Council, see paragraph 9 (b) below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

9. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolution and draft decision recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/91, paras. 11 and 12) and took the following action:

(a) The draft resolution was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/46;

(b) The draft decision was adopted; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/159.

⁵⁷ For the particulars of the amendment, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/91).

Chapter VI

**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE
SOURCES OF ENERGY**

1. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council expressed its agreement with the suggestion contained in the note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the Council's resumed second regular session of 1980 (E/1980/L.58, para. 3) and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first and second sessions⁵⁸ directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. See Council decision 1980/187.

⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/35/43).*

Chapter VII

NATURAL RESOURCES

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of natural resources at its first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 13.
2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan: water resources policy and planning" (E/1980/19 and Corr.1 and Add.1).
3. The Council, at its 3rd meeting, on 8 April 1980 allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 2nd, 3rd and 5th meetings, on 14, 15 and 17 April 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/53.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Water resources policy and planning

4. At its 5th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Water resources policy and planning", which was sponsored by Argentina.
5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 6 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

6. At its 15th meeting, on 28 April 1980, the Council considered the draft decision recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/53, para. 6) and adopted the draft decision. For the final text, see Council decision 1980/115.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of transnational corporations at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 12.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it an extract from the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session,⁵⁹ which contained two draft resolutions and three draft decisions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council.

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 19th to 21st meetings, on 17, 18 and 22 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/96.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régimes in that area

4. At the 20th meeting, the Committee adopted, by a roll-call vote of 32 to 5, with 7 abstentions, a draft resolution entitled "Activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régimes in that area". The voting was as follows:⁶⁰

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The draft resolution was submitted to the Council as draft resolution I. For action by the Council, see paragraph 15 (a) below.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 10 (E/1980/40/Rev.1).*

⁶⁰ The representative of Japan informed the Committee that his delegation had intended to abstain on the draft resolution. The representatives of Barbados, Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago stated that, had they been present at the time of the vote, their delegations would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order and obstacles that impede it; the role of transnational corporations

5. Also at the 20th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution entitled "Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order and obstacles that impede it; the role of transnational corporations" and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution II. For action by the Council, see paragraph 15 (b) below.

Draft provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "Draft provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision I. For action by the Council, see paragraph 15 (c) below.

Sessions of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "Sessions of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision II. For action by the Council, see paragraph 15 (c) below.

Sessions of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "Sessions of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision III. For action by the Council, see paragraph 15 (c) below.

Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session

9. Also at that meeting, the Committee adopted a decision whereby the Council would take note of the final report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and would transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its eleventh special session. The recommendation was submitted to the Council as draft decision IV. For action by the Council, see paragraph 15 (c) below.

United Nations conferences to conclude a code of conduct on transnational corporations and an international agreement on illicit payments

10. At the 21st meeting, the Committee considered draft decision E/1980/C.1/L.22, which was sponsored by States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77.⁶¹ The draft decision was orally corrected by the sponsors at that meeting.

11. The Committee then considered a draft resolution entitled "International agreement on illicit payments", which was sponsored by the United States of America.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend that the Council should transmit both draft decision E/1980/C.1/L.22 and the draft resolution entitled "International agreement on illicit payments" to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session. The recommendation was submitted to the Council as draft decision V. For action by the Council, see paragraph 15 (c) below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

13. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolutions and draft decisions recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/96, para. 19).

⁶¹ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

14. In connexion with draft decisions II and III contained in the report, the Council had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft decisions (E/1980/L.55 and Corr.1).

15. After a statement by the representative of India, who pointed out corrections that should be made in connexion with draft decision V, the Council took the following action:

(a) Draft resolution I was adopted by 28 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/59;⁶²

(b) Draft resolution II was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/60;

(c) Draft decisions I to IV and draft decision V, as orally corrected, were adopted; for the final texts, see Council decisions 1980/170, 1980/171, 1980/172, 1980/173 and 1980/174, respectively.

16. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Finland, Turkey, Belgium (on behalf of States members of the Council which are members of EEC) and Trinidad and Tobago (see E/1980/SR.44).

⁶² After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Spain stated that had the members of his delegation been present during the vote, they would have abstained (see E/1980/SR.44). At the 45th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Argentina stated that had the members of his delegation been present during the vote, they would have voted in favour of the resolution (see E/1980/SR.45).

Chapter IX

FOOD PROBLEMS

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of food problems at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 9.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session;⁶³

(b) Fifth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (E/1980/74);

(c) Statement submitted by the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, category II (E/1980/NGO/8).

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 15th, 16th and 21st meetings, on 15, 16 and 22 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/93.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Report of the World Food Council

4. On 16 July, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Report of the World Food Council", which was sponsored by States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77.⁶⁴

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19).

⁶⁴ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

5. At the 21st meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution issued under the same title which was submitted by the Vice-Chairman Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia) as a result of informal consultations, held under his chairmanship on the basis of the draft resolution sponsored by the Group of 77.

6. At the same meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 8 (a) below.

Fifth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes

7. Also at the 21st meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision on the fifth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 8 (b) below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

8. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolution and draft decision recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/93, para. 11) and took the following action:

(a) The draft resolution was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/58;

(b) The draft decision was adopted; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/169.

9. Statements in connexion with the resolution were made by the representatives of Brazil, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Argentina (see E/1980/SR.44).

Chapter X

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of science and technology for development at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 10.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first and second sessions (A/35/37 (Parts I and II)).⁶⁵

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 17th, 18th and 20th meetings, from 16 to 18 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/94.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Science and technology for development

4. The Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development",

⁶⁵ For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/35/37/Rev.1)*.

sponsored by States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77.⁶⁶

5. At its 20th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 6 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/94, para. 7) and adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/48.

7. The representative of Belgium made a statement on behalf of States members of the Council which are members of EEC (see E/1980/SR.43).

⁶⁶ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter XI

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council expressed its agreement with the suggestion contained in the note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the Council's resumed second regular session of 1980 (E/1980/L.58, para. 3) and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Trade and Development Board⁶⁷ directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. See Council decision 1980/187.

⁶⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vols. I and II.*

Chapter XII

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of industrial development co-operation at the second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 13.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Industrial Development Board on its fourteenth session.⁶⁸

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 10th to 12th and 20th meetings, on 9 to 11 and 18 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/97.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Industrial development co-operation

4. The Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development co-operation", which was sponsored by States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77.⁶⁹

5. At the 20th meeting, the Committee considered a second draft resolution issued under the same title, which was submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia), as a result of informal consul-

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16), vol. II.*

⁶⁹ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

tations held under his chairmanship on the basis of the draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77.

6. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was orally amended. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council. For the action of the Council, see paragraph 8 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

7. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/97, para. 11). The representative of India orally corrected the draft resolution by inserting the words "as determined by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session" at the end of operative paragraph 11. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

8. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/61.

9. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bulgaria (on behalf of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Belgium (on behalf of States members of the Council which are members of EEC (see E/1980/SR.44)).

Chapter XIII

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of international co-operation on the environment at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 11.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eighth session;⁷⁰

(b) Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/1980/NGO/4).

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 8th to 10th and 20th meetings, from 7 to 9 and on 18 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/95.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

International co-operation on the environment

4. The Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation on the environ-

⁷⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/35/25).*

ment", which was sponsored by States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77.⁷¹

5. At the 20th meeting, the Committee considered a second draft resolution issued under the same title, which was submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia), as a result of informal consultations, held under his chairmanship, on the basis of the draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77.⁷²

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 7 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

7. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/95, para. 10) and adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/49.

⁷¹ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

⁷² A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated under the symbol E/1980/C.1/L.12.

Chapter XIV

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of international co-operation in the field of human settlements at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 8.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its third session.⁷³

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th and 17th meetings, on 7, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 16 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/92.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

International co-operation in the field of human settlements

4. At its 12th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of human settlements",⁷⁴ submitted by the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77.⁷⁵

5. At its 15th meeting, the Committee considered a second draft resolution issued under the same title,⁷⁴

⁷³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/35/8).*

⁷⁴ A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated under the symbol E/1980/C.1/L.8.

⁷⁵ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

which was submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal), as a result of informal consultations held under his chairmanship on the basis of the draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77. The Chairman orally revised the draft resolution.

6. At its 17th meeting, the Committee considered the revised draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraphs 8 and 9 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

8. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/92, para. 12).

9. The representative of Yugoslavia orally amended the draft resolution by replacing the words "through its Governing Council" with the words "through the Commission on Human Settlements" in the fifth line of operative paragraph 5. The Council then adopted the draft resolution, as amended. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/47.

10. A statement was made by the representative of Bulgaria, also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see E/1980/SR.43).

Chapter XV

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of public administration at the first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 11.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on public administration and finance for development in the 1980s (E/1980/20 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (E/1980/20/Add.1);

(c) A statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposals contained in document E/1980/20 (E/1980/20/Add.2).

3. The Council, at its 3rd meeting, on 8 April 1980, allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 15, 16, 18 and 23 April 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/55.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

Public administration and finance for development in the 1980s

4. At its 6th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Public administration and

finance for development in the 1980s", which was sponsored by Algeria, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Kenya,⁷⁶ Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Sudan,⁷⁶ the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, and was subsequently orally revised. At the same meeting, oral amendments to the draft resolution were proposed.

5. At its 7th meeting, the Committee resumed consideration of the draft resolution. Further oral amendments were proposed, one of which was accepted by the sponsors.⁷⁷

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 7 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

7. At its 15th meeting, on 28 April 1980, the Council adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/55, para. 14). For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/12.

⁷⁶ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

⁷⁷ For particulars of the revision and the proposed amendments, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/55).

TAX TREATIES BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. The Council considered the question of tax treaties between developed and developing countries at its first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 12.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on international taxation issues (E/1980/11).

3. The Council, at its 3rd meeting, on 8 April 1980, allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at the 4th to 7th meetings, on 16 to 18 and 23 April 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/54.

ACTION BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

International co-operation in tax matters

4. At its 6th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "International taxation issues", which was sponsored by Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zambia, and was subsequently orally revised. At

the same meeting, oral amendments to the draft resolution were proposed.⁷⁸

5. At its 7th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised text of the draft resolution, sponsored by Chile, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zambia.⁷⁸ At the same meeting, the title of the revised draft resolution was amended orally to read "International co-operation in tax matters".

6. The Committee then adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 7 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

7. At its 15th meeting, on 28 April 1980, the Council considered and adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/54, para. 13). For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/13.

8. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (see E/1980/SR.15).

⁷⁸ For particulars of the proposed amendments and revisions, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/54).

Chapter XVII

CARTOGRAPHY

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of the regional cartographic conference at the first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 4. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, held at Mexico City from 3 to 14 September 1979 in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 2048 (LXII) of 5 May 1977 (E/1980/8).

2. The item was considered by the Council at its 13th and 14th meetings, on 25 and 28 April 1980. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1980/SR.13 and 14).

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas

3. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Ecuador, on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas" (E/1980/L.20). Subsequently, Brazil and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

4. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was before the Council (E/1980/L.28).

5. At the 14th meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/14.

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see E/1980/SR.14).

“ *Recalling* that, in its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979 and in the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in the annex to the said resolution, it called upon all Member States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

“ *Seriously concerned* at the situation prevailing in South Africa and throughout southern Africa as a result of the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime, particularly its efforts to perpetuate and strengthen racist domination of the country, its policy of “bantustanization”, its brutal repression of opponents of *apartheid* and its renewed acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

“ *Reaffirming* that the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime constitute a threat to international peace and security,

“ *Reaffirming* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity,

“ *Recognizing* the gravity of the situation of women and children under the yoke of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

“ *Reaffirming* that any collaboration with the racist régime in South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa as well as flagrant disregard for the United Nations and the international community,

“ *Noting with satisfaction* the favourable outcome of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to regain their sovereignty and national independence,

“ *Recalling* the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade,

“ *Convinced* that the second world conference of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will make a useful and constructive contribution to the attainment of those objectives,

“ 1. *Proclaims* that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade are a matter of high priority for the international community and, therefore, for the United Nations;

“ 2. *Sharply condemns* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination pursued in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination;

“ 3. *Vigorously condemns* the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against neighbouring States and particularly the recent attacks on Zambia;

“ 4. *Reaffirms once again* its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and foreign domination and for the achievement of self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle;

“ 5. *Welcomes* the resounding victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the formation of the Government of the Patriotic Front, which is a prerequisite for the creation of the independent, sovereign State of Zimbabwe;

“ 6. *Congratulates* the national liberation movements, the anti-*apartheid* and anti-racist movements and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts to attain the objectives of the Decade;

“ 7. *Invites* all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;

“ 8. *Calls once again* upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction which own enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises forthwith;

“ 9. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and fascist organizations, as well as private clubs and institutions which are based on racial criteria or which spread ideas of racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

“ 10. *Appeals once again* to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him as provided by paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

“ 11. *Appeals once again* to all mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in implementing the Programme for the Decade;

“ 12. *Congratulates* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on its efforts to carry out its task;

“ 13. *Approves* the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980 under the auspices of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;⁹⁰

“ 14. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to keep public opinion constantly alert to the scourges of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* by means of the publications of the Secretariat's Centre against *Apartheid*;

⁹⁰ A/35/160.

“ 15. *Invites* all States, international bodies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the campaigns aimed at securing the release of all political prisoners held by the racist régimes because of their courageous efforts to combat *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and at defending the right of their peoples to self-determination and independence;

“ 16. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

“ 17. *Decides* to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a second world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

“ 18. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the conference at its first session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions on the subject to the General Assembly at the latter's thirty-sixth session;

“ 19. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-sixth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled “Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination”.”

7. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was before the Council (E/1980/L.21).

8. At the 12th meeting, the representative of Jordan introduced and orally revised amendments (E/1980/L.26) to the draft resolution. The amendments, as orally revised, called for:

(a) The replacement of paragraph 2 by the following:

“2. *Sharply condemns* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination pursued in southern Africa, all occupied Arab territories and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence”;

(b) The replacement of paragraph 14 by the following:

“14. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to keep public opinion constantly alert to the scourges of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and of *apartheid* by means of the publications of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies”.

The amendments proposed by Jordan were accepted by the sponsors. Iraq and Jordan joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by 36 votes to 11, with 5 abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/7.

10. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of Sweden (also on behalf of Finland), Barbados and Lesotho. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Australia, Spain, Italy (on behalf of States members of the Council which are members of EEC), Japan, Nepal, Chile, Bahamas, Mexico and Algeria and by the observer for Israël (see E/1980/SR.12).

Chapter XXI

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of the humanitarian assistance programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Somalia and other countries in the Horn of Africa at the first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 15 and considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its second regular session of 1980.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the mission to Somalia on humanitarian assistance programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Somalia and other countries in the Horn of Africa (E/1980/44);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.⁹¹

3. The Council considered the item at its 11th, 13th, 14th and 44th meetings, on 23, 25 and 28 April and on 24 July 1980. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1980/SR.11, 13, 14 and 44).

4. At the 11th meeting, the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a statement. Statements were also made by the representatives of Ethiopia, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by the observers for Somalia, the Sudan and Djibouti.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

5. At the 11th meeting, the representative of Malawi, on behalf of Cuba,⁹² Ethiopia, Kenya,⁹² the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, the Sudan,⁹² Uganda,⁹² the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam⁹² and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia" (E/1980/L.22). Subsequently, Lesotho joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having heard the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia, on 16 April 1980, outlining the difficulties encountered by his Government in providing relief and rehabilitation to the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

"Recalling its resolution 1978/39 of 1 August 1978, by which it requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies as well as non-governmental organizations, to render the greatest possible assistance to the Governments of the countries in the region,

"Noting with concern the problem of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

"Noting further that the humanitarian assistance rendered to the displaced persons in Ethiopia by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has fallen far short of the urgent requirements,

"Recognizing the need for continued financial and material support from the international community in order to provide the necessary care for the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

"1. Appeals to all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its effort to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons in Ethiopia;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

"(a) To send a multiagency mission to Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem as well as the magnitude of assistance required;

"(b) To mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for the displaced persons in Ethiopia;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution."

6. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated to the Council (E/1980/L.27).

Assistance to the refugees in Somalia

7. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea,⁹² Egypt,⁹² Italy, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi,

⁹¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/35/12).

⁹² In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Singapore,⁹² Somalia,⁹² the Sudan,⁹² Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to the refugees in Somalia" (E/1980/L.23), which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the letter dated 7 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations concerning the refugee situation in Somalia,⁹³

"Taking note of the report of the United Nations interagency mission which visited Somalia from 10 to 16 December 1979 to study the refugee situation in that country and to draw up a programme of assistance to deal with the urgent humanitarian needs there,⁹⁴

"Taking note of the Secretary-General's appeal in his note verbale of 11 February 1980, urging various Governments and international organizations to provide prompt and generous assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in Somalia,

"Further noting the concern expressed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 4 March 1980 that the refugee problem in Somalia was the most serious in the world, and his appeal to all Governments for assistance in helping the refugees,

"Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Somali Government in caring for the refugees, and the need for international assistance to share that burden,

"Deeply concerned because the response of the international community falls far short of the needs of the refugees as assessed in the report of the United Nations mission,

"1. Endorses the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 February 1980 as well as the appeal launched by the High Commissioner for Refugees on 4 March 1980 for urgent international assistance to help the Somali Government to provide the necessary care and attention for the refugees;

"2. Commends the action taken by the Secretary-General in arranging for a comprehensive report on the needs of refugees in Somalia to be prepared and circulated to the international community;

"3. Endorses the report of the United Nations mission to Somalia⁹⁴ and the recommendations contained therein;

"4. Further endorses the appeals launched by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to provide food, medicines, and other assistance for the refugees, as recommended by the United Nations mission;

⁹³ E/1980/43.

⁹⁴ E/1980/44.

"5. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the situation of the refugees in Somalia and the steps taken to implement the provisions of the present resolution;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to convene, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, a pledging conference for the refugees in Somalia;

"7. Decides to bring the contents of the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration."

8. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Senegal revised it as follows:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

"Having heard with deep concern the statement made by the Minister for Local Government of Somalia, who has special responsibility for refugees, on the grave refugee situation in Somalia";

(b) In paragraph 3, the word "Endorses" was replaced by the words "Takes note of";

(c) The following new paragraph was inserted between existing operative paragraphs 5 and 6:

"Requests the Secretary-General to find ways and means to urgently mobilize humanitarian assistance for the refugees on the basis of the report of the United Nations interagency mission (E/1980/44)";

(d) The subsequent operative paragraphs of the draft resolution were renumbered accordingly.

9. Indonesia subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (E/1980/L.23/Rev.1).

10. At the 14th meeting, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised the revised draft resolution as follows:

(a) The following new paragraph was inserted as the fourth preambular paragraph:

"Further taking note of the statement of the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees that the refugee problem in Somalia was the most serious in the world as far as numbers were concerned and of his appeal to all Governments to help the refugees";

(b) Operative paragraph 7 was deleted and operative paragraph 8 was renumbered accordingly.

11. Following further consultations on the draft resolution, the President read out the following new text for the fourth preambular paragraph:

"Further taking note of the statement of 13 March 1980 made by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees that the refugee problem in Somalia was the most serious in the world as far as numbers were concerned and of the appeal by the Office of the United Nations High Commis-

sioner for Refugees, dated 4 March 1980, to all Governments to help the refugees."

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

12. At the 13th meeting, the representative of the United Arab Emirates, on behalf of Djibouti,⁹² Egypt,⁹² Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya,⁹² Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia,⁹² the Sudan,⁹² the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan" (E/1980/L.24), which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council,*

"*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 34/61 of 29 November 1979 on the situation of African refugees, by which the Assembly requested the High Commissioner for Refugees to make every effort to mobilize additional resources for African refugees,

"*Taking note* of the ever-increasing number of refugees arriving in the Sudan, which to date number about half a million people,

"*Appreciating* the measures which the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, a least developed country, is taking in order to provide shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees in the Sudan,

"*Deeply concerned* that the assistance to refugees in the Sudan by the High Commissioner for Refugees and the international community is inadequate and will result in deteriorating living conditions of these refugees,

"*Emphasizing,* therefore, the need to increase financial support to provide adequate care for the maintenance of these refugees and for humanitarian measures leading to durable solutions of their problems,

"*Recalling* the declaration announced at the thirty-third session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to designate 1980 the Year of Refugees in the Sudan,

"1. *Expresses appreciation* to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for its efforts to accommodate a growing number of refugees on its territory;

"2. *Expresses also its appreciation* to the High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they continue to work with the support of the international community to accomplish their humanitarian task for refugees in the Sudan;

"3. *Calls attention* to the urgent need for increased resources to care for the growing number of refugees in the Sudan;

"4. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to render maximum possible assistance to the Government of the Sudan;

"5. *Appeals* to all Governments to render maximum possible financial and material assistance to the refugees in the Sudan;

"6. *Takes note* of the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to convene at Khartoum an international conference on refugees in the Sudan on 20 June 1980 to coincide with the Day of Refugees in Africa;

"7. *Appeals* to the donor countries and international organizations to participate in the International Conference on Refugees in the Sudan at a high level and, to ensure the success of the Conference in mobilizing international support and additional resources to alleviate the plight of the refugees in the Sudan."

13. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Arab Emirates revised it as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 6 became operative paragraph 4;

(b) Operative paragraph 4 became operative paragraph 6;

(c) In operative paragraph 7, the words "and voluntary agencies" were inserted after the words "international organizations", and the word "and" before the words "to ensure" was deleted;

(d) The following new paragraph was added as operative paragraph 8:

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an interagency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required for the financing of the programmes for relief and settlement of refugees, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1981."

14. Democratic Kampuchea,⁹² Indonesia and Zambia subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (E/1980/L.24/Rev.1).

15. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated to the Council (E/1980/L.30).

Assistance to refugees in Djibouti

16. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the Central African Republic, Djibouti,⁹² Jordan, Kenya,⁹² Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan,⁹² Swaziland,⁹² the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "As-

sistance to the refugees in Djibouti" (E/1980/L.25), which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the appeal in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees⁹⁵ with respect to his humanitarian assistance to Djibouti and other countries in the Horn of Africa,

"Taking note also of the request made by the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the report on its thirtieth session⁹⁶ to continue to intensify assistance to the refugees in Djibouti and other countries in the region,

"Noting with appreciation the assistance so far provided to the refugees and the proposed programme for Djibouti,

"Noting also that the increasing number of refugees in Djibouti, which has now reached 15 per cent of the total population, has over-taxed the Government's effort to improve social and public services in the country and placed a heavy burden on the meager resources available there,

"Deeply concerned at the gravity of the food shortage in the region, which has been aggravated by the recent severe drought that has affected most of the region, devastating the life-supporting elements, killing great numbers of livestock and causing considerable loss of human life through starvation, thirst and disease,

"Aware of the determined efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, ever since attaining independence, to cope with the refugee situation and the recent severe drought through a national self-reliance campaign designed to provide the refugees with protection, shelter and assistance,

"Noting with appreciation the concern and continued efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa and such non-governmental organizations as Médecins sans frontières and Volontaires du progrès, which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti in the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees and the drought-stricken population of the country,

"Realizing that the assistance so far received falls far short of existing needs and the requirements of coping with the refugee situation and that an urgent programme to include the drought-stricken population of the country is called for,

"Recognizing the plight of the refugees and the formidable burden imposed on the limited resources of the Government of Djibouti,

⁹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/34/12).*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12A (A/34/12/Add.1).

"1. Requests all States to respond generously and expeditiously to the appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to enable him to mobilize the maximum international support in order to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in Djibouti and other countries in the Horn of Africa;

"2. Further requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to co-operate with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to render the maximum possible assistance to the Government of Djibouti;

"3. Invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to intensify his humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti;

"4. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to include in his annual report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 information regarding the steps taken to alleviate the present refugee situation in Djibouti."

17. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Zambia orally revised it as follows:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was reworded to read:

"Noting also that the substantially increased number of refugees in Djibouti has over-taxed the Government's effort to improve social and public services in the country and placed a heavy burden on the meagre resources available there";

(b) The following new paragraph was inserted after operative paragraph 3:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to send a United Nations interagency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees";

(c) Existing operative paragraph 4 became operative paragraph 5 and was reworded to read:

"5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the steps taken to alleviate the present refugee situation in Djibouti."

18. Democratic Kampuchea,⁹² France and Indonesia subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (E/1980/L.25/Rev.1).

19. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated to the Council (E/1980/L.31).

Adoption of the draft resolutions

20. At its 14th meeting, the Council adopted the four draft resolutions (E/1980/L.22, E/1980/L.23/Rev.1, as orally revised, E/1980/L.24/Rev.1 and E/1980/L.25/Rev.1). For the final texts, see Council

resolutions 1980/8, 1980/9, 1980/10 and 1980/11, respectively.

21. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ethiopia and Bulgaria, as well as by the observers for Djibouti, Somalia and the Sudan (see E/1980/SR.14).

*Report of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees*

22. At the 44th meeting, the Council decided to transmit without debate the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees⁹¹ to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. See Council decision 1980/163.

Chapter XXII

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

1. The Economic and Social Council considered human rights questions at its first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 6. For its consideration of the item, it had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-sixth session,⁹⁷ chapter I of which contained five draft resolutions and 19 draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council;⁹⁸

(b) Note by the Secretariat containing part of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights relevant to the request made by the Council in its resolution 1979/39 of 10 May 1979 (E/1980/25);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment (E/1980/9 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2);

(d) Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fifth session, chapter VII (E/CN.5/558).

The Council also received a statement by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II, with the Council (E/1980/NGO/1 and Add.1).

2. The Council, at its 3rd meeting, on 8 April 1980, allocated the item to the Second (Social) Committee, which considered it at its 15th and 17th to 23rd meetings, which were held from 24 to 30 April 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/51 and Corr.1.

ACTION BY THE SECOND (SOCIAL) COMMITTEE

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

3. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee considered the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". An amendment was orally proposed, which the Committee adopted.⁹⁹

4. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution I. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (a) below.

⁹⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1).

⁹⁸ Several of the draft resolutions and decisions contained programme budget implications, which were presented in annex III to the report of the Commission.

⁹⁹ For particulars of the amendment proposed, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/51 and Corr.1).

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

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution entitled "Question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live" and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution II. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (a) below.

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

6. At the same meeting, the Committee considered the draft resolution entitled "Development of public information activities in the field of human rights". After an amendment and subamendments had been orally proposed,⁹⁹ the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution III. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (a) below.

Study of situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII)

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution entitled "Study of situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution IV. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (a) below.

Draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution entitled "Draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution V. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (a) below.

Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled "Question of slavery and

the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision I. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (b) below.

Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled “Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision II. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (b) below.

Exploitation of child labour

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled “Exploitation of child labour” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision III. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (b) below.

The new international economic order and the promotion of human rights

12. At the same meeting, after an oral amendment had been proposed to the draft decision entitled “The new international economic order and the promotion of human rights”,⁹⁹ the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council as draft decision IV. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (b) below.

Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism: extension of the period of work of the Working Group on Slavery

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled “Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism: extension of the period of work of the Working Group on Slavery” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision V. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (b) below.

Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment: missing and disappeared persons

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled “Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment: missing and disappeared persons” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision VI. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (b) below.

Question of human rights in Chile

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 32 to 3, with 8 abstentions, the draft decision entitled “Question of human rights in Chile” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision VII. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile.

Abstaining: Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Zaire.

For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (c) below.

Question of the realization in all countries of the 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 which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled “Question of the realization in all countries of the 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 which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision VIII. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (d) below.

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

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 34 to 5, with 7 abstentions, the draft decision entitled “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” and submitted it to the Council as draft decision IX. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago,

Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Central African Republic, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Sweden.

For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (e) below.

Services of the Secretariat concerned with human rights

18. At the same meeting, the Committee considered the draft decision entitled "Services of the Secretariat concerned with human rights". After adopting an oral amendment to the text,⁹⁹ the Committee adopted the draft decision and submitted it to the Council as draft decision X. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (f) below.

Reinstatement of summary records

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, by 41 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, the draft decision entitled "Reinstatement of summary records" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision XI. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (g) below.

Establishment of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights to examine situations referred to the Commission under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and situations which the Commission has decided to keep under review

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled "Establishment of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights to examine situations referred to the Commission under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and situations which the Commission has decided to keep under review" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision XII. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (h) below.

Study of situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII)

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled "Study of situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII)" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision XIII. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (h) below.

Situation of human rights in Democratic Kampuchea

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 29 to 5, with 8 abstentions, the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Democratic Kampuchea" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision XIV. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Mexico, Yugoslavia.

For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (i) below.

Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea

Question of a convention on the rights of the child

Postponement of the session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the three draft decisions entitled, respectively, "Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea", "Question of a convention on the rights of the child" and "Postponement of the session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports" and submitted them to the Council as draft decisions XV, XVI and XVII. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (j) below.

Meeting services for the Commission on Human Rights

24. At the same meeting, the Committee considered the draft decision entitled "Meeting services for the Commission on Human Rights". After an oral amendment and subamendments to the draft decision had been proposed,⁹⁹ the Committee adopted the draft decision, as amended orally, and submitted it to the Council as draft decision XVIII. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (j) below.

Report of the Commission on Human Rights

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Human Rights" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision XIX. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (j) below.

Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa

26. At the same meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Allegations regarding

infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa", which was sponsored by Algeria, Finland, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Senegal, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

27. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution VI. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (a) below.

Capital punishment

28. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Capital punishment", which was sponsored by Denmark,¹⁰⁰ Finland, Norway¹⁰⁹ and Sweden. At the 23rd meeting, Italy joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

29. Also at the 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision and submitted it to the Council as draft decision XX. For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 (j) below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

30. At its 22nd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council considered the draft resolutions and draft decisions recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/51 and Corr.1, para. 43).

31. Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Algeria and the United States of America and by the Secretary of the Council, after which the Council took the following action:

(a) Draft resolutions I to VI were adopted; for the final texts, see Council resolutions 1980/28, 1980/29, 1980/30, 1980/31, 1980/32 and 1980/33, respectively.

(b) Draft decisions I to VI were adopted; for the final texts, see Council decisions 1980/123, 1980/124, 1980/125, 1980/126, 1980/127 and 1980/128, respectively.

(c) Draft decision VII was adopted by a recorded vote of 38 to 3, with 12 abstentions; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/129. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Central African Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Jordan,

Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Zaire.

(d) Draft decision VIII was adopted; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/130.

(e) Draft decision IX was adopted by a recorded vote of 40 to 6, with 6 abstentions; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/131. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Central African Republic, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Sweden.

(f) Draft decision X was adopted; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/132.

(g) Draft decision XI was adopted by a recorded vote of 47 to 1, with 5 abstentions; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/133. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Trinidad and Tobago.

(h) Draft decisions XII and XIII were adopted; for the final texts, see Council decisions 1980/134 and 1980/135, respectively.

(i) Draft decision XIV was adopted by a recorded vote of 34 to 6, with 8 abstentions; for the final text, see Council decision 1980/136. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic

¹⁰⁰ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Mexico, Yugoslavia.

(j) Draft decisions XV to XX were adopted; for the final texts, see Council decisions 1980/137, 1980/138,

1980/139, 1980/140, 1980/141 and 1980/142, respectively.

32. After the adoption of the draft resolutions and draft decisions, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Sweden, Chile, Brazil, Cyprus, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and China (see E/1980/SR.22).

Chapter XXV

**INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND
POLITICAL RIGHTS**

1. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council expressed its agreement with the suggestion contained in the note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the Council's resumed second regular session of 1980 (E/1980/L.58, para. 3) and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Human Rights Committee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁰⁶ directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. See Council decision 1980/187.

¹⁰⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/35/40).*

Chapter XXVI

**SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION
OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS**

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,¹⁰⁷ held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September 1980, at its resumed second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 23.

2. At its 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1980, the Council decided to take note of the report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session. See Council decision 1980/189.

¹⁰⁷ A/CONF.87/14 and Add.1.

Chapter XXVII

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers at the first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 7.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers (E/1980/16);

(b) Resolution 1 (XXVIII) of 5 March 1980 of the Commission on the Status of Women, entitled "Welfare of female migrant workers and the wives of migrant workers", which contained a recommendation to the Council.¹⁰⁸

3. The Council, at its 3rd meeting, on 8 April 1980, allocated the item to the Second (Social) Committee, which considered it at the 4th to 7th and 9th meetings on 11, 15, 17, 18 and 21 April 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/48 and Corr.1.

¹⁰⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 5 (E/1980/15), chap. I, sect. C.*

ACTION BY THE SECOND (SOCIAL) COMMITTEE

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

4. At its 7th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution, entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers", which was sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

5. At the 9th meeting, the draft resolution was orally revised. Subsequently, a number of oral amendments were proposed, which were accepted, with revisions, by the sponsors.¹⁰⁹ The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 6 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

6. At its 18th meeting, on 30 April 1980, the Council adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/48 and Corr.1, para. 10). For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/16.

¹⁰⁹ For particulars of the revision and the amendments, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/48 and Corr.1).

Chapter XXVIII

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of international co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 14.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twentieth session;¹¹⁰

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/35/228);

(c) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1979/80 (E/1980/34 and Add.1);

(d) Statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system (E/1980/39 and Corr.1);

(e) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on interagency action in rural development: further progress and cost estimates (E/1980/46);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on international years and anniversaries (E/1980/64 and Add.1);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on World Communications Year (E/1980/65 and Add.1 and 2);

(h) Report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Joint Meetings of the two Committees (E/1980/75);

(i) Note by the Secretariat containing draft resolutions and amendments thereto, submitted to the Council at its second regular session of 1979 on the question of international years and anniversaries (E/1980/C.3/L.1);

3. Under this item also, the Committee decided to take up the following reports, which had been brought to the attention of the Council:

(a) Progress report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection (E/1980/67);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the uses of the sea (E/1980/68 and Corr.1).

4. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which considered it at the 4th, 5th, 7th and 9th to 18th meetings, on 9, 10, 14 to

18, 21 and 22 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/99 (Parts I to III).

ACTION BY THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION) COMMITTEE

International years and anniversaries

5. At the 12th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "International years and anniversaries", which was sponsored by Ireland, Mexico, Sweden and Zambia.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution I (see E/1980/99 (Part I), para. 18). For action by the Council, see paragraph 26 (a) below.

Co-operation in the uses of the sea and coastal area development

7. At the 10th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Co-operation in the uses of the sea and coastal area development", sponsored by Malta.

8. At the 12th meeting, an amendment was proposed, which was accepted by the sponsor.¹¹¹

9. At the 14th meeting, the draft resolution was further orally revised. At the same meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision, proposing that the text of the draft resolution should be transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration in the light of the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Further amendments to the draft resolution were then proposed, some of which were accepted by the sponsor. The draft decision was subsequently withdrawn.¹¹¹

10. At the 15th meeting, further oral revisions having been made by the sponsor,¹¹¹ the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution II (see E/1980/99 (Part I), para. 18). For action by the Council, see paragraph 26 (b) below.

World Communications Year: development of communications infrastructures

11. At the 13th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision, proposed by the Chairman, which was withdrawn at the 15th meeting.

¹¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/35/38).

¹¹¹ For a description of the amendments and/or revisions, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/99 (Part I)).

12. At the 17th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "World Communications Year: development of communications infrastructures", which was sponsored by Barbados, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya,¹¹² Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia,¹¹² the Sudan¹¹² and the United Republic of Tanzania and was orally revised.¹¹³

13. Also at the 17th meeting, amendments were proposed, which were accepted by the sponsors.¹¹³ The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council (see E/1980/99 (Part II), para. 10). For action by the Council, see paragraph 27 below.

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan, and Uganda

14. At the 16th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to drought-stricken areas in Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti and other affected countries in the region",¹¹⁴ which was sponsored by Djibouti,¹¹² Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho,¹¹² Morocco, Somalia,¹¹² the Sudan,¹¹² the Syrian Arab Republic,¹¹² Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates and was orally revised.¹¹⁵

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council (see E/1980/99 (Part III), para. 28). For action by the Council, see paragraphs 28 to 30 below.

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

16. At the 16th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination", which was sponsored by Ethiopia and Kenya.¹¹²

17. At the same meeting, amendments were proposed, which were accepted by the sponsors.¹¹⁵ The Committee then adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council as draft decision I (see E/1980/99 (Part III), para. 29). For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 below.

World Climate Programme

18. At the 5th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the Council should take note of the oral progress report by the representative of the World Meteorological Organization.¹¹⁶ The recommendation was submitted to the Council as draft decision II (see E/1980/99

¹¹² In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

¹¹³ For particulars of the revision, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/99 (Part II)).

¹¹⁴ A statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated under the symbol E/1980/C.3/L.16.

¹¹⁵ For particulars of the revisions and/or amendments, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/99 (Part III)).

¹¹⁶ See E/1980/C.3/SR.5.

(Part III), para. 29). For action by the Council, see paragraphs 31 and 32 below.

Rural development

19. At the 17th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Rural development", to which an amendment was orally proposed.¹¹⁵ The Committee then adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council as draft decision III (see E/1980/99 (Part III), para. 29). For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 below.

Consumer protection

20. At the 13th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Consumer protection", proposed by the Chairman. The draft decision was withdrawn at the 15th meeting.

21. At the 18th meeting, the Committee considered a further draft decision on the subject, which was proposed orally by the Chairman.

22. At the same meeting, an amendment was proposed.¹¹⁵ The Committee then adopted the draft decision, as amended, and submitted it to the Council as draft decision IV (see E/1980/99 (Part III), para. 29). For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 below.

The effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system

23. Also at the 18th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision entitled "The effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system" and submitted it to the Council as draft decision V (see E/1980/99 (Part III), para. 29). For action by the Council, see paragraph 31 below.

Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes

24. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted a draft decision recommending that the Council should consider the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes at its resumed second regular session of 1980. The recommendation was submitted to the Council as draft decision VI (see E/1980/99 (Part III), para. 29). For action by the Council, see paragraph 33 below.

Improvement of communication between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and intergovernmental bodies

25. At the 14th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to refer to the Council consideration of the question of the improvement

of communication between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and intergovernmental bodies. For action by the Council, see paragraphs 34-37 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

26. At the 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in part I of its report (E/1980/99 (Part I), para. 18) and took the following action:

(a) Draft resolution I was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/67;

(b) Draft resolution II was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/68.

27. At the same meeting the Council considered the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in part II of its report (E/1980/99 (Part II), para. 10) and adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/69.

28. At the same meeting, the Council considered the draft resolution and the six draft decisions contained in part III of its report (E/1980/99 (Part III), paras. 28 and 29).

29. With regard to the draft resolution, the representative of Belgium orally proposed amendments to operative paragraph 2 thereof, whereby the words "while taking into account Council resolutions 1980/44, 1980/45 and 1980/53" would be added after the words "Requests the Secretary-General", and in subparagraph (a) of the same paragraph, the words "To send, as a matter of urgency" would be replaced by the words "To consider the necessity of dispatching".

30. After statements by the representative of Jordan and the observers for the Sudan and Somalia, the representative of Belgium withdrew the oral amendment proposed to subparagraph (a) of operative paragraph 2, and the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/70.

31. Draft decisions I to V were then adopted. For the final texts, see Council decisions 1980/179, 1980/180, 1980/181, 1980/182 and 1980/183 respectively.

32. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria made a statement in connexion with decision 1980/180, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United States of America, which are members of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization.

33. With regard to draft decision VI, the Council also took note of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1979/80 (E/1980/34 and Add.1) and of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/35/228). For the final text, see Council decision 1980/184.

Improvement of communication between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and intergovernmental bodies

34. In paragraph 27 of part III of its report (E/1980/99 (Part III)), the Committee had decided to refer to the Council consideration of the question of the improvement of communication between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and intergovernmental bodies, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/214 of 19 December 1979.

35. At the 45th meeting, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. J. L. Xifra, introduced a draft decision (E/1980/L.56), submitted in the light of informal consultations and entitled "Improvement of communication between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and intergovernmental bodies".

36. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme made a statement in which he suggested that the words "and programmes of the United Nations system" should be added at the end of subparagraph (a) of the draft decision (see E/1980/SR.45).

37. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally amended. For the final text, see Council decision 1980/185.

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development at the second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 5.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twentieth session;¹¹⁷

(b) Report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;¹¹⁸

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system (A/35/224 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund;¹¹⁹

(e) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-seventh session (E/1980/42);¹²⁰

(f) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (E/1980/36);

(g) Report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination on the Joint Meetings of the two Committees (E/1980/75 and Corr.1);

(h) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (DP/443);

(i) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (DP/458);

(j) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (DP/477);

(k) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Volunteers (DP/484);

(l) Report of the Budgetary and Finance Committee of the United Nations Development Programme (DP/505).

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated agenda item 5 to the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which considered it at the 6th to 10th, 12th and 14th to 17th meetings, on 11, 14 to 18, 21 and 22 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/98 (Parts I to III).

ACTION BY THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION) COMMITTEE

United Nations Children's Fund

4. At the 12th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Children's Fund", which was sponsored by Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Norway,¹²¹ Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia,¹²¹ Sweden, Thailand, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, and was orally revised. At the same meeting, an amendment to the draft resolution was orally proposed.¹²²

5. At the 14th meeting, the sponsors further revised the draft resolution, taking into account the proposed amendment.¹²² Subsequently, the Philippines¹²¹ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution I (see E/1980/98 (Part I), para. 21). For action by the Council, see paragraph 22 (a) below.

Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries

7. At the 14th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries", which was sponsored by Democratic Yemen,¹²¹ Ethiopia, Mongolia¹²¹ and Po-

¹¹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth session, Supplement No. 38 (A/35/38).

¹¹⁸ Ibid., Supplement No. 39 (A/35/39).

¹¹⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 11 (E/1980/41).

¹²⁰ Ibid., Supplement No. 12 (E/1980/42).

¹²¹ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

¹²² For particulars of the revisions and/or amendments, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/98 (Part I), paras. 3-10).

land.¹²¹ At the same meeting, amendments to the draft resolution were orally proposed.¹²²

8. At the 15th meeting, the sponsors, joined by Bulgaria and Hungary, accepted the proposed amendments.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution II (see E/1980/98 (Part I), para. 21). For action by the Council, see paragraph 22 (b) below.

High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

10. At the 15th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries", which was sponsored by Argentina, Romania, Spain and the United Republic of Tanzania.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution III (see E/1980/98 (Part I), para. 21). For action by the Council, see paragraph 22 (c) below.

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

12. At the 16th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme", which was sponsored by Indonesia, Kenya,¹²¹ Nepal, Senegal and Uganda¹²¹ and was orally revised.¹²² The United Republic of Tanzania subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

13. At the same meeting, amendments to the draft resolution were orally proposed and were accepted by the sponsors.¹²²

14. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as revised, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution I (see E/1980/98 (Part II), para. 22). For action by the Council, see paragraph 23 (a) below.

Operational activities for development

15. At the 16th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Operational activities for development", which was sponsored by Denmark,¹²¹ Finland, the Netherlands,¹²¹ Norway¹²¹ and Sweden.

16. At the 17th meeting, the draft resolution was orally revised to take into account the various proposals made at the 16th meeting and in informal consultations. Several amendments were subsequently proposed orally, some of which were accepted by the sponsors.¹²²

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution II (see E/1980/98 (Part II), para. 22). For action by the Council, see paragraph 23 (b) below.

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

18. At the 17th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted a draft decision recommending that the Council should take note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (DP/447 and Corr.1) and of decision 80/29, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 27 June 1980. The recommendation was submitted to the Economic and Social Council as draft decision I (see E/1980/98 (Part III), para. 4). For action by the Council, see paragraph 24 below.

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

19. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted a draft decision recommending that the Council should take note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (DP/458) and of decision 80/21, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 26 June 1980. The recommendation was submitted to the Council as draft decision II (see E/1980/98 (Part III), para. 4). For action by the Council, see paragraph 24 below.

Progress report on the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197

20. Also at the 17th meeting, the Chairmen proposed a draft decision recommending that the Council should take note of the progress report on the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 (E/1980/36). The draft decision was orally amended.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council as draft decision III (see E/1980/98 (Part III), para. 4). For action by the Council, see paragraph 24 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

22. At the 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in Part I of its report (E/1980/98 (Part I), para. 21), and took the following action:

(a) Draft resolution I was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/62;

(b) Draft resolution II was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/63;

(c) Draft resolution III was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/64.

23. At the same meeting, the Council considered the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in part II of its report (E/1980/98 (Part II), para. 22) and took the following action:

(a) Draft resolution I was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/65;

(b) Draft resolution II was adopted; for the final text, see Council resolution 1980/66.

24. At the same meeting, the Council considered the draft decisions recommended by the Committee in part III of its report (E/1980/98 (Part III), para. 4). Draft decisions I to III were adopted; for the final texts see Council decisions 1980/176, 1980/177 and 1980/178, respectively.

Chapter XXX

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the questions of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda items 16 and 17, respectively.

2. For its consideration of the items, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Under item 16:

- (i) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/35/178 and Add.1);
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/35/227);
- (iii) Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/1980/77);
- (iv) Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/1980/NGO/5);

(b) Under item 17:

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/1980/78).

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the items to the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which considered them concurrently at its 1st to 4th meetings, and at its 6th, 7th and 9th meetings, on 4, 7 to 9, 11, 14 and 15 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on these items, see document E/1980/102.

ACTION BY THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION) COMMITTEE

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

4. At the 6th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system", sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt,¹²³ Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica,¹²³ Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,¹²³ the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 6 (a) below.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

5. At the 9th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee adopted a draft decision on the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 6 (b) below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolution and draft decision recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/102) and took the following action:

(a) The draft resolution was adopted; for the text, see Council resolution 1980/50;

(b) The draft decision was adopted; for the text, see Council decision 1980/160.

7. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement (see E/1980/SR.43).

¹²³ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region at the second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 18.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (A/35/176).

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which considered it at its 4th, 6th to 8th and 12th meetings, on 9, 11, 14 and 16 July 1980. For the report of the Committee on this item, see document E/1980/103.

ACTION BY THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION) COMMITTEE

Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region

4. At the 6th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region", which was sponsored by Algeria, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal and Zambia.

5. At the 7th meeting, amendments were orally proposed,¹²⁴ which were accepted by the sponsors. France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Uganda,¹²⁵ the United States of America and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the 8th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution I. For action by the Council, see paragraph 10 below.

¹²⁴ For particulars of the amendments, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/103).

¹²⁵ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

7. At the 12th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region", which was sponsored by Djibouti,¹²⁵ Kenya,¹²⁵ Somalia,¹²⁵ the Sudan,¹²⁵ Uganda,¹²⁵ the United Arab Emirates and Zambia.

8. At the same meeting, an amendment was orally proposed,¹²⁴ which was accepted by the sponsors. Subsequently, Ethiopia, Ghana and Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, and submitted it to the Council as draft resolution II. For action by the Council, see paragraphs 11 and 12 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

10. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council considered the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/103, para. 16) and adopted draft resolution I. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/51.

11. With regard to draft resolution II, the representative of the United Arab Emirates orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 1 thereof, whereby the words "of the United Nations Development Programme" after the words "the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office" would be deleted, and the words "and the United Nations Development Programme" would be inserted after the words "on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme".

12. After statements by the representatives of France, the United States of America and the observer for the Sudan, the Council adopted draft resolution II, as orally amended. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/52.

13. A statement was made by the observer for the Holy See (see E/1980/SR.43).

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of special economic and disaster relief assistance at the first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 3 and at the second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 4.

2. For its consideration, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/35/99).

3. The Council considered the item at its 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 40th, 41st and 43rd meetings, on 14, 16, 25, 28 and 29 April and on 21 and 23 July 1980. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1980/SR.6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 40, 41 and 43).

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia

4. At the 6th meeting, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/54 of 29 November 1979, an oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, with particular reference to progress made in the implementation of that resolution and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council. The Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme also made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Malawi, on behalf of Algeria, Cuba,¹²⁶ Ethiopia, Kenya,¹²⁶ Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, the Sudan,¹²⁶ Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, introduced and orally revised a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia" (E/1980/L.18). The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having heard the oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, as presented by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/54 of 29 November 1979, with regard to the progress made in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, and having heard the Co-ordinator outlining the substantial grain-import

requirements for the year 1980 as well as the urgent need for transport vehicles and associated equipment for the distribution of relief grain,

"Noting the statement of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme on assistance being provided by the Programme to the Government of Ethiopia in relation to its relief and rehabilitation programmes in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

"Noting also the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia outlining the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with emergency relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

"Noting with appreciation the determined efforts being made by the Government of Ethiopia through its National Revolutionary Development Campaign to mitigate the effects of drought and to make the country self-sufficient in food,

"Noting further the call made in the multidonor mission's report for urgent assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

"Deeply concerned at the gravity of the food situation due to the drought and other natural and man-made disasters,

"Noting with appreciation in this regard the continued efforts of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as well as those of the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, in particular the assistance given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through its Office for Special Relief Operations and the emergency food aid provided by the World Food Programme, as approved by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolution 1978/39 of 1 August 1978, inviting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa,

"Recalling also that, despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and recovery still persist,

¹²⁶ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, as presented by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

"2. Invites the High Commissioner to continue to intensify humanitarian assistance to the war-displaced persons in Ethiopia;

"3. Requests the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other specialized agencies and United Nations organizations to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's Resettlement Programme, in their respective areas of competence, and to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/172 of 21 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833 (LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1971 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1986 (LX) of 6 May 1976 and 1978/2 of 2 May 1978;

"4. Appeals to Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

"5. Decides to keep the matter under review."

6. At the 7th meeting, on 16 April, the representative of Malawi, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Egypt and India, introduced and orally revised a revised text of the draft resolution (E/1980/L.18/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The word "Revolutionary" was deleted from the fourth preambular paragraph;

(b) The word "war-displaced" was replaced by the word "displaced" in paragraph 2.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Malawi, on behalf of the sponsors, following consultations on proposals made in the course of the discussion, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The words "and man-made" were deleted in the sixth preambular paragraph;

(b) The eighth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(c) Paragraph 2 was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs renumbered accordingly.

8. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution (E/1980/L.18/Rev.1), as orally revised. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/2.

9. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as by the observer for the

Sudan. The representative of Ethiopia, his country's Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, also made a statement (see E/1980/SR.7).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

10. At the 13th meeting, the United Nations Co-ordinator for assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon made an introductory statement. At the 14th and 16th meetings, statements were also made by the observers for the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund.

11. At the 16th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon,¹²⁶ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan,¹²⁶ the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon" (E/1980/L.29). Subsequently, Algeria and Ecuador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978 and 34/135 of 14 December 1979, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1979/15 of 4 May 1979,

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,¹²⁷ as well as the supplementary information conveyed in the oral statement made by the United Nations Co-ordinator,¹²⁸

"Commending the Co-ordinator for his efforts in the discharge of his duties,

"Sharing fully the concern of the Government of Lebanon that reconstruction and development must not await political settlement and full restoration of public order since such reconstruction and development will contribute to a climate of peace and promote national reconciliation,

"Bearing in mind that the restoration and reconstruction of the country's economy and its long-term development on a balanced and equitable basis will call for a vast and sustained national effort which will need to be supplemented by external assistance,

"Taking note of the programme of reconstruction and development for the current year drawn up by the Government of Lebanon and its request for United Nations assistance in executing this programme and in the preparation and implementation of long-term plans,

"Welcoming the aid already furnished or pledged by a number of countries, including the Arab League

¹²⁷ A/35/99.

¹²⁸ E/1980/SR.13.

countries at their summit conference held in November 1979 at Tunis,

"1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report;¹²⁷

"2. *Appeals* to all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

"3. *Requests* the specialized agencies, and other organizations and programmes within the United Nations system which are in a position to help in this field to do so;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render support and assistance which can be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the steps taken to implement this resolution."

12. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/15.

13. Statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Ecuador and Cyprus and after the vote by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the observer for Lebanon (see E/1980/SR.16).

Special economic assistance

14. At the 40th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes made a statement in which he presented, on behalf of the Secretary-General, an oral report on the situation in Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and Zambia, on assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Uganda, and on assistance to student refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. In his statement on behalf of the Secretary-General and in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, he also presented an interim report summarizing the findings

of the interagency mission sent to the Sudan in response to Council resolution 1980/10 of 28 April 1980.

15. At the 43rd meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Nigeria, the Council decided to take note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General. See Council decision 1980/158.

Humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti

16. Also at the 43rd meeting, the representative of Jordan, acting on behalf of Bangladesh,¹²⁶ Djibouti,¹²⁶ Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Somalia¹²⁶ and the Sudan,¹²⁶ introduced a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti" (E/1980/L.52). He subsequently revised the draft resolution by inserting the words "and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" after the words "*Having heard* the statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes" in the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/44.

18. After the adoption of the resolution, the observer for Djibouti made a statement (see E/1980/SR.43).

Assistance to refugees in the Sudan

19. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, acting on behalf of Australia, Bangladesh,¹²⁶ Burundi,¹²⁶ Djibouti,¹²⁶ Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait,¹²⁶ Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Somalia,¹²⁶ Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,¹²⁶ the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan" (E/1980/L.53).

20. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/45.

21. After the adoption of the resolution, the observer for the Sudan made a statement (see E/1980/SR.43).

Chapter XXXIII

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF TO THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

1. The Council considered the question of humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people at the first regular session of 1980 under agenda item 16 and at the second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 2.

2. The Council considered the item at its 15th to 17th, 19th, 21st and 39th meetings on 28, 29 and 30 April, 1 May and 18 July 1980. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1980/SR.15-17, 19, 21 and 39).

3. The following communications were circulated to the Council under the item:

(a) Letter dated 21 April 1980 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1980/58);

(b) Letter dated 28 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1980/61);

(c) Note verbale dated 30 April 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1980/63);

(d) Note verbale dated 1 May from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1980/69);

(e) Letter dated 1 May from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1980/70);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May 1980 (A/35/303).

4. At the first regular session, the Council had before it two draft resolutions on this question, as set out below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Draft resolution E/1980/L.33

5. At the 16th meeting, on 29 April 1980, the representative of Thailand, on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia,¹²⁹ Nepal, the Nether-

¹²⁹ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

lands,¹²⁹ Pakistan, the Philippines,¹²⁹ Senegal, Singapore,¹²⁹ Somalia,¹²⁹ and Thailand introduced a draft resolution (E/1980/L.33). Subsequently, Belgium, Denmark,¹²⁹ France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that there is a grave and urgent need to increase humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people and to improve the practical measures to ensure that food and medical supplies reach the needy,

"Noting that the financial target for the period extending from April to December 1980 has not yet been attained and that there are still serious unresolved practical problems concerning the distribution of aid,

"Noting with grave concern the large number of refugees in the region and their urgent need of further prompt and effective international assistance, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/62 which was adopted without a vote by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,

"Convinced of the urgent need of holding an international meeting on humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people along the lines of the two successful conferences convened by the Secretary-General in July and November 1979 at Geneva and at Headquarters, respectively,

"1. Decides that an international meeting, at the ministerial level, shall be held in the latter part of May 1980, to consider humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene said meeting at Geneva and to invite those States that were invited to the Pledging Conference held on 5 November 1979 at Headquarters;

"3. Decides that, to the extent relevant and applicable, the proceedings of the meeting shall be governed by the rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conferences adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1978."¹³⁰

6. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (E/1980/L.33) was circulated to the Council (E/1980/L.37).

¹³⁰ See General Assembly decision 33/419.

7. At the 21st meeting, on 1 May 1980, the representative of Thailand, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution E/1980/L.33 as follows:

(a) The words "along the lines of the two successful conferences convened by the Secretary-General in July and November 1979 at Geneva and at Headquarters, respectively" were deleted from the fourth pre-ambular paragraph;

(b) Paragraph 2 was reworded to read:

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene said meeting at Geneva and to invite to it those States which were invited to attend the Geneva meeting held on 20 and 21 July 1979, as well as the Socialist States of Eastern Europe and the States members of the Economic and Social Council not otherwise included".

8. At the same meeting, the Council, by a roll-call vote of 41 to 4, with 4 abstentions, adopted draft resolution E/1980/L.33, as orally revised. For the final text, see Council resolution 1980/23.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Algeria, Ethiopia, India, Mexico.

9. Statements on the draft resolution were made before the vote by the representatives of Finland (also on behalf of Sweden), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, and after the vote by the representatives of Ethiopia, Cyprus, Lesotho, Turkey, Iraq, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Barbados, Zambia and Morocco (see E/1980/SR.21).

Draft resolution E/1980/L.35

10. At the 17th meeting, on 29 April 1980, the observer for Viet Nam,¹²⁹ on behalf of the Lao People's Democratic Republic,¹²⁹ Mongolia,¹²⁹ and Viet Nam,¹²⁹ introduced a draft resolution (E/1980/L.35). Subsequently, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,¹²⁹ Cuba,¹²⁹ Czechoslovakia,¹²⁹ the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland,¹²⁹ the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic¹²⁹ and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with satisfaction that the international humanitarian assistance in the form of food, medicine and services has helped the Kampuchean people to do away with famine and other grave sufferings,

"Expressing its profound appreciation to respective States and the international humanitarian organizations concerned, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Red Cross, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for their valuable efforts in rendering humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis,

"Deeply appreciating also the efforts made by the Secretary-General in this regard,

"Recognizing that there is still a considerable need to maintain and increase humanitarian assistance and relief in the form of food, medical and other supplies for the Kampuchean people,

"Acknowledging that further humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people on a multilateral basis may continue to be provided through the channels and machinery established by the international humanitarian organizations concerned,

"Recalling that the meeting of the donor countries convened by the Secretary-General on 26 March 1980 in New York did not attain its financial target,

"Awaiting the forthcoming meeting of the donor countries, scheduled to be convened on 13 May 1980,

"Urges Governments to increase their financial contributions through the established channels and machinery with a view to rendering humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people in the form of food, medical and other supplies."

11. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Nepal, in accordance with rule 67 of the rules of procedure of the Council, proposed that no decision be taken on draft resolution E/1980/L.35.

12. Following statements by the representatives of Hungary and the German Democratic Republic, the Council adopted the proposal made by the representative of Nepal by 23 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions.

13. Statements were made by the representatives of Hungary, Cyprus, the Bahamas, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria, Argentina, Ethiopia, Jordan and Bulgaria (see E/1980/SR.21).

Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People

14. At the 39th meeting, on 18 July 1980, the Council took note of the statement of the President of the

Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, contained in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General on that Meeting (A/35/303), and decided to transmit that statement to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. For action by the Council, see Council decision 1980/156.

15. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Bulgaria, on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam (see E/1980/SR.39).

Chapter XXXIV

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

At its 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council expressed its agreement with the suggestion contained in the note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the Council's resumed second regular session of 1980 (E/1980/L.58, para. 3) and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Council of the United Nations University¹³¹ directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. See Council decision 1980/187.

¹³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/35/31).*

Chapter XXXV

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of the proposed medium-term plan at its second regular session of 1980 under agenda item 15.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983;¹³²

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.¹³³

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which considered it at the 14th and 18th meetings, on 17 and 22 July 1980. For the report of the Committee, see document E/1980/101.

¹³² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (A/35/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2).

¹³³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 38 (A/35/38).

ACTION BY THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION) COMMITTEE

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983

4. At its 18th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision put forward by the Chairman on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983.¹³² At that meeting, the draft decision was orally amended.¹³⁴

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally amended, and submitted it to the Council. For action by the Council, see paragraph 6 below.

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

6. At its 44th meeting, on 24 July, the Council considered the draft decision recommended by the Committee in its report (E/1980/101, para. 9). For the final text, see Council decision 1980/175.

¹³⁴ For the particulars of the amendments, see the report of the Committee on this item (E/1980/101).

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Council held its organizational session for 1980 on 5 and 6 February and the first regular session of 1980 from 8 April to 2 May, both at United Nations Headquarters. It held the second regular session of 1980 from 3 to 25 July at the United Nations Office at Geneva and the resumed second regular session of 1980 on 7 November at United Nations Headquarters.

BUREAU OF THE COUNCIL

2. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 5 February, Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus) was elected President of the Council for 1980 by acclamation. At the 1st and 2nd plenary meetings, on 5 and 6 February, Mr. Dimiter Kostov (Bulgaria), Mr. Paul John Firmino Lusaka (Zambia), Mr. Enrique Jorge Ros (Argentina) and Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain) were elected Vice-Presidents by acclamation (see E/1980/SR.1 and 2). At the 28th meeting, on 7 July 1980, the Council elected Mr. Ronald G. Mapp (Barbados) Vice-President in place of Mr. Enrique Jorge Ros (Argentina), who had resigned (see E/1980/SR.28).

3. Mr. Paul John Firmino Lusaka (Zambia) served as Chairman of the First (Economic) Committee at the first and second regular sessions, Mr. Dimiter Kostov (Bulgaria) as Chairman of the Second (Social) Committee at the first regular session, and Mr. Ronald G. Mapp as Chairman of the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee at the second regular session. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 April 1980, the Council invited Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain) to perform other functions, as required by the Council, and to co-ordinate informal consultations. During the first regular session, Mr. Xifra served as Chairman of the informal open-ended working group on agenda item 8 (Activities for the advancement of women; United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace). Mr. Lajos Nagy (Hungary) was elected Chairman of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which met during the first regular session (see E/1980/WG.1/SR.2).

4. Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal) and Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia) were elected Vice-Chairmen of the First (Economic) Committee (see E/1980/C.1/SR.1 and 3); Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden) and Mr. Peter P. K. Simmons (Barbados) were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Second (Social) Committee (see E/1980/C.2/SR.2 and 8); and Mr. Declan P. O'Donovan (Ireland) and Mr. E. F. Allison (Nigeria) were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee.

5. Mr. Claus D. W. Vollers (Germany, Federal Republic of), Mr. Habib Al-Kaisi (Iraq) and Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) were elected Vice-Chairmen and Mr. Edwin R. Johnson (Ecuador) Rapporteur of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see E/1980/WG.1/SR.2).

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND AGENDA

Agenda for the organizational session for 1980

6. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 5 February 1980, the Council considered and adopted the agenda for the organizational session for 1980 (E/1980/2).¹³⁵

Basic programme of work of the Council for 1980 and 1981 and related matters

7. At its 1st and 2nd plenary meetings, on 5 and 6 February 1980, the Council considered its draft basic programme of work for 1980 and 1981 (E/1980/1).

8. At its 2nd meeting, the Council had before it draft decisions I to V, proposed by the President in the light of consultative meetings of members of the Council held during the organizational session on the draft basic programme of work of the Council for 1980 and 1981 and related matters (E/1980/L.11 and Add.1). The draft decisions included proposals for action to be taken by the Council pursuant to certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

9. Statements were made by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (see E/1980/SR.1 and 2).

10. At its 2nd meeting, the Council decided to add a new item 21, entitled "Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" under section B of draft decision I (E/1980/L.11) to the list of items for consideration at the second regular session of 1980; the existing item 21 would thus become item 22.

11. Statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

12. The Council also decided, subject to any further arrangements which might be agreed upon for the

¹³⁵ For the agenda, as adopted, see annex I to the present report.

organization of its sessions, that, of the items of the basic programme of work to be dealt with at the first regular session of 1980, items 1 and 3 would be considered in plenary, item 4 in a sessional working group, items 5 to 9 in the Second (Social) Committee and items 10 to 12 in the First (Economic) Committee. The Council further decided that, of the items to be dealt with at the second regular session, items 1 and 2 would be considered in plenary meetings, items 4 to 11 in the First (Economic) Committee and items 12 to 16 in the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. The Council agreed to decide at a later date on the allocation of item 3 of the programme of work.

13. At its 2nd meeting, the Council adopted draft decision I, as amended. See Council decision 1980/100.

Abolishment of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development

14. Also at its 2nd meeting, the Council considered draft decision II and decided to abolish the Committee on Science and Technology for Development in view of the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. See Council decision 1980/101.

Review of the composition of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

15. At the same meeting, the Council considered draft decision III and decided to carry out, at its organizational session for 1981, the review called for in its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978, on the composition of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. See Council decision 1980/102.

Expenditure of the United Nations system in relation to programmes

16. Also at its 2nd meeting, the Council considered draft decision IV and decided that, starting from 1980, reports on the expenditure of the United Nations system in relation to programmes should be submitted to it on a biennial basis and should no longer contain explanatory notes. See Council decision 1980/103.

Arrangements for an agreement between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations

17. At the same meeting, the Council considered draft decision V and decided to make arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement to bring the proposed United Nations Industrial Development Organization into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency as soon as a competent organ, acting on behalf of that Organization, was prepared to enter into consultations thereon. See Council decision 1980/104.

Agenda for the first regular session of 1980

18. Also at the same meeting, the Council considered and approved the provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1980 (E/1980/L.12).¹³⁵ See Council decision 1980/110.

19. At its 3rd and 5th meetings, on 8 and 11 April 1980, the Council considered the provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1980 (E/1980/30) and a request by Somalia for the inclusion of a supplementary item (E/1980/43). The agenda was adopted at the 5th meeting, with the inclusion of an item entitled "Humanitarian assistance programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Somalia and other countries in the Horn of Africa", which was to be considered in plenary meetings (see E/1980/SR.3 and 5). At its 12th meeting, on 24 April, the Council considered a request by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand for the inclusion, under rule 15 of the Council's rules of procedure, of an item entitled "Humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people" (E/1980/58). After statements by the representatives of Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, China, Indonesia, Hungary, Japan, Bulgaria, Australia, Senegal, Pakistan, Belgium and Nepal, as well as by the observers for Cuba, Somalia, Viet Nam, Democratic Kampuchea, Singapore, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines, the Council revised the agenda for the first regular session so as to include the new item, which was to be considered in plenary meetings (see E/1980/SR.12). The agenda for the first regular session of 1980, as adopted and revised, was circulated under the symbol E/1980/45/Rev.1.¹³⁵

Agenda for the second regular session of 1980

20. At its 23rd meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council approved the draft provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1980 (E/1980/L.36, sect. I). It also approved the arrangements for the second regular session and the time-table of work of the session (E/1980/100, annex), it being understood that each committee would decide on the organization of its own work at the outset of the session. For the decisions regarding the provisional agenda and the arrangements for the session, see Council decisions 1980/148 and 1980/149.

21. At its 24th meeting, on 3 July 1980, the Council considered and adopted the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1980 (E/1980/100).¹³⁵ For its consideration of the provisional agenda, the Council had before it a note by the Secretariat containing a report on the state of preparedness of documentation for the session (E/1980/100/Add.1), submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1979/69 of 2 August 1979, which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979.

Organization of work of the resumed second regular session of 1980

22. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council considered the organization of work of the resumed second regular session of 1980. For its consideration of the question, the Council had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/1980/L.58) setting forth in detail, *inter alia*, the items on its agenda which would be taken up at its resumed second regular session.

23. At the same meeting, the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a number of reports scheduled for submission to the Council at the resumed second regular session on the usual understanding, as reflected in Council decisions 1978/61 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/87 of 3 August 1979, that the President, at the request of a member of the Council or of the Secretary-General, might invite the Council to consider any of the reports at the resumed second regular session of 1980. See Council decision 1980/187.

24. Also at the same meeting, after hearing a statement by the representative of the United States of America, the Council agreed that the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session¹³⁶ should be brought to the attention of the Council at the resumed second regular session of 1980.

SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

25. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 February 1980, the Council considered a note by the Secretary-General (E/1980/L.1), which contained proposals regarding the organization of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September 1980.

26. The Council approved the proposed revisions (E/1980/L.1) to the provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (Council decision 1979/25). See Council decision 1980/105.

27. Following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia (E/1980/SR.2), the Council approved the provisional agenda (E/1980/L.1, annex) and documentation for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, together with the arrangements for the organization of its work, and decided that the report thereon would be submitted to the General Assembly through the Council. See Council decision 1980/106.

¹³⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 10 (E/1980/40).*

DOCUMENTATION FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AT ITS TWENTIETH SESSION

28. Also at its 2nd plenary meeting, the Council heard an oral report on the status of documentation for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twentieth session, as called for in paragraph 2 of the Committee's resolution concerning the documentation for its future sessions (E/1980/SR.2).¹³⁷

29. On the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary documentation for the session would be prepared on time. See Council decision 1980/107.

PARTICIPATION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

30. At its 15th meeting, on 28 April 1980, the Council had before it a note by the Bureau (E/1980/52) recommending that, under the terms of rule 79 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the following intergovernmental organizations should be designated to participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of those organizations: the Asian Productivity Organization, the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, the Latin American Energy Organization and the Latin American Economic System.¹³⁸

31. At the same meeting, the Council decided to approve the recommendation of the Bureau. See Council decision 1980/114.

32. The representative of Yugoslavia made a statement (see E/1980/SR.15).

33. At its 29th meeting, on 8 July 1980, the Council had before it a note by the Bureau (E/1980/86) recommending that under the terms of rule 79 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the African Regional Centre for Technology should be designated to participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of that organization.¹³⁸

34. At the same meeting, the Council decided to approve the recommendation of the Bureau. See Council decision 1980/151.

COMPOSITION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

35. At its 24th meeting, on 3 July 1980, the Council had before it a note by the President (E/1980/87)

¹³⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/33/38), para. 1.*

¹³⁸ For the list of intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities, see annex III to the present report.

on action taken by the Bureau of the Council pursuant to Council decision 1980/147 of 2 May 1980.

36. At the same meeting, the Council took note of the note by the President. See Council decision 1980/150.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

37. At its 23rd meeting of the Council, on 2 May 1980, the Government of Venezuela orally extended an offer to act as host to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its sixth session, to be held at Caracas in September 1980, immediately after the conclusion of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, scheduled to be held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September. The invitation by the Government of Venezuela was confirmed on 16 May 1980 in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General.

38. At the 36th meeting, on 11 July, the Council had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/1980/L.43 and Corr.1), in paragraph 7 of which it was suggested that the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee might be shortened and that the duration of the session might then be reduced to five days. In the same paragraph, the Secretariat submitted for the consideration of the Council the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee.

39. Also at the 36th meeting, the Council decided to accept the offer of the Government of Venezuela to act as host to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its sixth session from 8 to 12 September 1980, and approved the provisional agenda for that session (E/1980/L.43 and Corr.1, para. 7). See the annex below, Council decision 1980/152.

40. At its 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1980, the Economic and Social Council had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/1980/111/Add.1), in paragraph 2 of which attention was drawn to paragraph 77 of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session (E/1980/112 and Corr.1) whereby the Committee decided to request the Council to consider that report at its resumed second regular session of 1980.

41. At the same meeting, the Council agreed that the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session (E/1980/112 and Corr.1) should be considered by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session, in conformity with the Committee's terms of reference.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE *Ad Hoc* GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

42. At its 39th meeting, on 18 July 1980, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the increase in the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters (E/1980/83), prepared in response to Council resolution 1980/13 of 28 April 1980.

43. Statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis and the representative of Japan.

44. The Council then decided to increase the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters from 20 to 25. See Council decision 1980/155.

REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN DJIBOUTI, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SEYCHELLES AND TONGA WITH A VIEW TO THE INCLUSION OF THOSE COUNTRIES IN THE LIST OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

45. At the 44th meeting, on 24 July 1980, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, acting on behalf of Bangladesh,¹³⁹ China, Djibouti,¹³⁹ Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia,¹³⁹ the Sudan,¹³⁹ and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft decision (E/1980/L.49/Rev.2) entitled "Review of the economic situation in Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Tonga, with a view to their inclusion in the list of least developed countries". He orally revised the draft decision by adding the words "related to the criteria" at the end of subparagraph (c).

46. The Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis made a statement, after which the Secretary of the Council read a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft decision.

47. Statements were made by the representative of Turkey, the observer for Uganda (who joined in sponsoring the draft decision),¹³⁹ the observers for Somalia and Djibouti, and the representatives of Sweden and Spain (see (E/1980/SR.44).

48. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally revised. For the final text, see Council decision 1980/161.

49. The representative of Australia made a statement (see E/1980/SR.44).

DOCUMENTATION REQUESTED IN DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER ITEMS OF ITS AGENDA

50. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, in accordance with paragraph 2 (d) of Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May 1979, the Council considered a note by the Secretariat containing a consolidated list of the documentation requested in decisions of the Council under items of its agenda (E/1980/L.57), the purpose of which was to allow a final review of those requests to be made, so that the legislative authority for the production of such documentation might be established.

¹³⁹ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

REPORTS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION
OF THE COUNCIL

51. At its resumed second regular session of 1980, the Council had before it, in accordance with its decision 1980/184 of 25 July 1980, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/1980/81). It also had before it the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session,¹³⁶ in accordance with the decision taken at its 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980.

52. At its 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1980, the Council took note of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/1980/81). See Council decision 1980/193.

MEMBERSHIP OF SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES
OF THE COUNCIL: ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS,
CONFIRMATIONS AND NOMINATIONS

*Election and appointment to subsidiary and related
bodies of the Council and confirmation of repre-
sentatives on the functional commissions*

53. The Council filled vacancies in the membership of the following bodies by election or appointment of members or confirmation of representatives: Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, Statistical Commission, Population Commission, Commission for Social Development, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on the Status of Women, Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Commission on Human Settlements, Committee on Natural Resources, Commission on Transnational Corporations, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. Those vacancies were filled at the second plenary meeting of the organizational session for 1980, on 6 February, and at the 20th and 21st plenary meetings of the first regular session of 1980, on 1 May. At its 21st plenary meeting, the Council appointed members to the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. For particulars regarding the elections and for the appointments and the confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions of the Council and the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, see Council decisions 1980/108 and 1980/121.¹⁴⁰

54. At the 46th plenary meeting of the resumed second regular session of 1980, on 7 November, the Council postponed to its organizational session for 1981 elections to fill remaining vacancies in the mem-

bership of the Committee on Natural Resources, the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting. See Council decision 1980/192.

55. At its 2nd plenary meeting, the Council had before it a note by the Secretariat on the circulation of curricula vitae of representatives of the functional commissions of the Council (E/1980/12) concerning proposals for streamlining the procedures for the confirmation of representatives to the functional commissions. On the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat (E/1980/12). See Council decision 1980/109.

*Appointment of members of the Sessional Working
Group on the Implementation of the International
Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*

56. At the 4th and 5th plenary meetings of the first regular session of 1980, on 9 and 11 April, the Council took note of the appointment by the President, in conformity with its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978, of the following members of the Council, which were also States parties to the Covenant, as members of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Barbados, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Republic of Tanzania.

57. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 25 April, the Council, following a statement by the President concerning the appointment of one member from the Latin American States agreed that, at the current session of the Council, without prejudice to the provisions of Council decision 1978/10 and without creating a precedent, there was no need to proceed with that appointment in order to complete the membership of the Working Group. See Council decision 1980/111.

*Nomination of members of the Committee for
Programme and Co-ordination*

58. At the 20th plenary meeting of the first regular session of 1980, on 1 May, the Council nominated the following Member States for election by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Brazil, India, Japan, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal and United Republic of Cameroon. See Council decision 1980/121.

Nomination of members of the World Food Council

59. At the 46th plenary meeting of the resumed second regular session of 1980, on 7 November, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, the Council decided to nominate 13 States, 12 of which would be elected by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session to membership in the World Food Council for a term of three years. See Council decision 1980/191.

¹⁴⁰ For the composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies, see annex II to the present report.

CHANGES IN THE CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1980

60. By its decision 1979/81 of 3 August 1979, the Council had approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980 and 1981.¹⁴¹ The calendar was subsequently amended at the Council's first and second regular sessions of 1980 and at its resumed second regular session of 1980. See Council decisions 1980/113, 1980/148, 1980/157 and 1980/188.

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

61. In accordance with rule 31 of its rules of procedure, the Council, during its first and second regular

¹⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/34/3/Rev.1), annex III.*

sessions of 1980, received separate statements concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolutions and draft decisions involving expenditure before the adoption of the resolutions and decisions concerned. The Council also received a report of the Secretary-General (E/1980/109) containing a summary of estimates of the programme budget implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council during the first and second regular sessions of 1980.

62. At the 45th meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1980/109). See Council decision 1980/186.

63. After the decision was taken, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (see E/1980/SR.45).

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1980, AND THE FIRST, SECOND AND RESUMED SECOND REGULAR SESSIONS OF 1980

Agenda for the organizational session for 1980

ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL AT ITS 1ST MEETING,
ON 5 FEBRUARY 1980

1. Election of the Bureau
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Basic programme of work of the Council for 1980 and 1981
4. Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
5. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions
6. Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1980

Agenda for the first regular session of 1980

ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL AT ITS 3RD AND 5TH MEETINGS, ON 8 AND 11 APRIL 1980, AND REVISED AT ITS 12TH MEETING, ON 24 APRIL 1980

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
3. Special economic and disaster relief assistance
4. Regional cartographic conference
5. Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
6. Human rights questions
7. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers
8. Activities for the advancement of women; United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace
9. Social development questions
10. Narcotic drugs
11. Public administration
12. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries
13. Natural resources
14. Elections
15. Humanitarian assistance programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Somalia and other countries in the Horn of Africa
16. Humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people
17. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1980

Agenda for the second regular session of 1980

ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL AT ITS 24TH MEETING
ON 3 JULY 1980

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

3. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments
4. Special economic and disaster relief assistance
5. Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development
6. Regional co-operation
7. Transport and Communications Decade in Africa
8. International co-operation in the field of human settlements
9. Food problems
10. Science and technology for development
11. International co-operation on the environment
12. Transnational corporations
13. Industrial development co-operation
14. International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system
15. Proposed medium-term plan
16. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
17. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system
18. Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region
19. Trade and development
20. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
21. United Nations University
22. United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy
23. Sixth United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders^a
24. Examination of long-term trends in economic development^a
25. Nomination of members of the World Food Council^a
26. Elections^a

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Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Report of the Secretary-General on uses of the sea

Progress report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes

^a Item considered at the resumed second regular session of 1980.

Annex II

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES^a

A. Economic and Social Council

<i>Membership in 1980</i>	<i>Membership in 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	Algeria	1981
Argentina	Argentina ^b	1983
Australia	Australia	1982
Bahamas	Bahamas	1982
Barbados	Bangladesh ^b	1983
Belgium	Barbados	1981
Brazil	Belgium	1982
Bulgaria	Brazil	1981
Central African Republic	Bulgaria	1982
Chile	Burundi ^b	1983
China	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ^b	1983
Cyprus	Canada ^b	1983
Dominican Republic	Chile	1982
Ecuador	China ^b	1983
Ethiopia	Cyprus	1981
Finland	Denmark ^b	1983
France	Ecuador	1981
German Democratic Republic	Ethiopia	1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	Fiji ^b	1983
Ghana	France	1981
Hungary	German Democratic Republic	1981
India	Germany, Federal Republic of	1981
Indonesia	Ghana	1981
Iraq	India ^b	1983
Ireland	Indonesia	1981
Italy	Iraq	1982
Japan	Ireland	1981
Jordan	Italy	1982
Lesotho	Jordan	1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Kenya ^b	1983
Malawi	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1982
Malta	Malawi	1982
Mexico	Mexico	1982
Morocco	Morocco	1981
Nepal	Nepal	1982
Nigeria	Nicaragua ^b	1983
Pakistan	Nigeria	1982
Romania	Norway ^b	1983
Senegal	Pakistan	1981
Spain	Peru ^b	1983
Sweden	Poland ^b	1983
Thailand	Senegal	1981
Trinidad and Tobago	Spain	1981
Turkey	Sudan ^b	1983
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Thailand	1982
United Arab Emirates	Turkey	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ^b	1983
United Republic of Cameroon	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^b	1983
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Cameroon ^b	1983

^a Further information concerning the terms of reference of the subsidiary and related bodies of the Council is contained in document E/1978/10 and Add.1.

^b Elected by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

<i>Membership in 1980</i>	<i>Membership in 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
United States of America	United States of America	1982
Venezuela	Venezuela	1981
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1982
Zaire	Zaire	1982
Zambia	Zambia	1981

B. Committees of the Council

STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

<i>Membership in 1980</i>	<i>Membership in 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1982
Belgium	Belgium	1981
Brazil	Brazil ^c	1983
Burundi	Costa Rica	1982
Costa Rica	France	1982
France	India ^c	1983
Ghana	Japan ^c	1983
India	Morocco ^c	1983
Indonesia	Norway	1981
Japan	Pakistan	1981
Kenya	Philippines ^c	1983
Norway	Romania	1981
Pakistan	Senegal ^c	1983
Romania	Sudan	1982
Sudan	Trinidad and Tobago	1981
Trinidad and Tobago	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1982
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Cameroon ^c	1983
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	1982
United States of America	United States of America	1982
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1981

^c Elected by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

<i>Membership in 1980</i>	<i>Membership in 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina	1983
Australia	Australia	1981
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1981
Belgium	Barbados	1983
Benin	Belgium	1982
Burundi	Bulgaria	1983
Canada	Burundi	1983
Central African Republic	Canada	1982
Chile	Chile	1981
Colombia	Colombia	1982
Cuba	Cuba	1982
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1981
	Denmark	1983

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (continued)

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981	Term expires on 31 December
Ecuador	Egypt	1982
Egypt	Finland	1983
France	France	1982
German Democratic Republic	German Democratic Republic	1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	Germany, Federal Republic of	1981
Greece	Greece	1981
Guatemala	Guatemala	1981
Hungary	Guinea	1983
India	Hungary	1982
Indonesia	India	1981
Iran	Indonesia	1982
Iraq	Iraq	1982
Italy	Italy	1981
Jamaica	Jamaica	1983
Japan	Japan	1983
Jordan	Jordan	1981
Kenya	Kenya	1981
Lesotho	Lesotho	1982
Malawi	Malawi	1981
Malaysia	Malaysia	1982
Mexico	Mexico	1983
Netherlands	Netherlands	1982
Nigeria	Nigeria	1982
Norway	Norway	1982
Pakistan	Pakistan	1983
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	1982
Peru	Peru	1982
Philippines	Philippines	1983
Poland	Poland	1981
Portugal	Senegal	1981
Rwanda	Sierra Leone	1982
Senegal	Somalia	1983
Sierra Leone	Spain	1983
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	1981
Sudan	Swaziland	1983
Sweden	Syrian Arab Republic	1983
Togo	Togo	1981
Uganda	Uganda	1982
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1983
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Cameroon	1981
United Republic of Cameroon	United Republic of Tanzania	1983
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America	1983
United States of America	Venezuela	1981
Venezuela	Viet Nam	1981
Viet Nam	Zambia	1983
Yugoslavia		

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Members elected for a four-year term ending on 31 December 1982

Chile	Pakistan
Cuba	Sweden
France	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Ghana	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iraq	United States of America
Kenya	

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981 ^a	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	Argentina	1982
Argentina	Australia	1982
Australia	Bangladesh	1984
Bangladesh	Belgium	1984
Bhutan	Bhutan	1982
Brazil	Botswana	1984
Bulgaria	Brazil	1984
Burundi	Bulgaria	1982
Canada	Canada	1984
Central African Republic	Chad	1982
Chad	Colombia	1984
Colombia	Dominican Republic	1984
Egypt	Finland	1982
Finland	France	1982
France	German Democratic Republic	1982
German Democratic Republic	Greece	1984
Germany, Federal Republic of	Guinea	1984
Greece	India	1984
India	Iraq	1982
Iran	Italy	1982
Iraq	Ivory Coast	1982
Italy	Jamaica	1984
Ivory Coast	Japan	1984
Jamaica	Kenya	1984
Japan	Morocco	1984
Malaysia	Netherlands	1982
Mexico	Niger	1984
Netherlands	Nigeria	1982
Nigeria	Pakistan	1982
Pakistan	Paraguay	1984
Panama	Peru	1984
Paraguay	Poland	1982
Peru	Senegal	1982
Philippines	Sierra Leone	1984
Poland	Spain	1982
Romania	Sudan	1984
Senegal	Sweden	1982
Sierra Leone	Togo	1982
Spain	Trinidad and Tobago	1982
Swaziland	Turkey	1982
Sweden	Uganda	1982
Togo	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1984
Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1984
Turkey	United States of America	1982
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Uruguay	1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Venezuela	1984
United States of America	Yugoslavia	1982
Venezuela	Zaire	1984
Yugoslavia		
Zaire		
Zambia		

^a At its 46th meeting, on 7 November 1980, the Council postponed to its organizational session for 1981 the election of (a) one member from Eastern European States and two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1984; and (b) two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1982.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981 ^a	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1981
Argentina	Argentina	1983
Benin	Brazil	1982
Brazil	Canada	1981
Canada	China	1983
Colombia	Costa Rica	1983
Cuba	Cuba	1982
Fiji	Egypt	1983
France	France	1983
German Democratic Republic	German Democratic Republic	1983
Germany, Federal Republic of	Germany, Federal Republic of	1983
Ghana	Guatemala	1983
India	Guinea	1983
Iran	India	1981
Iraq	Iran	1981
Italy	Iraq	1981
Ivory Coast	Italy	1981
Jamaica	Ivory Coast	1981
Japan	Jamaica	1981
Kenya	Japan	1983
Mexico	Kenya	1982
Netherlands	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1983
Nigeria	Mexico	1982
Pakistan	Netherlands	1982
Panama	Nigeria	1981
Peru	Pakistan	1981
Philippines	Panama	1982
Poland	Peru	1981
Romania	Philippines	1982
Somalia	Poland	1981
Suriname	Romania	1983
Swaziland	Sierra Leone	1983
Sweden	Somalia	1982
Switzerland	Swaziland	1981
Thailand	Sweden	1982
Tunisia	Switzerland	1983
Turkey	Thailand	1982
Uganda	Turkey	1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Uganda	1982
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1982
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1982
Venezuela	United States of America	1982
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1981
Zaire	Yugoslavia	1981
Zambia	Zaire	1982

^a At its 46th meeting, on 7 November 1980, the Council postponed to its organizational session for 1981 the election of (a) two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1983; and (b) one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1982.

C. Expert bodies

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council,¹ on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1980

Maria Augustinovics (Hungary)
Chedly Ayari (Tunisia)

¹ Appointed at the 3rd meeting, on 12 January 1978, except for Mr. Demas and Mr. Li, who were appointed at the 41st meeting, on 25 October 1979, to replace Mr. G. Arthur Brown (Jamaica) and Mr. Moinuddin Baqai (Pakistan), who had relinquished their membership.

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (continued)

Ungku A. Aziz (Malaysia)
Bongoy Mpekesa (Zaire)
H. C. Bos (Netherlands)
Ester Boserup (Denmark)
William Gilbert Demas (Trinidad and Tobago)
José Encarnación, Jr. (Philippines)
Gerhard Fels (Federal Republic of Germany)
R. K. A. Gardiner (Ghana)
Saeb Jaroudi (Lebanon)
Richard Jolly (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Isaac Kerstenetzky (Brazil)
V. N. Kirichenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
John P. Lewis (United States of America)
Li Zong (China)
Gabriel Mignot (France)
Saburo Okita (Japan)
H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria)
Józef Pajestka (Poland)
I. G. Patel (India)
Justinian F. Rweyemamu (United Republic of Tanzania)
Germánico Salgado (Ecuador)
Leopoldo Solís (Mexico)

COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Membership in 1980

	Term expires on 31 December ^a
A. Adeyemi (Nigeria)	1980
S. N. Badu (Ghana)	1980
Stanislav Vladimirovich Borodin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1982
Anthony John Edward Brennan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	1980
Dhavec Choosup (Thailand)	1980
Dušan Cotić (Yugoslavia)	1982
Ronald L. Gainer (United States of America)	1980
Giuseppe di Gennaro (Italy)	1980
József Gödöny (Hungary)	1980
Aura Guerra de Villalaz (Panama)	1980
Ahmad M. Khalifa (Egypt)	1982
Manuel López-Rey y Arrojo (Bolivia)	1982
Francis Joseph Mahony (Australia)	1982
Mustafa Abdul Majid-Karah (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	1982
Albert Metzger (Sierra Leone)	1980
Jorge Arturo Montero (Costa Rica)	1982
Chadly Mohamed Ahmed Nefzaoui (Tunisia)	1982
John Olden (Ireland)	1982
P. R. Rajagopal (India)	1982
Simone Andrée Rozes (France)	1982
Saladh El-Din Salhadar (Syrian Arab Republic)	1982
Miguel Schweitzer Speisky (Chile)	1980
Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan)	1980
Ramananda Prasad Singh (Nepal)	1980
Silvino Julián Sorhegui Mato (Cuba)	1982
Yoshio Suzuki (Japan)	1982
Yip Yat-Hoong (Malaysia)	1980

^a The term is four years. However, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/60 and Council resolution 1979/30, in which the Council increased the membership of the Committee from 15 to 27, the Council will elect 14 members for a term of four years and 13 for a term of two years beginning on the date of election, the terms being decided by lot.

Membership in 1981

	Term expires on 31 December
A. Adeyemi (Nigeria)	1984
Stanislav Vladimirovich Borodin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1982
Anthony John Edward Brennan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	1984

COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL
(continued)

	Term expires on 31 December
Dušan Cotić (Yugoslavia)	1982
Ronald L. Gainer (United States of America)	1984
Giuseppe di Gennaro (Italy)	1984
József Gödöny (Hungary)	1984
Aura Guerra de Villaláz (Panama)	1984
Ds. Hudioro (Indonesia)	1984
Ahmad M. Khalifa (Egypt)	1982
Abdul Meguid Ibrahim Kharbit (Kuwait)	1984
Manuel López-Rey y Arrojo (Bolivia)	1982
Francis Joseph Mahony (Australia)	1982
Mustafa Abdul Majid-Karah (Libyan Arab Jama- hiriya)	1982
Mawik-Ndi-Muyeng (Zaire)	1984
Juan Manuel Mayorca (Venezuela)	1984
Albert Metzger (Sierra Leone)	1984
Jorge Arturo Montero (Costa Rica)	1982
Chadly Mohamed Ahmed Nefzaoui (Tunisia)	1982
John Olden (Ireland)	1982
P. R. Rajagopal (India)	1982
Simone Andrée Rozes (France)	1982
Saladh El-Din Salhadar (Syrian Arab Republic)	1982
Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan)	1984
Ramananda Prasad Singh (Nepal)	1984
Silvino Julián Sorhegui Mato (Cuba)	1982
Yoshio Suzuki (Japan)	1982

D. Functional commissions and sub-commissions

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981	Term expires on 31 December
Austria	Australia	1984
Brazil	Austria	1983
Canada	Brazil	1984
Czechoslovakia	Canada	1981
Ecuador	Czechoslovakia	1983
Egypt	Ecuador	1983
Ethiopia	Egypt	1981
France	Ethiopia	1981
Ghana	Finland	1984
Hungary	Ghana	1983
India	Hungary	1983
Iraq	India	1983
Jamaica	Iraq	1983
Japan	Jamaica	1981
Kenya	Japan	1984
Malaysia	Kenya	1983
Panama	Malaysia	1984
Romania	Mexico	1984
Spain	Spain	1981
Sweden	Tunisia	1981
Tunisia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1984
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1984
United States of America	United States of America	1981

POPULATION COMMISSION

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981	Term expires on 31 December
Barbados	Barbados	1981
Brazil	Ecuador	1983
Dominican Republic	Egypt	1981

POPULATION COMMISSION (continued)

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981	Term expires on 31 December
Ecuador	Finland	1983
Egypt	France	1983
Finland	Greece	1984
France	Honduras	1984
Hungary	Hungary	1984
India	India	1981
Indonesia	Indonesia	1983
Japan	Japan	1981
Malawi	Malawi	1981
Morocco	Morocco	1983
Netherlands	Netherlands	1984
Nigeria	Nigeria	1983
Norway	Norway	1984
Panama	Panama	1981
Rwanda	Peru	1984
Sierra Leone	Rwanda	1984
Spain	Sierra Leone	1983
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	1983
Thailand	Thailand	1984
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1983
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1981
United States of America	United States of America	1981
Zaire	Zaire	1984

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981	Term expires on 31 December
Bolivia	Bolivia	1982
Chad	Chad	1982
Chile	Chile	1984
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	1983
Cyprus	Cyprus	1982
Denmark	El Salvador	1983
Ecuador	France	1983
El Salvador	India	1982
France	Indonesia	1983
Guinea	Italy	1984
India	Kenya	1983
Indonesia	Lesotho	1982
Iraq	Madagascar	1984
Italy	Mongolia	1983
Kenya	Morocco	1983
Lesotho	Netherlands	1983
Madagascar	Nicaragua	1982
Mongolia	Norway	1982
Morocco	Panama	1984
Netherlands	Philippines	1984
Nicaragua	Poland	1984
Norway	Romania	1982
Philippines	Senegal	1982
Poland	Sudan	1984
Romania	Sweden	1984
Senegal	Thailand	1984
Togo	Togo	1982
Turkey	Turkey	1984
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1983
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1983
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1982
United States of America	United States of America	1983

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

<i>Membership in 1980</i>	<i>Membership in 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	Algeria	1982
Argentina	Argentina	1981
Australia	Australia	1983
Benin	Benin	1981
Brazil	Brazil	1983
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1981
Burundi	Burundi	1981
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1982
Canada	Canada	1981
Colombia	Costa Rica	1982
Costa Rica	Cuba	1981
Cuba	Cyprus	1982
Cyprus	Denmark	1982
Denmark	Ethiopia	1982
Egypt	Fiji	1983
Ethiopia	France	1983
France	Germany, Federal Republic of	1981
Germany, Federal Republic of	Ghana	1983
Ghana	Greece	1982
Greece	India	1982
India	Iraq	1981
Iran	Jordan	1983
Iraq	Mexico	1983
Ivory Coast	Mongolia	1981
Jordan	Morocco	1981
Mongolia	Netherlands	1982
Morocco	Nigeria	1981
Netherlands	Pakistan	1981
Nigeria	Panama	1982
Pakistan	Peru	1982
Panama	Philippines	1983
Peru	Poland	1983
Philippines	Portugal	1981
Poland	Senegal	1983
Portugal	Syrian Arab Republic	1982
Senegal	Uganda	1983
Syrian Arab Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1982
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1983
United States of America	Uruguay	1981
Uruguay	Yugoslavia	1983
Yugoslavia	Zaire	1983
Zambia	Zambia	1982

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Membership for a three-year term^h

Mario Amadeo (Argentina)
 Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria)
 Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia)
 Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States of America)
 Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)
 Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh)
 Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)
 Abdullah Fikri El Khani (Syrian Arab Republic)
 Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru)
 Hicri Fisek (Turkey)
 Manouchehr Ganji (Iran)
 Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia)
 H. W. Jayawardene (Sri Lanka)
 Ibrahim Jimeta (Nigeria)
 Mohamed Ahmed Khalifa (Egypt)

^h Elected at the 1474th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 9 March 1978.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES (continued)

Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico)
 José Ricardo Martínez Cobo (Ecuador)
 Erik Nettel (Austria)
 Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)
 Nicole Questiaux (France)
 Waleed Sadi (Jordan)
 L. M. Singhvi (India)
 Sergey N. Smirnov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Arsène Usher (Ivory Coast)
 Halima Warzazi (Morocco)
 Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

<i>Membership in 1980</i>	<i>Membership in 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Belgium	Canada	1984
Bulgaria	China	1983
China	Cuba	1983
Cuba	Czechoslovakia	1982
Czechoslovakia	Egypt	1984
Finland	Finland	1982
France	France	1983
German Democratic Republic	German Democratic Republic	1983
Germany, Federal Republic of	Ghana	1982
Ghana	Guatemala	1983
Guatemala	Honduras	1983
Honduras	India	1984
India	Iraq	1982
Iraq	Italy	1984
Japan	Japan	1984
Japan	Lesotho	1983
Lesotho	Malaysia	1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Nigeria	1983
Madagascar	Norway	1983
Malaysia	Pakistan	1983
New Zealand	Panama	1982
Niger	Senegal	1982
Nigeria	Spain	1984
Norway	Sudan	1984
Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago	1984
Panama	Uganda	1982
Peru	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1984
Senegal	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1982
Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1982
Uganda	United States of America	1982
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Venezuela	1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Zaire	1984
United States of America		

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

<i>Membership in 1980 and 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	1981
Argentina	1983
Australia	1981
Belgium	1981
Brazil	1981
Colombia	1983
France	1983
German Democratic Republic	1981
Germany, Federal Republic of	1983
Hungary	1983
India	1983
Indonesia	1981

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (continued)

<i>Membership in 1980 and 1981</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Iran	1981
Italy	1983
Japan	1981
Madagascar	1983
Malawi	1983
Mexico	1981
Norway	1983
Pakistan	1983
Panama	1981
Spain	1983
Thailand	1983
Togo	1981
Tunisia	1981
Turkey	1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1981
United States of America	1983
Yugoslavia	1983

SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED
MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Members

Afghanistan: Mohammad Yahya Maarooft¹
Iran: Behrouz Shahandeh¹
Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali^k
Sweden: Lars Hulstrand¹
Turkey: Kámram Inan^m

¹ Confirmed by the Council at its 1889th meeting, on 9 January 1974.

^j Confirmed by the Council at its 2042nd meeting, on 13 January 1977.

^k Confirmed by the Council at its 1983rd meeting, on 15 January 1976.

¹ Confirmed by the Council at its 2nd meeting, on 9 February 1979.

^m Confirmed by the Council at its 2nd meeting, on 6 February 1980.

E. Regional commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members

Albania	Italy
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Norway
Canada	Poland
Cyprus	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark	Spain
Finland	Sweden
France	Switzerland
German Democratic Republic	Turkey
Germany, Federal Republic of	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iceland	United States of America
Ireland	Yugoslavia

Non-member participating countries

San Marino, the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Holy See participate in the work of the Commission, in accordance with decisions K (XXX) of 15 April 1975, M (XXXI) of 30 March 1976 and N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976 of the Commission, respectively.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Members

Afghanistan	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Papua New Guinea
Burma	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
Democratic Kampuchea	Samoa
Fiji	Singapore
France	Solomon Islands
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Thailand
Iran	Tonga
Japan	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Lao People's Democratic Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Malaysia	United States of America
Maldives	Viet Nam
Mongolia	
Nauru	
Nepal	

Associate members

Brunei	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Cook Islands	Tuvalu
Hong Kong	Vanuatu
Kiribati	
Niue	

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Members

Argentina	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominica	Spain
Dominican Republic	Suriname
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	United States of America
Grenada	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

Associate members

Belize

The Associated States of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Vincent and the Grenadinesⁿ and the Territory of Montserrat (collectively as a single member)

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

ⁿ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 16 September 1980.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Members

Algeria	Mali
Angola	Mauritania
Benin	Mauritius
Botswana	Morocco
Burundi	Mozambique
Cape Verde	Niger
Central African Republic	Nigeria
Chad	Rwanda
Comoros	Sao Tome and Principe
Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Ethiopia	South Africa ^o
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Swaziland
Ghana	Togo
Guinea	Tunisia
Guinea-Bissau	Uganda
Ivory Coast	United Republic of Cameroon
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Lesotho	Upper Volta
Liberia	Zaire
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Zambia
Madagascar	Zimbabwe
Malawi	

Associate members

The Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands)

States responsible for international relations of Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands)^p

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

^o The Council decided by resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963 that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, should find that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

^p The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland attended the fifteenth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (April 1980) in the capacity of associate member.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Members

Bahrain	Oman
Democratic Yemen	Qatar
Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	Syrian Arab Republic
Jordan	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	Yemen
Lebanon	Palestine Liberation Organization

F. Other related bodies

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Membership until 31 July 1980	Membership from 1 August 1980	Term expires on 31 July
Afghanistan	Australia	1982
Australia	Barbados	1983
Barbados	Belgium	1983
Burundi	Botswana	1983

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (continued)

Membership until 31 July 1980	Membership from 1 August 1980	Term expires on 31 July
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Brazil	1983
Canada	Burundi	1982
Chile	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1981
France	Canada	1983
Germany, Federal Republic of	China	1983
Ghana	France	1982
Hungary	Germany, Federal Republic of	1983
India	Ghana	1981
Japan	Hungary	1982
Jordan	India	1981
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Japan	1982
Mexico	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1982
Netherlands	Mexico	1982
Norway	Netherlands	1981
Pakistan	Norway	1983
Philippines	Philippines	1981
Senegal	Senegal	1981
Somalia	Somalia	1982
Sweden	Sweden	1981
Switzerland	Switzerland	1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Thailand	1983
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1982
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1981
Venezuela	United States of America	1982
Yugoslavia	Venezuela	1981
Zambia	Yugoslavia	1983

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Members

Algeria	Lesotho
Argentina	Madagascar
Australia	Morocco
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Nicaragua
Brazil	Nigeria
Canada	Norway
China	Sudan
Colombia	Sweden
Denmark	Switzerland
Finland	Thailand
France	Tunisia
Germany, Federal Republic of	Turkey
Greece	Uganda
Holy See	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iran	United Republic of Tanzania
Israel	United States of America
Italy	Venezuela
Japan	Yugoslavia
Lebanon	Zaire

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1983
Austria	Austria	1981
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1981
Belgium	Belgium	1982
Brazil	Brazil	1982
Canada	Bulgaria	1983

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME (continued)

Membership in 1980	Membership in 1981	Term expires on 31 December
China	Canada	1982
Colombia	China	1981
Cuba	Colombia	1981
Czechoslovakia	Cuba	1981
Democratic Yemen	Denmark	1982
Denmark	Egypt	1981
Ecuador	Fiji	1981
Egypt	France	1982
Fiji	Gabon	1982
Finland	Gambia	1981
France	Germany, Federal Republic of	1983
Gabon	Greece	1981
Gambia	Guinea	1983
Germany, Federal Republic of	India	1983
Greece	Italy	1981
Indonesia	Japan	1981
Italy	Kuwait	1982
Ivory Coast	Liberia	1982
Japan	Malawi	1982
Jordan	Malaysia	1982
Kenya	Mexico	1981
Kuwait	Netherlands	1983
Liberia	New Zealand	1982
Malawi	Niger	1983
Malaysia	Norway	1982
Mexico	Pakistan	1983
Netherlands	Poland	1983
New Zealand	Romania	1982
Norway	Rwanda	1982
Poland	Sierra Leone	1981
Romania	Somalia	1983
Rwanda	Sri Lanka	1982
Senegal	Sweden	1983
Sierra Leone	Switzerland	1983
Spain	Trinidad and Tobago	1983
Sri Lanka	Turkey	1983
Switzerland	Uganda	1982
Trinidad and Tobago	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1981
Uganda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United States of America	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Venezuela	1983
United States of America	Yemen	1983

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Membership in 1980

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	1982	Angola	1981
Bangladesh	1980	Australia	1980
Greece	1980	Brazil	1981
Hungary	1980	Canada	1980
Ireland	1982	Cuba	1982
Japan	1981	Egypt	1982
Lesotho	1982	France	1982
Mexico	1982	Germany, Federal Republic of	1982
New Zealand	1981	India	1980
Niger	1981	Kenya	1981
Norway	1980	Netherlands	1981
Pakistan	1981	Saudi Arabia	1980
Sweden	1981	Sierra Leone	1982
Tunisia	1980	Thailand	1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1982	United States of America	1980

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES (continued)

Membership in 1981

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	1982	Angola	1981
Denmark	1983	Australia	1983
Greece	1983	Bangladesh	1983
Hungary	1983	Brazil	1981
India	1983	Canada	1983
Ireland	1982	Cuba	1982
Japan	1981	Egypt	1982
Lesotho	1982	France	1982
Mexico	1982	Germany, Federal Republic of	1982
Morocco	1983	Kenya	1981
New Zealand	1981	Netherlands	1981
Niger	1981	Netherlands	1981
Pakistan	1981	Saudi Arabia	1983
Sweden	1981	Sierra Leone	1982
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1982	Thailand	1981
		United States of America	1983

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954

Membership from 2 March 1977

	Term expires on 1 March ^a
Nikolai K. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1982
Daniel Bovet (Italy)	1982
Tadeusz L. Chrusciel (Poland)	1982
Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico)	1980
Helmut E. Ehrhardt (Federal Republic of Germany)	1980
Sami Assaad Farag (Egypt)	1980
Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia)	1980
Betty C. Gough (United States of America)	1982
Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)	1982
Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia)	1980
Paul Reuter (France)	1982
Jehan S. Saleh (Iran)	1982
Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan)	1980

Membership from 2 March 1980

	Term expires on 1 March ^a
Nikolai K. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1982
Bela Böcs (Hungary)	1985
Daniel Bovet (Italy)	1982
Tadeusz L. Chrusciel (Poland)	1982
Babakar S. M. Diop (Senegal)	1985
Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia)	1985
Betty C. Gough (United States of America)	1982
Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)	1982
Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia)	1985
Victorio V. Olguín (Argentina)	1985
Paul Reuter (France)	1982
Jehan S. Saleh (Iran)	1982
Jasjit Singh (India)	1985

^a The term is five years. However, pursuant to the transitional provisions of article 20 of the 1972 Protocol, the Council, at its 2003rd meeting, on 13 May 1976, determined by drawing lots that the terms of six members shall expire at the end of three years, and the terms of the other seven members shall expire at the end of five years.

^r Elected by the Council at the 2nd meeting, on 9 February 1979, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Ahmed W. Sadek (Egypt) for the remainder of his term.

Annex III

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE COUNCIL UNDER RULE 79^a FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COUNCIL ON QUESTIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES

Participation on a continuing basis

Organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Commonwealth Secretariat (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (General Assembly resolution 3209 (XXIX))

European Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

Latin American Economic System (SELA) (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

Organization of African Unity (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of the Islamic Conference (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Organizations designated under Council decision 109 (LIX)

Council of Arab Economic Unity

Council of Europe

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Regional Co-operation for Development

Organizations designated under Council decision 1980/114

Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE)

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)

Organization designated under Council decision 1980/151

African Regional Centre for Technology

Participation on an ad hoc basis

Organizations designated under Council decision 109 (LIX)

International Civil Defence Organization

International Secretariat for Volunteer Service

Organization designated under Council decision 239 (LXII)

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences

Organization designated under Council decision 1979/10

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)

^a The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an *ad hoc* or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations."

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