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RECENT DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF RELEVANCE TO THE WORK OF UNESCO

SUMMARY

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of decisions 6.1-6.2 adopted by the Board at its 103rd session, the Director-General informs the Executive Board of decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of interest to Unesco, which have been adopted or have taken place since the 113th session of the Board.

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the same decision, the Director-General decided to include in the agenda of the Board nine items which are enumerated in the introduction to the present document. These items are described in the first part of the document, while the second part deals with all other decisions and activities of interest to Unesco.

In order to reduce current stocks of coloured paper, all documents for the 114th session of the Executive Board will be printed on salmon-pink paper.

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INTRODUCTION

The present document contains information on decisions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during the first part of its thirty-sixth session (New York, 15 September-18 December 1981) and the ninth special emergency session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 February 1982. It also reports on the decisions of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 and of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981.

It also contains information on changes in institutional arrangements, membership of the system and major appointments.

It should be borne in mind that several subjects referred to in this document appear on the provisional agenda of the 114th session of the Board and are the subject of separate documents. This is the case with item 5.1.2 'Implementation of resolution 21 C/14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories; report of the Director-General' (document 114 EX/13); item 5.4.2 'Jerusalem and the implementation of resolution 21 C/4.14' (document 114 EX/17); item 7.2 'Assistance to refugees in Asia: report of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution 7.05 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session' (document 114 EX/25) and item 8.5 'Report of the International Civil Service Commission' (document 114 EX/37).

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of 103 EX/Decisions 6.1-6.2, the Director-General has decided to include in the provisional agenda of the present session the following questions which, in his opinion, should be discussed by the Board in order that the Board may, if appropriate, adopt a decision and formulate directives:

- I. United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
- II. International Year of Disabled Persons
- III. The right to education
- IV. United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- V. Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament
- VI. Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations
- VII. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin
- VIII. Questions relating to information
- IX. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the Specialized and related Agencies

Members of the Board will find in Part A of this document information relating to these questions. Part B contains information on other decisions and activities of interest to Unesco.

PART A

DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD

I. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. By its resolution 36/194,¹ the General Assembly endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981.
2. It called upon all Member States as well as intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action as part of international action for the establishment of the new international economic order.
3. The General Assembly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, so as to achieve, in that regard, a substantial increase of assistance for the development of the least developed countries.
4. It reaffirmed that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their overall development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies those countries pursue will be of critical importance for the success of their development efforts.
5. It further invited the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandates.
6. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, with the responsibility of ensuring at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action and, for this purpose, to retain and effectively utilize the system of focal points in each United Nations Agency, which was used in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

7. This programme is divided into two chapters. The first analyses the general situation of the least developed countries and suggests the measures which should be taken at the national level. The second chapter deals with the support measures which need to be taken at the international level.

Chapter I

8. In this chapter, the Conference notes the inadequate standards of living which exist in the least developed countries and lists the main structural characteristics of these countries which are at the root of their economic and social difficulties: the very low per capita income, the very high proportion of the population in the subsistence sectors, the very high rate of population growth compared with the areas currently cultivated, the extremely low agricultural productivity, the

1. Full text in Annex I.

extremely low level of exploitation of natural resources, the very limited development of cottage and other industries, the acute scarcity of skilled personnel, the very weak institutional infrastructure, the geographical or climatological handicaps (being land-locked, exposure to drought and cyclones, etc.).

9. It is recommended that the least developed countries should take a series of measures at the national level in the agricultural sector, the industrial sector, with regard to planning, and in social fields such as nutrition, school enrolment, literacy and the struggle against endemic diseases.

Human resources and social development

10. The Programme of Action recommends the mobilization of the human resources of the least developed countries so that they can be provided with trained and qualified national personnel.

11. The Programme of Action observes that the high and persistent levels of illiteracy in the least developed countries, as well as limited possibilities for basic education, are serious obstacles to improved economic performance and social standards.

12. Efforts should be made in the least developed countries during the 1980s for reducing the absolute numbers of illiterates and out-of-school children, and thus to move more rapidly towards the achievement of universal enrolment at the primary level and universal literacy. These countries should aim at making primary education free and compulsory by 1990 at the latest. At the same time, greater effort will have to be made to improve the quality and efficiency of primary education and to provide for post-literacy maintenance. The least developed countries will need to pursue a balanced development of the various types and levels of education, including secondary and vocational training as well as adequate facilities for higher level education, in view of the extreme shortage of skilled personnel of all types in these countries.

13. The above programme should combine the resources of school and out-of-school education, reducing disparities which operate to the disadvantage of rural populations and socially underprivileged groups, enhancing the cultural relevance of education and ensuring the preservation and enhancement of cultural identity and values as an essential part of national development, etc. Due attention will be given to meeting the educational needs of women to enable them to develop their full potential.

14. Vocational training must also be developed so as to respond to the quantitative and qualitative requirements of the economy for skills of all kinds, technical, managerial and administrative.

15. The Substantial Programme of Action recommends that the least developed countries should establish or strengthen training institutions on a national or regional basis and should, for this purpose, have recourse to economic and technical cooperation with other developing countries.

16. In addition, the Programme of Action places a high priority on improving nutrition and health, including the designing of food security programmes.

17. In order to deal with the problem of population growth, it is recommended that each country should take appropriate measures for family planning and population control.

18. With regard to human settlements, the Substantial Programme of Action emphasizes the interrelationship between people, resources, environment and development, which should be a basic concern in developing such settlements.

Natural resources and energy

19. In most of the least developed countries, the development and promotion of all natural resources, particularly minerals, energy and water resource potentials, is in a nascent stage.
20. The Conference recommends that substantial financial and technical assistance be granted to the least developed countries so that they can complete geological plans and maps of their mineral and energy resources by 1990.

Physical and institutional infrastructure

21. Major emphasis was placed by the Conference on the development of the basic physical infrastructure which is crucial to the structural transformation of the least developed countries. This includes transport and communications, water supplies, hospitals, schools, housing, etc.

Environment

22. The Conference drew attention to the problems of desertification, deforestation and soil and water degradation, which reached enormous proportions in the 1970s. These environmental changes have had serious detrimental effects on the development efforts of the least developed countries. The Conference emphasized the need, in this respect, for a full understanding of the interrelationship between people, resources, environment and development, which require an integrated approach in the development projects of the least developed countries.

Measures concerning other problems

23. The Conference also recommended that various measures should be taken concerning:

the investments which could produce the substantial transformations necessary if growth and welfare targets are to be realized;

the additional problems of land-locked and island countries;

the problems of foreign trade whose objectives should include increased export earnings. Several measures, to be undertaken at the national level by the least developed countries themselves, are recommended by the Conference; including

increased disaster assistance for the least developed countries, by providing them with the resources and the urgent help necessary to minimize the damage caused by natural hazards or by a massive influx of refugees.

Chapter II

A. International support measures

(i) Financial assistance requirements and policies

24. The Conference recognizes that only a substantial increase in official development assistance in real terms during the present decade will enable the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action. As large a proportion as possible of these increased transfers of resources should be disbursed urgently and effectively in order to meet immediate needs and to provide the necessary momentum to the development efforts of the least developed countries. In order to achieve this

result, all donors have agreed to make a special effort to increase their contributions. In this regard, all donor countries reaffirm their commitment to the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for overall official development assistance, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Within the framework of the general increase, the flows of official development assistance increasingly will be directed towards the least developed countries. Specifically, in this connection most donors of official development assistance will devote in the coming years 0.15 per cent of their gross national product to the least developed countries. Others will double their official development assistance to the least developed countries in the same period. Taken together, these efforts are likely to achieve, by 1985, a doubling of official development assistance to the least developed countries, compared to the transfers to them during the last five years.

(ii) Increased allocations to least developed countries in multilateral programmes

25. In view of the special difficulties of the least developed countries in obtaining access to non-concessional assistance, multilateral assistance agencies should direct to the least developed countries a substantial and increasing volume of concessional assistance. To this end, the resources of the World Bank Group, particularly the International Development Association and of regional development banks, should be significantly increased, taking into account structural transformation needs, the rate of inflation and energy requirements.

(iii) New mechanisms for increased financial transfers

26. The Conference noted with interest that, in May 1981, the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) decided, in principle, to establish a task force to carry forward and widen the continuing study of the problems affecting the volume and quality and effective use of concessional flows. The Conference welcomed the continuing study of concessional flows in the Development Committee.

(iv) Forms of aid

27. The Conference recommended that donor countries and institutions should reach decisions as soon as possible concerning the following proposed measures to improve the quality and effectiveness of official development assistance:

provide assistance to the least developed countries in the form of grants or loans on highly concessional terms;

provide official development assistance to these countries in the form of untied grants and loans;

take into account the effects of inflation on project/programme costs;

take into account longer term socio-economic effects;

give consideration to providing assistance not only for productive investment and investment in social infrastructure (inter alia, education and health), but also for disaster relief;

envisage measures for the prior payment of funds in order to expedite disbursements for goods and services, thus minimizing the need for these countries to seek temporary financing;

consider providing for the support of recurrent costs, particularly for projects of a social non-revenue-generating nature;

provide advice and training in development planning, project preparation, general management, etc.

B. Immediate action component of the Substantial New Programme of Action

28. In order to prepare the ground for the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, attention should be given to the least developed countries' most urgent needs, and substantial resources should be made available in order to:

reduce the acute shortages of food and energy;

mitigate the effects of natural and man-made disasters;

overcome bottlenecks in management, maintenance, repair and physical facilities;

identify investment projects and projects relating to social needs;

increase the production and productivity of foodstuffs and cash crops;

support labour-intensive, rural public works projects;

complement the activities undertaken by the least developed countries themselves during this first stage of the Substantial New Programme of Action.

C. Technical assistance

Donor institutions should make special efforts to provide the least developed countries with highly qualified experts and attempt to meet their wish to have the effective training of local personnel included in the responsibilities of foreign experts;

donor institutions should give urgent consideration to enabling or assisting the least developed countries to carry out pre-feasibility studies, as well as other aspects of projects preparation, utilizing to the extent possible experts and consultants of the least developed countries' own choice;

donor agencies should provide and/or support the establishment of training capabilities in order to enable the least developed countries to develop their local capacities for carrying out feasibility studies and effective implementation of development projects.

D. Other international economic policy measures

29. The Conference recommended that a series of measures should be taken to promote adequate markets and provide the least developed countries with the greatest possible certainty and continued access to such markets, to enable them to promote their exports and to minimize the bottlenecks in the transport and communications sector.

30. In addition, the developed countries were asked to support the domestic efforts of the least developed countries to draw up national food strategies, implement investment projects and attain greater food self-sufficiency. If this is to be achieved, increased technical and financial assistance should be provided for the least advanced countries by the international community.

31. With regard to the transfer and development of technology, the Conference recommends that the international community should assist the least developed countries to establish and strengthen their institutional infrastructure, and to establish technology centres to facilitate the formulation of technology policies, provide technical assistance, train technology users and provide the fullest possible access to technology under the best possible conditions.

Chapter III

Arrangements for implementation, follow-up and monitoring

A. National level

32. The government of each least developed country should:

establish a focal point for continuing contact with development partners, both bilateral and multilateral;

establish aid consultative groups for regular and periodic review and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, in consultation with relevant United Nations and intergovernmental agencies.

33. Periodic reviews should take place at the initiative of the least developed countries concerned in order to assess the progress achieved in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to secure the assistance necessary for the implementation of plans and programmes and to examine the conditions and duration of the aid, including technical assistance. The first round of such reviews should take place by 1983 at the latest.

34. The government of the country concerned should prepare an assessment of its current situation and of its long-term requirements for assistance. In the preparation of this report, the government concerned may request assistance from the relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

B. Regional and global levels

35. The Conference entrusted UNCTAD with the central role in making detailed arrangements, at world level, for the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the Substantial New Programme of Action.

36. A mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action should be undertaken in 1985. It will also readjust, as appropriate, the Programme of Action for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation.

37. UNCTAD should carry out the mid-term review and consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might take the form of a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

38. The global monitoring meetings will review the progress achieved by each of the least developed countries thus far in the decade, the progress in international support measures and the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action over the decade.

39. The Secretariat of UNCTAD, in collaboration with the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, should gather up-to-date information on the

situation in the least developed countries as a whole and prepare basic data concerning the important socio-economic indicators for the least developed countries.

40. Other organizations concerned (such as UNDP, World Bank, IMF and the other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system), should produce statistics on the problems and needs of the least developed countries and prepare periodic reports on the activities falling within their competence as contributions to the global review process.

41. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, should ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action. The system of focal points in each United Nations agency, used in the preparations for the present Conference, should be kept active also for the implementation tasks over the decade.

42. The resident co-ordinators for the United Nations system and also the regional commissions are asked to mobilize all their resources and co-operate fully in following up and monitoring the Substantial New Programme of Action.

43. The Conference requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the most effective way of providing the UNCTAD Secretariat with the services it needs to carry out its role in the effective follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action.

44. The Conference invited the donors to make a special allocation to the already existing Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme.

Relevant Unesco action¹

45. Unesco participated at the highest level in the work of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which, at the request of the government of the host country of the Conference, was held at Unesco Headquarters from 1 to 14 September 1981.

46. In his address to the Conference,² the Director-General expressed the hope that action by the international community on behalf of the least developed countries would result in 'viable solutions' that would supply the people of these countries with 'the means of developing their own potential and exploiting their own resources'. He declared that Unesco would contribute, in all the fields of its competence, to efforts to encourage 'the full development of the cultural, educational, scientific and communication dimensions in the life of every people, as well as in the framework of ongoing relations between all nations'.

47. The Director-General added that Unesco intended 'to share with all peoples its vast experience in literacy work, school and university teaching and lifelong education for adults' and to 'diversify its material and technical support activities

1. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraph 1124; 19 C/4, Objective 5.1; 108 EX/23, paragraphs 96-98; 109 EX/32, paragraphs 189-191; 112 EX/113, paragraphs 107-121; 112 EX/Decision 5.1.5.

2. DG/81/28.

for the creation, in all countries which so desire, of an independent scientific and technological research capacity, essential to achieving truly endogenous development meeting the needs and matching the individual requirements of each country'.

48. The following observations, presented by field of competence of the Organization, aim to highlight the main problems which seem to call for priority efforts in the least developed countries.

(i) Education

49. In view of the crucial role played by education in the development process, it is essential that educational policies and programmes should correspond to development needs and objectives. This is a particularly important requirement in the least developed countries, where there is an immense amount to be done, where resources are extremely inadequate, and where the economic and social situation is increasingly disturbing.

50. It should be noted that, in the case of the group of thirty least developed countries, the enrolment rates for the first level of education and for the 6 to 11 age-group are considerably below those of all the other groups, despite the fact that the elimination of illiteracy necessarily entails the generalization of elementary education.

51. Efforts to respond to the priority concerns of the least developed countries might be directed along the following main lines:

- (a) combating illiteracy by providing universal primary education and organizing nationwide adult literacy campaigns or programmes;
- (b) expansion and diversification of secondary, technical and higher education, and ensuring that education is adapted to the requirements of employment and development, especially rural development;
- (c) teacher training and improvement of the quality of education at all levels;
- (d) reduction of educational costs and mobilization of additional national resources.

52. Within this general framework various measures might be considered, including:

reform of primary education in rural areas: adaptation to the environment, community schools, basic education schools, national literacy campaigns, integrated projects (e.g. rural development);

reform of secondary education;

vocational training programmes;

national, regional or subregional training programmes;

training of educational personnel;

use of appropriate curricula, teaching methods and teaching aids.

53. There is a need to rethink the principles, methods and practices of international co-operation in the field of education, with a view to enhancing the impact and effectiveness of external aid.

54. In this connection, some of the recommendations made by the meeting of Senior Officials of the Ministries of Education of the Twenty-five Least Developed Countries (Paris, 8-16 September 1975) on the subject of international co-operation would seem to be still relevant:

- (a) conventional educational methods constitute an inadequate response to the development needs of the least developed countries, and innovation and reform are therefore essential. This will involve risks which the recipients and donors of external aid should be prepared to share;
- (b) aid to the least advanced countries in the sphere of educational development should make it possible to reach that part of the population which has not received school education of the conventional type. In this connection, literacy teaching is still of considerable importance for general development and for mass education;
- (c) the rules governing the planning and administration of aid-supported projects should be changed so as to:

make possible the financing of local personnel costs and the cost of locally produced materials and equipment, in addition to costs requiring foreign-exchange expenditure;

make possible the financing of recurrent costs as well as non-recurrent costs;

encourage the letting to local contractors of contracts for construction projects, instead of issuing international invitations to tender;

- (d) external aid sources should be prepared to endorse the formation of groupings of states in the field of education in order to achieve more effective horizontal co-operation between least developed countries, or between those countries and their developing neighbours.

55. These recommendations will be reconsidered in the light of experience and of achievements to date at the forthcoming meeting of Senior Officials of the Ministries of Education of the Least Developed Countries, to be held at Unesco Headquarters from 20 to 24 September 1982.

(ii) Science and technology

56. Unesco's work in the various areas of the application of science and technology for development has consisted not only in strengthening national scientific and technological capabilities, but also in developing machinery for international, regional and subregional co-operation by closely associating developing countries with such co-operation. Unesco has sought to work out improved formulas for co-operation, such as large-scale intergovernmental scientific programmes and major regional projects for the application of science and technology to development. The Organization has constantly sought to secure greater participation by developing countries, and by LDCs in particular, in such programmes and major projects.

57. In the field of training and research, the main emphasis is on regional and subregional co-operation, which is an instrument of great value to Member States. In this connection, the Organization recently carried out a regional project with the participation of African scientists and with the help of financing from the United Nations Development Programme and from the Federal Republic of Germany. This project, the African network of scientific and technical institutions, an outcome of the recommendations of the CASTAFRICA Conference, provides regional machinery for co-ordination and co-operation in the area of research and scientific and technological training, including, inter alia, exchanges of information, advanced students and teachers. The project, which covers both the basic sciences and the engineering sciences, has led to the establishment of relations among more than 20 African faculties of engineering, some of which are situated in the least developed countries of the region (Ethiopia and Tanzania).

58. The development of training and research activities, the development of natural resources, the protection of the environment, the choice and adaptation of imported technologies and the integration of new technologies into vital sectors of the national economy (health care, information and communication, food and energy) are all factors which make it necessary to consider formulating science and technology policies within the framework of national priorities and particularly those of economic and social development. Even countries whose human and material resources are extremely limited find it necessary at some stage to adopt such policies, which may vary in complexity according to the level of development reached and the means available.

59. At the request of the Communauté économique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO), the Organization recently prepared an additional protocol to the CEAO Treaty dealing with science and technology policy. The Organization's subsequent contribution has been to formulate and apply, with financing from the United Nations Development Programme, a science and technology policy specifically for the member countries of the Community. In co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization has submitted to the United Nations Development Programme, with a view to its financing, a regional co-operation project aimed at developing national science and technology policies in Africa. Such a project, which will foster co-operation between the authorities and institutions responsible for science and technology policies in Africa, will help to promote the endogenous scientific development of African countries and, in particular, of the least developed countries, the majority of which are situated in this continent.

(iii) Communication

60. The least developed countries are faced with the difficult problem of the relationship between traditional and modern forms of communication. While it is necessary for them to be on their guard against the dangers of cultural alienation resulting from the invasion of external models and values--which jeopardize their potential for endogenous development while at the same time weakening cultural communication--it is equally essential for them to make use for development purposes of the enormous potential of modern communication technology and to seek to strike a dynamic balance between the two.

61. Unesco has for some years been encouraging the creation of community newspapers, circulated mainly in rural areas, which are intended to serve as a means of dialogue, self-education and information for the local population. In Africa, for example, some sixty rural newspapers were published in 1978 in sixteen countries, including six in French and five in English, the others being all published in local languages. These newspapers, written by and for peasants, are genuine 'self-service' media in which the individual is both transmitter and receiver.

62. With regard to television, most of the least developed countries as yet possess no network. In the very few countries where one does exist, broadcasting hours are extremely limited and there is no production of national programmes.

63. In an attempt to remedy this situation, Unesco has already undertaken numerous activities aimed at developing communication in the least developed countries. In this connection, projects carried out in the following areas may be mentioned:

education and rural radio broadcasting in Cape Verde;

rural communication in Mali, production of newspapers and radio programmes;

establishment and development of rural newspapers in Tanzania;

training of radio producers in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe);

rural communication, production of newspapers and radio programmes in Upper Volta;

assistance to national news agencies in the following countries: Congo, Benin, Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Gambia, Upper Volta;

assistance to the Bangladesh Press Institute;

development of the National Broadcasting Academy of Bangladesh and training of its staff;

regional training at the Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) in Kuala Lumpur (all the least developed countries of Asia);

news agency network of the Communauté économique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO) (Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Ivory Coast, Mauritania);

Asian news agency network (most of the least developed countries of Asia).

(iv) The role of the social sciences

64. Social science activities affecting the least developed countries should presumably concentrate on the following themes:

encouragement of an enlightened freedom of choice as to the type and style of development to be deliberately selected by the countries in question, by assessing the prospects and constraints associated with that choice;

indication of the integrated aspects of equitable development (production, distribution, environment, population, socio-cultural factors) and incorporation of those aspects in plans for voluntarily determined development;

participation of the populations concerned in the selection, analysis and implementation of these solutions;

enhancement of regional co-operation among countries which wish to pool their research, capabilities and resources while maintaining their respective identities.

(v) Culture

65. The severe imbalances characteristic of the least developed countries are found, needless to say, in the cultural field as well. Means of action are minimal in most cases, and as in many other countries, traditional cultures are in a more or less serious state of crisis. Paradoxically, however, the slow pace of economic and social change (industrialization, urbanization, transport and communication) has enabled these countries to be relatively successful--much more so than other countries--in maintaining group structures (family and community), value systems, beliefs and opinions, life-styles and modes of production which they have inherited from the past, in some instances the very remote past. In a word, they have preserved cultural traditions specific to their societies.

66. Thus, while endogenous development strategies are particularly necessary here, the task of formulating and implementing them is an unusually delicate one. These countries aspire to development, and consequently the groundwork for development must be laid, or consolidated; but at the same time it is essential to bear in mind that their cultural traditions, while perfectly adapted to the societies which they reflect, are fragile in terms of their ability to withstand the impact of excessively rapid change. The result might well be irreparable destruction, or alternatively the appearance of rejection phenomena which would be just as damaging in the long term. Accordingly, plans for continuity and change in these societies must be situated within the structure of their own dynamics. Any action in the cultural field must therefore be contemplated within a context of development, while development programmes should take the cultural aspect of problems into account. There is no question but that it is vitally necessary to preserve the integrity of these countries' cultural heritage, but that necessity must be understood in a genuinely dynamic sense.

67. The arts and crafts sector, for example, is beset by a steadily worsening crisis: the costs of raw materials and products are rising; traditional clienteles are declining; the basic materials required for production are becoming hard to find; product quality is deteriorating, largely as a result of mass marketing for the tourist trade; and young people are disinclined to take up these difficult and low-paid activities.

68. The cultural heritage as a whole calls, however, for a gigantic effort involving collection, inventory, study and publication. This is particularly true of tangible evidence of the past: buildings and objects, certainly, but also, in fact especially, non-material factors such as music, dance, oral tradition in the fields of history, literature and religion, and, last but not least, the whole vast field of national, regional and local languages. It should be noted, in this connection, that Unesco has undertaken a project entitled 'African languages: Horizon 2000' which is designed to contribute to the definition of strategies and modes of action that will enable countries to use African languages as instruments for the acquisition of modern knowledge and know-how by the end of the century, if they so desire.

69. Economic development programmes for their part will succeed only if they take account of the cultural dimension of the environment and of the population concerned. It would therefore seem useful to include cultural specialists in study and programming teams and to have them participate in the implementation of these programmes in the field.

70. This is also true of development in the sphere of tourism, which for the past few years has been heavily oriented towards the least developed countries and which, in a great many cases, has been a source of trauma and severe cultural damage. In this connection, extension of the experiments in integrated tourism which are

currently under way in a number of countries is undoubtedly worthy of further study and encouragement. This may prove to be a means of reducing certain harmful influences exerted primarily on young people, and certain forms of plundering of cultural property, while at the same time affording foreign visitors an opportunity of engaging in a more meaningful intercultural dialogue with the people of the country they visit.

71. The Substantial New Programme of Action for the least developed countries and the needs of these countries within Unesco's fields of competence will be fully taken into account in the preparation of the Organization's Draft Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989).

72. The Executive Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report of the Director-General contained in document 114 EX/24, Part A, Chapter I,

Noting resolution 36/194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session,

Noting with interest the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 1-14 September 1981),

Appreciating the contribution of the Organization to the work of the Conference and the activities planned on behalf of the least developed countries within Unesco's fields of competence as presented at the Conference,

Notes with satisfaction that the Medium-Term Plan of the Organization (1984-1989) takes account of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

Invites the Director-General to take account of the particularly difficult situation of the least developed countries in the Organization's future programmes and budgets for the current decade;

Invites the Director-General to continue to give priority assistance to the least developed countries in the Organization's fields of competence, making use in particular of such savings as can be achieved in the implementation of the current programme and budget;

Invites the Director-General to take any other measure required to effectively promote the Substantial New Programme of Action and the follow-up to this programme in the Organization's fields of competence.

II. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF DISABLED PERSONS (IYDP)

73. By resolution 36/77,¹ the General Assembly recalled its resolution 31/123 by which it proclaimed 1981 the International Year of Disabled Persons. It took note of the efforts of Member States during the International Year of Disabled Persons to improve the conditions and well-being of the disabled. The General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the World Symposium of Experts on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and Technical Assistance in Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation was held in Vienna from 12 to 23 October. It also noted with satisfaction the holding of the World Conference on Actions and Strategies for Education, Prevention and Integration (Torremolinos, Spain, 2-7 November 1981) in observance of the Year. It expressed its appreciation to all Member States which elaborated national policies and programmes for the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons. The General Assembly also took note of the activities undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations in this connection. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1982 a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the International Year of Disabled Persons to finalize the draft World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons with a view to its adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. It requested the Advisory Committee to consider the advisability of proclaiming the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and to submit its views to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

74. The General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the successful follow-up of the International Year and requested him and heads of Specialized Agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the necessary co-operation and co-ordination of their activities relating to the disabled. The General Assembly urged the Secretary-General, the Specialized Agencies and other United Nations bodies and organizations to improve employment opportunities for disabled persons within these bodies at all levels and to improve access to their buildings and facilities. It called upon the Secretary-General and the heads of the Specialized Agencies to take all necessary measures to strengthen and expand technical co-operation activities in developing countries relating to the disabled, especially in the areas of the prevention of disability, and the rehabilitation and integration of the disabled in their societies.

75. The General Assembly invited Member States, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and the mass media, to continue to undertake public information programmes with a view to making all sections of the population increasingly aware of issues relating to the disabled. Finally, it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled 'World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons'.

Relevant Unesco action

76. The Executive Board was regularly informed of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly concerning the International Year of Disabled Persons.² In addition, the Executive Board, at its 110th session in September 1980, in the presence of the Director-General, had the opportunity of hearing a statement

1. Full text in Annex II.

2. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 323-342.

by the Executive Secretary of IYDP on the objectives of the International Year and on the preparatory measures taken by the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system.

77. The Secretariat participated regularly and actively in the six inter-institutional meetings held between 1977 and 1981 to co-ordinate the preparations being made by the organizations of the United Nations system for the IYDP and its various activities. Unesco also hosted one of these meetings at Headquarters on 24 and 25 February 1981. It was opened by the Director-General and subsequently met under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the International Year of Disabled Persons, and in the presence of the Deputy Director-General of Unesco. Representatives of the Secretariat attended, as observers, two meetings of the Advisory Committee, established by the United Nations General Assembly, which had been given the task of preparing a long-term World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons.

78. The Director-General was anxious to take, from the beginning of 1980 onwards, a number of measures to prepare Unesco's effective participation in the International Year in all the Organization's fields of competence. In particular, he set up an Intersectoral Committee, presided over by the Deputy Director-General, which had three tasks: to propose ways and means whereby Unesco could participate in the IYDP, to co-ordinate that participation, and subsequently evaluate it.

79. The General Conference at its twenty-first session adopted resolution 7.08 concerning the IYDP, which contained a solemn appeal to Member States to make a vigorous and practical contribution to the Year, at national level, within the Organization's fields of competence. That same resolution invited co-operation with the other organizations of the United Nations system and called for an effective contribution from Unesco, bearing in mind the necessarily interdisciplinary and intersectoral nature of all measures concerning the status of disabled persons and the prevention of handicaps. One of the main features of Unesco's participation was the Conference referred to in paragraph 1(f) of resolution 7.08, which was to be organized by the Spanish Government in collaboration with Unesco, a conference 'at which the main lines of international action in favour of special education and in favour of prevention, of re-education and of assistance for the physically and mentally handicapped will be studied and defined'.

80. In officially communicating that resolution to the Member States in circular letter CL/2777, the Director-General also provided them with examples of activities of various kinds, which could be undertaken at national level, within the fields of competence of Unesco. A further annex to that letter listed, with a brief description, the regular programme activities approved at Belgrade, which were to form the basis for the Organization's own contribution to the IYDP.

81. The Intersectoral Committee held fifteen meetings during which, in addition to its original tasks, it prepared the comments which had been requested on the project for a long-term programme of action by the United Nations on behalf of disabled persons. The Committee also prepared for the inter-institutional meeting on 24 and 25 February 1981 and was closely associated with the technical preparation of the Conference organized in collaboration with the Spanish Government.

82. The Executive Board at its present session will be provided with an information paper concerning the main activities in the fields of competence of Unesco which were undertaken by the Organization, its Member States and the non-governmental organizations in the course of their participation in the IYDP.¹ Certain aspects of

1. 114 EX/INF.3

Unesco's participation deserve emphasis, as being of an exceptional nature directly linked with the IYDP as an event:

- (a) Firstly it should be recalled that the Director-General had informed Member States on 17 June 1980 that priority in 1981 would be given to requests put forward under the participation programme regarding projects for the benefit of disabled persons. Requests were submitted under this programme by 52 countries and the Director-General was able to approve allocations totalling approximately 500,000 dollars.
- (b) Unesco conducted a large public information campaign, to promote the objectives of the IYDP, and produced a considerable amount of material which was made available to Member States and National Commissions. This included a leaflet describing the International Year of Disabled Persons; a photoscope; a brochure entitled 'Co-action for the disabled'; a children's book with a translation in Braille; two special issues of the Unesco 'Courier'; Braille editions of the 'Courier', in English, French and Spanish; various audio-visual materials; a photographic exhibition; and a documentary film.
- (c) It should be noted that, on the occasion of the IYDP, action by the Secretariat received generous financial support (approximately 510,000 dollars) from various official or private sources, which made possible either the satisfactory implementation or extension of certain projects included in 21 C/5, or direct support for 23 projects mainly concerning handicapped children in the developing countries.
- (d) In accordance with 21 C/Resolution 7.08, the Secretariat co-operated in the preparation of an International Conference organized at Torremolinos (Spain) from 2 to 7 November 1981 by the Spanish Government - the 'World Conference on Actions and Strategies for Education, Prevention and Integration'. The purpose of the Conference was to study and define the main lines of international action for special education and for prevention, re-education and assistance to the physically and mentally handicapped. The Conference was solemnly opened by Her Majesty Queen Sophia of Spain, in the presence of the Director-General of Unesco and Mrs Leticia Shahani, General Under-Secretary for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the International Year of Disabled Persons. The United Nations General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the convening of that Conference (cf. resolution A/36/77) which was attended by representatives of 103 countries, six international organizations of the United Nations system, four regional organizations and seventeen international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

83. At the end of the Conference, the participants approved by acclamation a Declaration to which they gave the name of Mr Nils Ivar Sundberg, a member of the Unesco staff whose death occurred at Torremolinos during the Conference and who had for several years been in charge of the Special Education Programmes. The full text of the Sundberg Declaration is annexed to the above-mentioned information paper. It reaffirms and clarifies in many respects the rights of disabled persons and, in particular, states with vigour the general lines of action which should be followed by the international and national authorities so that, within Unesco's fields of competence, the rights of the disabled can be effectively applied. One of the underlying ideas in the Declaration is that if disabled persons could make full use of all their capacities, this would not only be an advantage for themselves but also

for the community to which they belong and where they are often prevented from participating as actively as they might. The Declaration also includes many points concerning activities and fields of direct or indirect interest for disabled persons which could be used as a basis for Unesco's future programmes.

84. The Director-General, anxious to ensure an adequate and consistent follow-up to the action undertaken within the context of the IYDP, as indicated in the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly, intends to propose in the draft programmes and budgets which will fall within the period of the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, a number of activities concerning disabled persons.

85. It is intended that these activities should cover as wide a range as possible e.g. information programmes; the establishment, collection and circulation of data; production of special equipment; encouragement of research; technical support for staff training; co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and with non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions and foundations, in the spirit of the Sundberg Declaration and United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/77. These activities will be essentially intersectoral, taking into account the special importance of the educational aspects.

86. The Executive Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

Having examined the report by the Director-General on recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of Unesco (114 EX/24, Part A, section II),

Having been informed of resolution 36/77 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session,

Recalling resolution 7.08 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session,

Notes with satisfaction the holding at Torremolinos (Spain), from 2 to 7 November 1981, of the World Conference on Actions and Strategies for Education, Prevention and Integration, organized by the Spanish Government in collaboration with Unesco;

Also notes with satisfaction the information provided by the Director-General concerning Unesco's contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons;

Invites the Director-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that Unesco pursues on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis, the activities of a permanent nature provided for in resolution 7.08 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session and in resolution 36/77 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

Emphasizes the need to continue, for that purpose, the inter-institutional collaboration as established for the International Year of Disabled Persons within the United Nations system;

Requests the Director-General to take duly into account in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/5), the recommendations contained in the Final Declaration of the Torremolinos Conference and the need

to conduct, within the fields of competence of Unesco, activities which will contribute to the solution of the fundamental problems affecting disabled persons throughout the world.

III. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

87. By resolution 36/152 concerning the right to education,¹ the General Assembly recalled that, since its establishment, Unesco has constantly striven for effective realization of the right to education and equality of educational opportunities for all, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status or birth. For many years past, activities directed to securing the right to education and the extension and improvement of educational and training systems in Member States, and more particularly in the developing countries, have occupied a central place in that organization's programme. It took note with satisfaction of interest shown by the Executive Board of Unesco for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 34/170 and 35/191 and expressed its thanks to the Director-General of Unesco for the report on the right to education prepared pursuant to these resolutions.² It invited all Specialized Agencies to co-operate with Unesco to ensure education a high priority in the implementation of various programmes and projects, in the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The General Assembly requested the Director-General of Unesco to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the basis of the broad lines of approach established in the Draft Medium-Term Plan of that Organization for 1984-1989, with a view to fostering the full implementation of the right to education.

Relevant Unesco action³

88. By resolution 34/170 the General Assembly requested the Director-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report on Unesco's activities related to the right to education. The report was to contain the most appropriate measures to be taken by Member States and by organizations at the international level, which would lead to the effective implementation of the right to education in the application of the International Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

89. The Executive Board, at its 109th session, by its decision 7.1.1 invited the Director-General 'to draw up a brief report on the activities of the organization in relation to support for education and training of national personnel of developing countries ... and submit it to the General Assembly with other relevant reports and documentation...'. It also invited the Director-General to 'include in the consultation he will be holding with Member States and Specialized Agencies prior to the establishment of the Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989 such points as will enable him to meet the desires expressed by the General Assembly ... in resolution 34/170'.

90. In accordance with the guidance given to him by the Executive Board, the Director-General submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly the preliminary report requested by resolution 34/170.⁴

91. By resolution 35/191 the General Assembly appreciated the interest shown by the Executive Board for the implementation of its resolution 34/170 and expressed its thanks to the Director-General for his report on the right to education. It invited him to submit to the thirty-sixth session a report on the most appropriate measures to be taken by Member States, for the effective implementation of the right to education.

1. Full text in Annex III.

2. A/36/792.

3. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 17-28; 112 EX/13, paragraphs 84-92.

4. A/35/148.

92. At its 112th session, the Executive Board, by decision 5.1.3 invited the Director-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly an interim report 'to be based essentially on the relevant parts of the resolution 21 C/Resolution 100 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session'.
93. On the basis of the directives given by the Executive Board, the Director-General submitted the requested interim report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.¹
94. The General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, then adopted resolution 36/152 which invited the Director-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report based on the broad lines of approach established in the Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989.
95. By the same decision 5.1.3 of its 112th session, the Executive Board stated that 'Unesco would be in a position to prepare, for the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, a report ... on the basis of the broad lines of approach established in the Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, with a view to fostering the full implementation of the right to education'.
96. Considering both the schedule for the distribution to Member States of the draft of the second Medium-Term Plan as well as the deadline for submission of the requested report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it is evident that it will be possible for the Director-General to prepare the report on the basis indicated in paragraph 6 of resolution 36/152. The Executive Board may therefore wish to adopt a decision inviting the Director-General to prepare the report requested by the General Assembly.
97. The decision may read as follows:
- The Executive Board,
- Having been informed of resolution 36/152 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations,
- Having examined the report of the Director-General on this subject (114 EX/24, Part A, III),
- Recalling decision 7.1.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 109th session and decision 5.1.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 112th session,
- Considering that the Director-General had already submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report on the right to education (document A/35/148) as well as an interim report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (document A/36/524),
- Notes with satisfaction the interest shown by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Unesco's activities related to the right of education and the Organization's contribution to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade;

1. A/36/524.

Welcomes the invitation addressed by the General Assembly to all Specialized Agencies to co-operate with Unesco in order to ensure that education is given the high priority it deserves in the implementation of the International Development Strategy;

Recalls that the Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization (document C/3) and the Approved Programme and Budget (document C/5) are transmitted regularly to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, and that those documents contain all the information regarding Unesco's activities relating to the right to education which should be brought to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly to comply with its request;

Invites the Director-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report setting out the relevant parts of the Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989.

IV. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

98. By its resolution 36/193,¹ the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and requested, inter alia, the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to participate fully in, and support the implementation of, the Nairobi Programme of Action.

99. The General Assembly stressed that there should be an intergovernmental body in the United Nations specifically concerned with new and renewable sources of energy and entrusted, inter alia, with guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and decided that the final arrangements regarding this intergovernmental body will be adopted by it at its thirty-seventh session. In the meantime, the General Assembly decided to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy which will hold only one session of two weeks in the first half of 1982 and which will report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. This Interim Committee will be entrusted with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

100. According to the same resolution the Interim Committee shall concentrate inter alia on the recommendation of policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, on the formulation of action-oriented plans and programmes, on the promotion of the mobilization of resources required and the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and on the recommendation of guidelines to the financial organs and organizations of the United Nations system in the financing of activities related to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action with a view to helping to ensure the implementation of the programme.

101. The resolution further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Interim Committee the necessary background documentation with particular emphasis on areas of priority identified in the Nairobi Programme of Action, namely:

- (a) energy assessment and planning;
- (b) research, development and demonstration;
- (c) transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies;
- (d) information flows, education and training.

102. In this regard, the General Assembly called upon organs and organizations of the United Nations system to inform the Interim Committee of the activities they have already initiated with a view to assisting it in guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

103. With respect to the co-ordination within the United Nations system the General Assembly decided to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, within the framework of his mandate as defined by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979, with the task of co-ordinating the contributions of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system; to this end it decided that a co-ordinating capacity for new and renewable sources of energy in the Office of the Director-General should be provided for, making full and efficient use of resources already existing within the United Nations. It noted with approval the decision by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to constitute an ad hoc working group which should undertake a thorough review of the current and planned activities

1. Full text in Annex IV.

of the United Nations system in the light of the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and establish ad hoc task forces as necessary, without prejudice to the establishment of such ad hoc task forces as may be recommended by the intergovernmental body.

104. The General Assembly further emphasized that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires the mobilization of additional and adequate resources and requested the financial mechanisms and institutions of the United Nations system to provide additional and adequate funds to meet the growing requirements for preliminary supporting action and pre-investment activities related to the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries. These funds should be directed through such channels as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the long-term financial arrangements for science and technology, the United Nations Development Programme Energy Account and others directly or indirectly involved, in accordance with national plans and priorities.

105. It took note of the measures taken by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to undertake a joint study for making as accurate an estimate as possible of the supporting actions and pre-investment requirements for new and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries in the 1980s and requested that the final study be submitted to the Interim Committee at its meeting in 1982.

106. The General Assembly finally urged all interested parties to accelerate consideration of other possible avenues that would increase energy financing, including the mechanism being examined in the World Bank, such as an energy affiliate.

The Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

107. The United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy met in Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981 and adopted a programme of action, to be called the 'Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy'. A summary of this programme of action will be found below.

Introduction

108. The introduction refers to the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the resolutions on development and international economic co-operation and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade in which a clear reference is made to the development and expansion of all energy resources of the world.

109. The Conference had before it for consideration the reports of technical panels and consultants on the new and renewable sources of energy, the report of the ad hoc groups of experts on selected policy issues, the report of the Synthesis Group, comprehensive reports of the relevant organs and organizations as well as the regional commissions of the United Nations system. In addition, national papers were presented by governments wishing to do so.

Part IA. Energy transition

110. The transition from the present international economy based on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy should be socially equitable, economically and technically viable and environmentally sustainable. In this regard the developed countries have a particular responsibility to manifest their political will and use their economic and managerial potential to support efforts aimed at an effective energy transition. Attention is also drawn to the interrelationship between the development of new and renewable sources of energy and broader issues, such as genuine disarmament.

111. It is recognized that the success of an effective energy transition will depend, inter alia, upon the extent to which the critical issues of mobilization of financial resources for, and transfer of technology to, in particular, developing countries can be effectively tackled.

112. The energy transition should aim at the generation of improved productivity, better income earning opportunities and increased employment through local manufacture and maintenance services, in both rural and urban sectors. It should include consideration of the social dimensions, including the role of women as agents in and beneficiaries of the process of development, in view of their special burdens as producers and users of energy, particularly in rural areas.

113. Effective measures for the conservation of energy, including the maximum efficiency of energy utilization, will have to be urgently adopted and/or improved, in particular by developed countries. The benefits to be derived from a more rational use of energy can, in some cases, contribute significantly to the effect brought about by the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

114. The development of new and renewable sources of energy opens up the prospect of increasing indigenous energy supply and thereby contributing to greater self-sufficiency. It also creates new options to respond to the energy requirements of the rural, industrial, transport and other domestic sectors, in accordance with national goals and priorities and provides for a more diversified and decentralized pattern of energy supply.

B. Framework for national action

115. All governments recognize the need to undertake efforts to promote the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with their national plans and priorities. The primary responsibility for promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy rests with individual countries.

116. The strengthening of national capacities should embrace elements such as: assessment of new and renewable sources of energy, preparation of a policy framework for defining the role of these sources, establishment of national institutional arrangements, adequate research and development programmes, mobilization of adequate resources, availability of qualified personnel, specialized education and training programmes, etc.

117. In this regard, international co-operation is indispensable and should be directed to assist and support national efforts. Developed countries bear a special responsibility to ensure that both their bilateral and multilateral efforts contribute actively to this end. Other countries in a position to do so should also continue to promote efforts in this regard.

C. Objectives

118. The programme of action is directed to the achievement of the following objectives:

- (a) to strengthen international co-operation for the promotion and intensification of research and development of technologies related to new and renewable sources of energy and to facilitate the transfer and adaptation of technology from developed to developing countries;
- (b) to stimulate the mobilization of additional and adequate financial resources from developed countries, international financial institutions and other international organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to the developing countries for the development of new and renewable sources of energy through programmes and projects at the national levels. Other countries in a position to do so should also continue to make efforts in this regard;
- (c) to provide, through international co-operative efforts, for the exchange of information and manpower training, particularly in the developing countries;
- (d) to promote and provide support for:
 - (i) the attainment of the national objectives and priorities established by developing countries in the field on new and renewable sources of energy, related to the strengthening of their national capacities and institutional infrastructures for the effective incorporation of new and renewable sources of energy into national policy and planning processes;
 - (ii) the drawing up and implementation of programmes and projects in the context of overall energy plans by all countries and, in particular, by developing countries;
- (e) to provide, as requested, and as appropriate, assistance and support for co-operative efforts among developing countries;
- (f) to specify measures designed to heighten international awareness of the advantages, potential and economic viability of new and renewable sources of energy.

Part II - Measure for concerted action

A. Policy measures

119. The Conference has identified five broad policy areas for concerted action with the support of the international community according to national plans and priorities.

- (a) Energy assessment and planning. This includes: mapping and surveying programmes in order to determine the full range of physical resource endowment; determining demand and energy balances; identifying energy technologies and assessing their economic, socio-cultural and environmental costs, potential and benefits; strengthening institutional infrastructure to collect, analyse, classify and disseminate information on the aforementioned programmes.
- (b) Research, development and demonstration. In order to enable the developing countries to fully exploit their own resource potential, the following measures are needed: select promising technologies, establish institutional machinery for undertaking and co-ordinating research, development and demonstration activities, establish testing programmes to increase the ability of prospective consumers and criteria for technical and economic evaluation of new technologies, identify and implement demonstration projects relating to new and renewable energy technologies. All these measures should be closely co-ordinated with education and training programmes.
- (c) Transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies. In order to accelerate the application and adaptation as well as the transfer of mature technologies under conditions of mutual benefit to all parties, the following measures are required: identify the role of mature technologies within sectoral programmes; develop national capabilities to undertake the manufacture, adaptation, repair of equipment related to technologies for the assessment and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy; strengthen the ability of developing countries to make financial and technical evaluations of the different elements of technologies; formulate innovative schemes for investments related to manufacture of equipment for new and renewable sources of energy; strengthen national capacity to review and assess domestic, fiscal and regulatory aspects required to accelerate the introduction of new technologies in this field; support demonstration projects related to the application of new energy technologies prior to their commercial operation or implementation.
- (d) Information flows. An identification of currently available information systems and services, related to new and renewable sources of energy, should be carried out taking into account existing studies in this area. National, subregional and regional energy information centres should be established or strengthened. Standardized methodologies, terminologies and procedures should be developed.
- (e) Education and training. Specific educational and training programmes are required in schools and universities as well as for the training of decision-makers, planners, managers, etc. These programmes must be viewed in the context of the general education system. In this regard national efforts to estimate the requirements of trained personnel should be supported; special attention should be paid to the training of teachers and trainers; exchange of information on educational systems, training programmes should be promoted and co-ordinated; efforts for the establishment of regional training and educational centres should be supported.

B. Specific measures

120. After due consideration of the results of the preparatory process during which the status of technologies for new and renewable sources of energy were reviewed by panels of technical experts, the Conference recommended a series of measures at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to be

applied in the following specific sources of new and renewable energy: solar energy, geothermal and wind power, tidal power, wave power and thermal gradient of the sea, biomass conversion, fuel-wood, charcoal, peat, energy from draught animals, oil shale, tar sands and hydropower.

Part III - Implementation and monitoring

A. Areas of priority action

121. The Conference agreed that urgent action is required, particularly in least developed countries, in the following areas:
- (a) Energy assessment and planning. The Conference recommended that international co-operation by all governments and competent institutions should be directed to the assistance and the support of national efforts, particularly of developing countries, to assess new and renewable energy sources, needs and technologies within the total energy context and to develop energy programmes and plans consistent with national development objectives.
 - (b) Research, development and demonstration. The following priority programmes have been identified:
 - development of promising new and renewable sources of energy technologies suitable for replication and widespread use that are able to compete technically and economically with conventional alternatives;
 - development of new technologies based on new and renewable sources of energy for harvesting, preserving and processing food and for using agricultural and forest residues for energy purposes;
 - research in the areas of multi-purpose development of hydro- and geo-thermal energy, including drilling technologies.
 - (c) Transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies. A number of priority areas have been identified by the Conference for the transfer of mature technologies to the developing countries in the fields of rural energy as well as urban and industrial energy.
 - (d) Information flows, education and training. The Conference recognized that to increase significantly the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, it is of vital importance to stimulate, support and assist actively the implementation of education and training programmes at all levels, particularly in developing countries, and to promote the exchange and sharing of information to the fullest and freest extent possible between developed and developing countries and among developing countries, as well as programmes for the enhancement of public awareness of the energy situation.
122. To this end a series of priority actions have been identified by the Conference, similar to those described in paragraph A Part II above.

B. Institutional arrangements

123. The Conference recommended to the General Assembly the following arrangements, drawing to the fullest extent possible on the resources available within the United Nations:

Intergovernmental body

124. There should be an intergovernmental body in the United Nations specifically concerned with new and renewable sources of energy and entrusted with guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. This body should be open to the participation of all states as full members and should submit its reports and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly with regard to co-ordination.

125. The intergovernmental body would, inter alia:

- (a) recommend policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system on the basis of the Nairobi Programme of Action;
- (b) formulate and recommend action-oriented plans and programmes;
- (c) review and assess trends and policy measures related to the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;
- (d) promote the mobilization of the resources required;
- (e) monitor the implementation and help ensure co-ordination of the measures established in the Nairobi Programme of Action;
- (f) review the activities of the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

126. An interim arrangement concerning the intergovernmental body was recommended by the Conference and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/193¹ mentioned above.

Co-ordination mechanisms

127. In addition to the recommendations adopted by the Conference and approved by the General Assembly in resolution 36/193 as described above, the Conference invited the specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions related to the field of new and renewable sources of energy to extend their co-operation in order to strengthen the co-operative action of the international community and to ensure that further resources are made available for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

Task forces for specific programmes and projects

128. Adequate mechanisms may be devised to undertake specific actions related to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action at the appropriate level.

129. In this connection, the intergovernmental body may recommend the establishment of ad hoc task forces tailored to the requirements of specific time-limited tasks related to the research, development, demonstration, application and utilization

of new and renewable sources of energy on a sectoral or cross-sectoral basis, from among the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations, in consultation with these bodies. Other appropriate institutions may be invited to participate in these task forces.

Secretariat support

130. The Conference requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the most effective arrangements for carrying out the substantive services required including the possibility of a small separate secretariat unit for new and renewable sources of energy, making full and efficient use of resources available in the United Nations, subject to the normal procedures of the General Assembly.

Regional and subregional action

131. A series of measures for strengthening the regional commission and regional development banks have been recommended by the Conference in order to support regional and subregional efforts for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

132. The international community will take measures to provide support and assistance to the efforts of developing countries to accelerate co-operation among themselves in the field of new and renewable sources of energy through programmes of economic and technical co-operation in such areas as exchange of information, joint ventures in project development, joint efforts in research, development, etc.

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

133. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to review their activities to determine how they can best support and contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

C. Mobilization of financial resources

134. The implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires additional and adequate international financial resources, both public and private, from all developed countries, international financial institutions and other international organizations. Developing countries in a position to do so should also continue to provide assistance to other developing countries with particular attention to the need for accelerated development of the least developed countries.

135. In addition to the financing of supporting actions and pre-investment activities, it is of paramount importance to promote the financing of capital investment in the field of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries.

136. The financial mechanisms and institutions of the United Nations system should be provided with additional and adequate funds to meet the growing requirements for preliminary supporting actions and pre-investment activities related to the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries.

137. The intergovernmental body should keep under review the financial needs in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and suggest measures to meet these needs.

138. These financial mechanisms and institutions are urged to respond more widely and effectively to national requests, as well as to requests from the sub-regional, regional and international organizations engaged in the development of the new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries.
139. In view of the urgency of meeting the developing countries' needs, overall energy investment, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme should be invited to undertake a joint study for making as accurate an estimate as possible of the supporting actions and pre-investment requirements for new and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries in the 1980s to be completed as soon as possible and, if practical, by the end of 1981.
140. The Conference recommended that, at the global, regional and subregional levels, multilateral and bilateral donors and interested recipient countries should consider convening consultative meetings to review and facilitate concerted action in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, taking fully into account national plans and priorities, and addressing the priority areas identified by the Nairobi Programme of Action, particularly financing the promotion of research, demonstration and development activities in new and renewable sources of energy.
141. These consultations should take into account the guidelines recommended by the intergovernmental body which should be kept informed of activities for increasing and improving the efficiency of financial and technical assistance for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries.
142. In addition, the Conference urged all interested parties to accelerate consideration of other possible avenues that would increase energy financing, including, inter alia, the mechanisms being examined in the World Bank, such as an energy affiliate.

Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference

143. In addition to the Nairobi Programme of Action the Conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution No.1, in which it invited Member States to consider energy policy in close relation with general environmental policies and, in particular, with soil, water and forest policies.

Resolution No.2, in which the Conference condemned the Israeli aggression against Iraq's Nuclear Research Centre and warned against the danger of joint military nuclear activities between Israel and South Africa.

Resolution No.3, in which it denounced Israel for the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal project as an aggression against the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and their occupied land.

Resolution No.4, in which it condemned the plunder and illegal exploitation of Namibian energy resources by the South African regime and multinational corporations.

Resolution No.5, in which it called upon all countries and the United Nations, system and international financial institutions to encourage, support and promote programmes of reforestation and for the development of other sources of energy with a view to reducing the pressure on fuel-wood supplies and improving the standards of living in rural areas.

Resolution No.6, in which it called on the United Nations organs and institutions to give effective financial and technical support for the development of new sources of energy in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Resolution No.7, in which it expressed its gratitude to the Government and people of Kenya for hosting the Conference.

Relevant Unesco action¹

144. The Director-General, at the head of a large delegation, represented Unesco at the Nairobi Conference. He gave an address² in which he stressed the Organization's contribution to promoting the widest possible use of the possibilities afforded by new and renewable sources of energy. He described the multidisciplinary approach under which a systematic effort was being made to link together all Unesco's activities so as to situate energy problems in the more general context both of the free development of each nation, and of the essential sense of community that binds all nations together.

145. The Director-General also emphasized certain points of vital importance for the future e.g. training, guidance and the flow of science and technology information, drawing attention in this respect to the priority that should be assigned to the training of researchers, engineers, technicians and workers in each of the particular fields where breakthroughs were possible in the near future.

146. Since the Nairobi Conference the Unesco programme in the area of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) has continued to expand. Unesco has elaborated two broad draft programme plans for energy training and education and for development of a worldwide energy information network. These plans are designed to address the priority needs defined in the Nairobi Programme of Action. Their implementation at Unesco has started within the available budgetary resources as described below; it is hoped that all United Nations and other organizations which are in a position to provide support to the specific programme elements will join this effort.

147. Following are the most important specific Unesco programme actions relating to NRSE which were taken since the Nairobi Conference:

(a) Education and training

Unesco assisted ECOWAS³ countries in organizing an 'Energy for Survival' Conference in Freetown, Sierra Leone (2-6 November 1981), in which all sixteen countries of this group participated. A preparatory meeting to help organize this Conference was held at Unesco, and during the Conference itself, Unesco helped draft programmatic recommendations in the areas of training and education and information flows. These established the basis for preparation, among others, of two one-week courses (one in English and one in French) for high-level policy-makers and of two six- to eight-week courses (also in both languages) for medium to high-level officials involved in formulating energy planning (to be held in late 1982 or 1983).

1. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 2258-2265; 19 C/4, Objective 4.3; 107 EX/Decision 5.1.3; 20 C/Resolution 2/4.3/1; 112 EX/13, paragraphs 354-368.
2. DG/81/33.
3. Economic Community of West African States.

Unesco completed and issued the report of its contribution to the study of a training network in energy planning which UNDP sponsored at IER.¹ Unesco's work, which was co-funded by UNDP, surveyed the European region and established the basis for the effort described below.

Detailed preparations are in progress for a workshop to be held from 6 to 10 September 1982 at 'Institut Economique et Juridique de l'Energie', Grenoble (France) on improving curricula for energy in training planning.

During the triennial International Solar Energy Society Conference, 25-29 August 1981, Brighton (United Kingdom), Unesco sponsored a session specifically devoted to a workshop on 'Solar Energy in Developing Countries' and actively participated in another workshop on education and training which was organized by this Conference.

Follow-up activities resulting from the Bellagio workshop² were carried out. Proceedings of this meeting, including some material prepared after the Conference, are ready for publication. A workshop is being planned for late 1982 to discuss with various non-governmental organizations possibilities of increasing their involvement and promotion of NRSE (new and renewable sources of energy) and to solicit their help in organizing volunteer corps to become active in rural areas on the village education level.

Unesco is providing assistance to the International Atomic Energy Agency for the training course in energy planning which it is organizing in May 1982, Jakarta (Indonesia).

Implementation is in progress and support has been allocated for a series of new training activities including: (a) International Workshop on Solar Energy Utilization in Greenhouses, Perpignan (France); (b) Solar Energy Symposium, Trieste (Italy); (c) Regional Workshop on Alternative Energy Sources in Rwanda; (d) African Biogas Symposium in Tanzania (jointly with UNIDO); (e) Training Workshop on Rural Energy Development, Glasgow (United Kingdom); (f) Postgraduate Training Course in Drilling and Reservoir Engineering (in co-operation with OLADE);³ (g) Subregional Working Group Meeting of Experts on Development of Curricula for Training of Personnel for Mini-Hydropower, New Delhi (India); (h) Demonstration Training Workshop for Monitors and Extension Workers in the Field of Energy, Manila (Philippines); (i) Postgraduate Training Course in Energy Technology, Bangkok (Thailand).

Several fellowships in the field of solar energy were granted to citizens of Tunisia, Senegal, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Portugal

(b) Information network development

Unesco, in co-operation with Member States, has launched a programme to establish national and regional mechanisms and links to the planned information network. This involves establishment of phased, co-ordinated and monitored regional pilot projects. Some eight such regional projects are to be established by the end of 1983 in all the regions of the world. The first one has been launched in the Arab states in the field of solar energy, under the guidance of a Task Group which will select activities to be implemented. These projects are designed to establish or reinforce required information structures, including the development of 'centres of excellence'. Other United Nations organizations, governmental and non-governmental

1. Institute of Energy Research, Stony Brook, New York.
2. 112 EX/13, paragraph 366.
3. Latin American Energy Organization.

organizations and international governmental bodies are being asked to join forces with Unesco in supporting the different programmes of these pilot projects in order to avoid duplication and to pool scarce resources.

Another pilot project is being initiated for the East African region in Kenya with emphasis on biomass information. The focus of this pilot project is on the installation and operation of a renewable energy information system (REIS) to provide this region with up-to-date access by computer to information in the field.

A third pilot project planned for installation in 1982 for both solar and biomass information is scheduled for the West African region. It is expected that this project will be undertaken in co-operation with ECOWAS.

Arrangements are under way to establish several regional pilot projects in Latin America. Discussions have been held with OLADE, which has indicated interest in co-ordinating the Unesco activities for Latin America.

To identify currently available information services as well as research activities in NRSE, Unesco has published and will maintain an 'International Directory of Research Centres and Information Sources, Services and Systems in New and Renewable Energies'. The Directory has been prepared jointly with the Solar Energy Research Institute (United States of America), with the definitive first edition scheduled for publication in April 1982. The Directory is also available as a data base on computer tapes for online usage. Both the published version and the data base will be made available free of charge to the developing countries.

Financial support is being provided to Renewable Energy Resources Information Centre at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok to enable publishing of its review 'RERIC News'.

A specialized information centre on solar drying technology has been sponsored to collect, evaluate and disseminate information on this subject, using personnel from the developing countries who are attending Unesco-sponsored solar engineering education programmes at the University of Perpignan, France.

An experts' meeting on energy information systems will be convened in autumn 1982 in an effort to evaluate the utility of existing energy models and systems for policy-makers and planners in the developing world.

Discussions have been held and some joint activities have been initiated with organizations such as the Commission of the European Communities and national bilateral assistance organizations, as well as with UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNEP and others in an effort to co-ordinate and co-operate in common energy information programmes.

(c) Promotion of research and development

A feasibility study on the establishment of a solar energy centre in Greece was launched and is near completion.

Efforts are in progress and meetings have been scheduled to activate a solar energy society in Africa and a solar energy committee in Europe. Both organizations are expected to help advanced research and development in the solar energy field.

Unesco implements UNDP-financed research projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy in Algeria and Lesotho.

Support was allocated to solar energy research projects in Argentina, Malaysia and Mongolia.

Several grants were allocated to research on small-scale energy sources suitable for rural areas in South-East and South and Central Asia. An additional grant was allocated to the University of Nancy (France) for development of a solar power cooling system applicable to isolated areas.

Support was also given to several symposia in the field of microbiology.

(d) Energy assessment and planning

A project entitled: 'Population, resources and development capacity: an approach to integrative planning', which includes an important energy component.

Support for publication of a manual for the preparation and evaluation of projects of non-conventional sources of energy.

Final technical review of the text of the Unesco-sponsored book 'Perspectives of the use of different sources of energy'.

Organization of an International Forum on New Technologies of Coal Utilization (in co-operation with UNIDO). Although this Conference dealt with issues of coal utilization, it had indirect impact on planning of NRSE applications through its focus on difficulties of large-scale coal utilization in developing countries.

148. The above activities will be further developed in the near future and efforts will be made to group them into several substantial programmes. These will interlink and strengthen each other and allow Unesco to assume a degree of leadership, particularly in the areas of: promotion of research and development, education and training, information flows. The Draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989 will allow further expansion of these programmes along the above four axes.

Follow-up to the Nairobi Conference

149. Unesco took part in an ad hoc inter-agency meeting (10-11 February 1982) to prepare the documents and reports for the meeting of the Interim Intergovernmental Committee, to be held in Rome in June 1982, at which the Organization will also be represented. The report on the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action by organizations of the United Nations system will lay special stress on the relevant activities in Unesco's programmes, particularly in the fields of information, education and training in connection with new and renewable sources of energy, where it will play a major role in collective action by the United Nations system.

150. The Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the report of the Director-General on recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of Unesco (114 EX/24, Part A, Chapter IV),
2. Recalling resolution 2/4.3/1 adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session and resolution 2/07 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session,
3. Recalling decision 5.1.3 adopted by the Board at its 107th session,

4. Takes note of resolution 36/193 adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;
5. Notes with satisfaction the effective contribution made by the Organization to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981;
6. Welcomes the adoption by this Conference of the Nairobi Programme of Action, which constitutes an important contribution to the solution of world energy problems;
7. Takes note with appreciation of the part played by the Director-General in the work of the Conference and the efforts made by the United Nations system to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action;
8. Invites the Director-General to continue to co-operate within the framework of collective action by the United Nations system and other interested organizations for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;
9. Invites the Director-General to strengthen Unesco's activities and especially its co-operation with developing countries, particularly in the fields of research and development, information, education and training in connection with new and renewable sources of energy.

V. SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

151. The General Assembly had decided, in resolution 35/47,¹ to establish a Preparatory Committee for its Second Special Session Devoted to Disarmament to be held in 1982 and had requested the Committee to prepare a draft agenda and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

152. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/81.² In Part A of the resolution, it endorsed the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the recommendations contained therein for the special session, to be held between 7 June and 9 July 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee for a further meeting from 26 April to 14 May 1982, in order to continue consideration of substantive issues related to the special session, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,³ for incorporation in the documents to be adopted at the second special session on disarmament. At that meeting, the Preparatory Committee will also decide on any remaining organizational and procedural matters. The General Assembly also invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General by 31 March 1982 further views on the substantive issues related to the special session, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of its tenth special session and requested all Member States engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral negotiations on disarmament issues, outside the United Nations framework, to submit appropriate information on such negotiations to the Assembly before its second special session on disarmament.

153. In Part B of the resolution, the General Assembly, alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, recalled the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war and urged all nuclear weapon states to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1982, for consideration at its second special session devoted to disarmament, their views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war. It further invited all other Member States that so desire to do likewise.⁴

Relevant Unesco action⁵

154. Unesco participated actively in the First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament in 1978, where the Director-General delivered on 26 May 1978 an address⁶ pursuant to Executive Board decision 104 EX/7.1.5. In addition to that address, the views and role of Unesco were reflected in the final document of the special session and Unesco has been carrying out a disarmament education programme in accordance with the mandate given to it in that final document which was endorsed by the Executive Board in decision EX/7.1.2 and by the General Conference at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 474-477.
2. Full text in Annex V.
3. 105 EX/29 Add.1.
4. Other resolutions of the General Assembly relating to disarmament and peace are reported in Part B, section IV.2 below.
5. 21 C/Resolution 11.1; 21 C/Resolution 10.2; 21 C/Resolution 3.01; 21 C/5, themes 1/1.5-2.3/01, 3/2.1/01 and 3/2.1/02, paragraphs 3212-3217
6. DG/78/08.

155. During the 1979-1980 budgetary period, the main activity of the Organization in this area was the World Congress on Disarmament Education. Following several preparatory meetings, including an expert meeting held in Prague at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government in June 1979, and the preparation of several surveys and some thirty background documents, the Congress took place at Unesco Headquarters from 9 to 13 June 1980. The report and final document as well as a collection of the proceedings and a special issue of the Courier based on the Congress were published and distributed at the twenty-first session of the General Conference in Belgrade.

156. The follow-up to the Congress was reflected in the resolutions of the General Conference and in the related work plans for the period 1981-1983.¹

157. Pursuant to these resolutions and in accordance with the work plans, Unesco stepped up its programme in the field of disarmament education in 1981. Further to one of the recommendations of the World Congress on Disarmament Education, an informal consultation on disarmament education was convened from 19 to 21 August 1981, with the following aim:

- (i) to study ways and means of implementing the recommendations of the Congress;
- (ii) to advise the Director-General on the reinforcement of social sciences research in the field of disarmament;
- (iii) to advise the Director-General on the preparation of the second Medium-Term Plan as regards disarmament education;
- (iv) to advise the Director-General on the drawing up of a phased action plan for the development of disarmament education for the decade of the 1980s.

158. Nine experts from different regions, as well as representatives from the United Nations and from non-governmental organizations, participated in the consultation, which resulted in recommendations on each of the items and in particular a draft phased action plan covering each of three budgetary periods which will make up the second Medium-Term Plan (22 C/5, 23 C/5, 24 C/5). The report of this consultation including elements for a phased action plan can be made available to members of the Board in English and French.²

159. The General Conference invited the Director-General, in resolution 21 C/11.1, to make appropriate preparations for Unesco's contribution to the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. Accordingly, Unesco was represented at the Preparatory Committee at its October 1981 session and the representative of the Director-General, on that occasion, informed the Committee of the mandate the General Conference had given the Organization in this area, the activities carried out pursuant to that mandate and the responsibilities Unesco was willing to undertake in preparation for, during and following the second special session. Considering the efforts made so far by Unesco to develop disarmament education, it would seem appropriate not only that the Director-General address the second special session, but also that the Organization participate in the session and be given responsibilities of a similar nature to those it was given in the final document of the first special session. All these matters will be subject to the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its next session from 26 April to 14 May 1982, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 36/81.

1. 21 C/Resolution 11.1; 21 C/Resolution 10.2; 21 C/Resolution 3.01;
21 C/5, themes 1/1.5-2.3/01, 3/2.1/01 and 3/2.1/02, paragraphs 1063, 3212-3217.

2. SS/82/WS/5.

160. Further information on Unesco's action in the area of disarmament and peace can be found in section B.IV.2 below.
161. The Executive Board may wish to give the Director-General some guidance as to the contribution of the Organization to the second special session following the Preparatory Committee which will conclude its session a few days after the opening of the 114th session of the Board.
162. The Executive Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

Having examined the report of the Director-General concerning the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (114 EX/24, Part A, Chapter V),

Recalling resolution 11.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, entitled 'Creation of a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament',

Recalling also its decision 104 EX/7.1.5 concerning Unesco's contribution to the First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and its decision 107 EX/7.1.2 concerning the results of that session,

Aware that, further to Unesco's participation in and the Director-General's address to the First Special Session Devoted to Disarmament in 1978, special responsibilities of Unesco were recognized in the final document of that session,

Considering that, in accordance with the Final Document of the First Special Session Devoted to Disarmament and the 20 C/5 and 21 C/5, Unesco has made a significant contribution to the promotion of disarmament education, in particular through the World Congress on Disarmament Education, the publication and dissemination of teaching materials and the organization of regional training seminars,

Recalling that the General Conference in resolution 11.1 invited the Director-General to make appropriate preparations for Unesco's contribution to the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

Noting that the General Assembly decided in its resolution 36/81 to leave the procedural and organizational matters relating to the second special session to the Preparatory Committee,

Convinced that Unesco has an important role to play within the United Nations system in the promotion of disarmament through research, education and information,

Expresses its full confidence in the Director-General's presenting to the Second Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament the contribution to disarmament which Unesco has made and continues to make under its Medium-Term Plan and under its programme, taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted by successive sessions of the General Conference, particularly those of its twenty-first session, as well as the views expressed during the 114th session of the Executive Board;

Invites the Director-General to continue to accord due importance to Unesco's contribution to the promotion of disarmament in the Organization's fields of competence in the second Medium-Term Plan;

Further invites the Director-General to make appropriate provisions within the current programme and budget and in the second Medium-Term Plan to undertake special responsibilities which the General Assembly may wish to give the Organization in the document(s) it will adopt at its second special session devoted to disarmament.

VI. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND YOUTH
AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

163. In resolution 36/17,¹ entitled 'Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations', the General Assembly adopted additional guidelines for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, consistent with the guidelines already adopted by its resolutions 32/135 and 34/163. The General Assembly took note of the valuable contribution that Unesco can make in the improvement of these channels of communication and requested Member States, Specialized Agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to implement these additional guidelines, together with those adopted earlier, in co-operation with youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and with other youth organizations concerned. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-seventh session (autumn 1982) on the implementation of this resolution, on the basis of the reports of Member States, Specialized Agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

164. The additional guidelines annexed to the resolution contain recommendations at the national, regional and international levels. They provide that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should continue arrangements for the promotion and co-ordination of activities in the field of youth and the integration of such activities into the overall programmes of social and economic development. Ad hoc inter-agency meetings on youth could be convened for this purpose and the Geneva informal meetings of international non-governmental youth organizations should be further supported and strengthened.

Relevant Unesco action²

165. Since its creation, Unesco has granted consultative status to international non-governmental youth organizations. They have been involved, both singly and in groups including other non-governmental organizations with consultative status to Unesco, in a continuing process of consultation and co-operation in the Organization's activities in the youth field and related programme areas.

166. These organizations have played a role as channels of communication, starting during the 1950s as informal subcommittees of youth and youth-related non-governmental organizations within Unesco's NGO Working Group and as participants in seminars and studies. In 1973, the Director-General created the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth consisting of young experts in close contact with major youth movements and organizations throughout the world. In 1975, an annual Collective Consultation with international non-governmental youth organizations was instituted.

167. This Collective Consultation was subsequently formalized and systematized through:

- (a) objective 6.C of Unesco's first Medium-Term Plan approved by the General Conference at its twentieth session, which invited non-governmental youth organizations to involve themselves in the design and implementation of the youth programme and in various other Unesco programmes that are of concern to youth; and

1. Full text in Annex VI.
2. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 490-493;
113 EX/17, paragraphs 102-110.

- (b) the General Conference's approval of paragraph 3282 of 21 C/5 setting aside funds (US \$75,000) and mandating annual meetings of the Collective Consultation to strengthen co-operation with non-governmental youth organizations and associate them with Unesco's youth and youth-related programme planning and implementation.

168. These measures, reinforced by resolutions of the General Conference at its twenty-first session (3/05 and 3/06), each of which calls for increased consultation and exchange with non-governmental youth organizations, have created an institution unique in the United Nations system: a formally constituted annual consultation between a United Nations agency and international non-governmental youth organizations funded through the regular programme.

169. The Collective Consultation, therefore, plays a crucial role in Unesco's youth programme and, in addition to discussions on this specific programme area, each annual meeting has also served as a seminar on one or another major theme set forth in the General Resolutions of the General Conference such as peace and disarmament, endogenous development centred on Man, and most recently, on the need for a greater balance in the world's flow of information.

170. Furthermore, in 1981, within the consultation (by questionnaire) carried out by Unesco on the second Medium Term Plan, twenty-one international non-governmental youth organizations enjoying consultative status responded. Nineteen non-governmental youth organizations, in addition to their individual contributions, drafted a collective contribution. This joint contribution was elaborated within the structure of the Collective Consultation and was made possible by the recent constitution of an elected Working Group of the annual Collective Consultation which ensures a permanent liaison between Unesco's youth programme and the international non-governmental youth organizations.

171. The Collective Consultation constitutes an important channel of communication with youth and puts into practice the principle, underlined repeatedly during the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco's youth programme for youth and with youth.

172. These developments form the basis for the General Assembly's specific reference to Unesco's valuable contribution to the improvement of channels of communication with youth and youth organizations in resolution 36/17 and have been paralleled by the simultaneous development of the Geneva Informal Meeting (GIM) of youth organizations as a channel of communication with the United Nations Organization (General Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 34/163). Unesco has consistently supported the development of GIM by regularly attending its meetings and by providing technical support (translation and meeting facilities) for those GIM meetings which take place in conjunction with the annual Unesco Collective Consultation.

173. For more than fifteen years, the United Nations system has organized ad hoc inter-agency consultations, one of the first being at Unesco's invitation to the United Nations, the ILO, FAO and UNICEF, to prepare working papers for the Intergovernmental Meeting on Youth (1964). For several years, during the 1970s, an inter-agency task force on youth existed, which was recognized specifically by Economic and Social Council resolution 2078 (LXII), 13 May 1977. At other times, ad hoc inter-agency Consultations on major issues have been held, including Unesco's initiative in undertaking an inter-agency mission to Madagascar in 1979, with the United Nations and UNDP, for the purpose of assisting the government in youth policy formulation.

174. Pursuant to objective 6.C of Unesco's Medium-Term Plan (1979-1982) and to resolution 3/05 of the General Conference at its twenty-first session, more recently, Unesco has taken an active role in the cross-organizational programme analysis of youth activities in the United Nations system¹ and participated fully in the work of the Inter-agency Advisory Committee on International Youth Year (Vienna, 1981).
175. Given the General Assembly's designation of 1985 as International Youth Year² and the resolution of the General Conference³ calling for close consultation with international youth organizations in the Organization's planning for IYY, it is clear that a reinforcement of the Collective Consultation as a channel of communication with youth will be a clear affirmation of the three themes for this important observance: Participation, Development, Peace. Indeed, the report of the Secretary-General on International Youth Year,⁴ in calling for an emphasis on national and regional observances, closely parallels the interest expressed by Unesco's General Conference in studying modalities for involving national youth organizations in the work of the Collective Consultation.⁵ To this end, initiative should be taken to organize Collective Consultation meetings at regional level as an expression of Unesco's concern for decentralization and as a way to facilitate concrete, operational activities at regional and national levels.
176. Further information on Unesco's programmes on youth can be found in section B.IV.4 below.
177. The Executive Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

The Executive Board,

Taking note of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/17 concerning 'Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations' and of the additional guidelines attached thereto,

Taking note of the information and proposals set forth by the Director-General in document 114 EX/24, Chapter A.VI,

Bearing in mind objective 6.C of the Medium Term Plan for 1977-1982,

Notes with satisfaction the unique and important contribution made by Unesco's Collective Consultation of international non-governmental youth organizations to the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations;

Invites the Director-General to take all appropriate measures to ensure that Unesco will continue to work closely with non-governmental youth organizations in the planning and implementation of its programme and in attaining its objectives; and, in particular, to envisage the organization of collective consultations on a regional basis, thus increasing the participation of youth organizations in the activities of Unesco;

1. E/AC.51/1981/2.
2. Resolution 34/151.
3. 21 C/Resolution 3/06.
4. A/36/215.
5. 21 C/5, paragraph 3282.

Further invites the Director-General to pursue inter-agency co-operation, notably within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, so as to improve channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations;

Invites the Director-General to reinforce the role and participation of youth organizations in the Collective Consultation as a means towards the preparation and observance of International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace.

VII. RETURN OR RESTITUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY TO THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

178. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/64¹ on 'Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin' in which, after noting with satisfaction the report submitted by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Director-General of Unesco,² and having noted with satisfaction that the countries of origin have improved the organization and maintenance of their museums and the protection of their objects d'art and that some countries have taken positive steps towards the return or restitution of cultural property, it renewed its support for the solemn appeal launched by the Director-General of Unesco on 7 June 1978 for the return to those who created it of an irreplaceable cultural heritage. The Assembly reaffirmed that the restitution to a country of its cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and further development of universal cultural values and it commended Unesco and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation for the work they had accomplished. It requested Unesco to intensify its efforts to find suitable solutions to the problems relating to the return and restitution of cultural property.

179. The General Assembly further invited Member States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to draw up, in co-operation with Unesco, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of their cultural property abroad. It appealed to museums and public and private collectors, as well as the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to assist in this respect.

180. It called upon UNDP and bilateral technical co-operation programmes to continue to assist the development of national capacity in respect of museum infrastructures.

181. The General Assembly also appealed to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose, and urged all governments to reproduce reports and studies made by archaeologists and explorers from the developed world and to make them available to the countries of origin. It renewed its invitation to Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 14 November 1970; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with Unesco, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.

182. The Assembly finally reiterated the desire that the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982, should devote considerable attention to the question of return or restitution of cultural property, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (1983) the item entitled 'Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin' and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of Unesco to submit to that session a report on the implementation of this resolution.

1. Full text in Annex VII.

2. A/36/651.

Relevant Unesco action

183. The Executive Board had already examined at its 109th session a similar resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 34/64). The document submitted to the Board contained a description of Unesco activities undertaken to promote the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.¹ The Board adopted a decision² inviting the Director-General to prepare a report on the activities of Unesco in this field, for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. This report was submitted to the General Assembly in document A/36/651 and the resolution described in the preceding paragraphs was a result of the consideration of this report by the Assembly.
184. By linking the problems of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin to the broader framework of museum organization and the conservation of cultural property, the General Assembly endorsed the options chosen by Unesco. The second session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (14-18 September 1981) stressed that the return or restitution of cultural property should be integrated within a global approach to the protection of each country's heritage of movable cultural property. Return or restitution will contribute fully and durably to the strengthening of cultural identity only if the heritage as a whole is properly identified, adequately conserved and shared with the population to whom it belongs and at the same time protected from the illicit traffic that continues unabated. The Committee therefore stressed such aspects as the preparation of comprehensive inventories of movable cultural property both within the countries of origin and abroad, the strengthening of museum infrastructures, particularly with respect to conservation, display and training facilities and the urgent need to inform and mobilize public opinion in 'requesting' and 'holding' countries alike.
185. The problems of the return or restitution of cultural property will be examined by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, to take place in Mexico City from 26 July to 5 August 1982, as part of the agenda item on 'Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage'. It will be fully explored in the reference document on the subject which will be submitted to the Conference. Similarly, it will be presented as a subsection of the exhibition on Unesco's cultural activities, to be prepared by the Secretariat for display at the World Conference. The exhibit will be so designed that it can be used independently elsewhere. It will be made up essentially of photographs and explanatory texts concerning: (a) the principles underlying the return or restitution of cultural property; (b) cases of return and restitution to the countries of origin and (c) the conditions of protection and display necessary so that objects so returned can be fully appreciated by the populations concerned.
186. Several other activities to be undertaken by Unesco in 1982 will also contribute to meeting the needs identified both by the Intergovernmental Committee and the General Assembly. The mechanism adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee to enable it to process requests for return or restitution will be applied as and when requests are received from Member States. A handbook on the methodology of museum co-operation and the working of the Intergovernmental Committee to promote such co-operation will be prepared. The Secretariat will co-operate with authorities and professionals in Member States who wish to prepare inventories of movable cultural property and will encourage co-operation between museum professionals, particularly for the building up of representative collections and the necessary museum infrastructure. These activities will all be carried out in close co-operation with the International Council of Museums (ICOM). It is hoped that a number of such activities might evolve along lines suitable for the formulation of museum development projects that might be supported by UNDP.

1. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 73-82.
2. 109 EX/Decision 7.1.6.

187. An informal consultation of specialists from all the international governmental or non-governmental organizations concerned with the prevention of illicit traffic in cultural property, including Interpol, ICOM, the International Federation of Art Dealers, etc. will also be organized in 1982. The purpose of the meeting will be to co-ordinate the efforts of these organizations and seek new ways of combating illicit traffic.
188. The special activities in the field of public information efforts will be continued, a seminar for journalists is scheduled to be held in Africa in the second half of 1982. The Director-General is glad to note that the General Assembly resolution requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations 'in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for this purpose'. Contact has been established so as to ensure effective co-operation with the latter with respect to public information.
189. If the Board invites him to do so, the Director-General is ready to prepare a further report, as requested by the General Assembly. The report will take into consideration the results of the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee, scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 1983.
190. The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

Noting with appreciation that the Director-General submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-sixth session a report on return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (document A/36/651),

Noting also resolution 36/64 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-sixth session as a result of its examination of the above-mentioned report,

Having considered the report of the Director-General thereon (114 EX/24, Part A section VII),

Noting further that the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to it at its thirty-eighth session, in co-operation with the Director-General of Unesco, a report on the implementation of resolution 36/64,

Expresses its satisfaction at the keen interest shown by the General Assembly in the constructive work accomplished by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and for its support and encouragement for the action undertaken by Unesco to promote the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin;

Invites the Director-General to continue his efforts in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin and to prepare a further report thereon for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-eight session.

VIII. QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

191. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/149¹ which consists of two parts, A and B, dealing respectively with Unesco's International Programme for the Development of Communication and the activities of the United Nations Department of Public Information and the Committee of Information.

192. In part A, the General Assembly, recalling resolution 4/21 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session and recognizing the central role of Unesco in the field of communication and information, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of Unesco on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), called upon all Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and concerned public and private enterprises to lend their support to the expansion of the programme and to allocate additional resources. In this respect the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Director-General of Unesco to Member States and international organizations to make contributions to the programme, and invited the Director-General of Unesco to submit to it at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the programme as well as on the effort of the Organization for the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

193. In part B of the resolution, the General Assembly whilst reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on information, requested it to avoid any overlapping of its activities with those of Unesco and to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly Unesco to which it reaffirmed its strong support for its efforts to promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

194. In the same resolution the General Assembly dealt further with all issues relating to public information activities, particularly with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations and requested the Secretary-General to take various measures to enhance the effectiveness of the Department and its activities.

Relevant Unesco action²

195. In accordance with resolution 35/201 as well as decision 5.1.4 adopted by the Board at its 112th session, the Director-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, setting out the steps which have been taken with a view to the establishment of the programme and in particular: (a) the results of the first session of the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme; (b) action taken by governments, non-governmental organizations and other entities in Member States to extend financial and technical support for the programme; (c) progress in inter-agency co-operation and the participation and support of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard; (d) the activities of Unesco in relation to development of communication systems and training of personnel in the developing countries, as provided for in the Approved Programme and Budget for 1981-1983. In addition to this progress report, the Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communication at the time, gave an oral report on the Unesco programme in the field of communication in 1981 and the preparation of the second Medium-Term Plan for the years 1984 to 1989 in this field in particular.

1. Full text in Annex VIII.

2. 21 C/Resolution 4/21; 112 EX/13 paragraphs 93-106; 112 EX/decision 5.1.4.

196. The Director-General will report orally to the Executive Board on the progress of work of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and in particular the progress in inter-agency co-operation and the participation and support of the United Nations and its agencies in this regard. He will also report on any steps taken by governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, professional groups and other available sources to extend contributions to the programme in the form of financial means, manpower, equipment technology and training following his appeal in this regard.

197. The Director-General brought resolutions 35/201 and 36/149 to the attention of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC. Subject to the decision of the Executive Board, he is ready to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the programme as well as on the efforts of the Organization for the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

198. Following decision 5.1.4 adopted by the Executive Board at its 112th session, Unesco will continue to co-operate and co-ordinate with the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system that are concerned with the questions of information and communication, bearing in mind Unesco's central and important role within the United Nations system, in the field of information and communication, as underlined in resolution A/36/149.

199. The Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

Informed of resolution 36/149 adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on this subject (114 EX/24, Part A, section VIII),

Welcomes the interest shown again by the General Assembly in questions of information and communication and more specifically the support given to the International Programme for the Development of Communication, which constitutes an important step in the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

Notes with satisfaction the invitation addressed by the General Assembly to Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and public and private enterprises concerned, to lend their support to the expansion of the programme's resources;

Invites the Director-General to co-operate and co-ordinate with the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system that are concerned with the questions of information and communication, bearing in mind Unesco's central and important role, within the United Nations system, in the field of information and communication;

Authorizes the Director-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the efforts of Unesco for the establishment of a new world information and communication order, as requested in paragraph 7 of part A of resolution 36/149.

IX. RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

200. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/232 on 'Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized and related agencies'.¹ The General Assembly recalled the provisions of Article 100 of the Charter, the decisions of the International Court of Justice and the obligations of the staff, as well as the principle according to which it was absolutely necessary that staff members should be able to carry out the work assigned to them by the Secretary-General without interference on the part of any Member State or any other authority external to the Organization. It then appealed to any Member State which had placed under arrest or detention a staff member of an organization in the United Nations system to enable the head of the Secretariat to take the necessary steps to help that staff member (the right to visit, to apprise himself of the grounds for the arrest and of the main facts, and to arrange for legal counsel) and to recognize the functional immunity asserted by the Secretary-General. The executive heads were requested, by the same resolution, to ensure that the staff observe the obligations incumbent on them.

201. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system, with the request that they should provide him with information on cases where there are clear indications that the principles expressed above, or the status of the staff members of such an organization, have not been fully respected. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, an updated and comprehensive annual report to the General Assembly at each regular session relating to all cases in which the Secretary-General or the competent executive head has not been able to exercise fully his responsibility in respect of the protection of staff members of the United Nations or of a specialized or related agency in accordance with the multilateral conventions and applicable bilateral agreements with the host country.

Unesco action

202. The Executive Board had already examined a similar item at its 112th session following the adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session of resolution 35/212.² The Board adopted a decision³ authorizing the Director-General to transmit to the Secretary-General information on cases in which the international status of Unesco officials had not been fully respected, with a view to preparation of the report which the Secretary-General had been invited to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the General Assembly by the aforementioned resolution 35/212.

203. The Director-General who had, in addition, kept the Executive Board regularly informed of the situation of an official whose international status had not been fully respected, prepared a contribution on that question and transmitted it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as part of the report which the Secretary-General, on behalf of the ACC, was to submit to the General Assembly. That contribution contained a comprehensive account of a case and an annex with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Conference and Executive Board as well as pertinent extracts from speeches made at the twenty-first session of the General Conference by the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Director-General.

1. Full text in Annex IV.
2. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 122-129.
3. 112 EX/Decision 5.1.6.

204. The Director-General regrets to inform the Executive Board that the Secretary-General did not consider it necessary to apprise the General Assembly of that contribution in its entirety. Considering it to be too long in comparison with the accounts of other similar cases which he intended to mention in his report, the Secretary-General requested the Director-General to present Unesco's contribution in condensed form. The Director-General could not accede to that request, considering that an abbreviated version might distort the facts or detract from their clarity and intelligibility. On the other hand, he agreed that Unesco's contribution should be submitted to the General Assembly as an annex to the report rather than in the body of the report.

205. Despite this unequivocal stance, the Secretary-General's report¹ presented Unesco's contribution in the form of a very short summary (slightly more than a page, single-spaced, rather than seventeen double-spaced pages plus annexes) which, when read, shows that the Director-General's fears that a summary might distort the facts or detract from their clarity and intelligibility were perfectly well-founded. On the other hand, the Secretary-General's report contained one piece of information which was not included in the Director-General's contribution and had not been transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations by the Unesco Secretariat.

206. As soon as he had been apprised of the text of the Secretary-General's report, the Director-General cabled a message to the Secretary-General, requesting him to transmit Unesco's contribution to the General Assembly in the form of an addendum to his report. The Secretary-General did not consider it necessary to accede to that request. The General Assembly accordingly examined the Secretary-General's report without being aware of the contribution of Unesco's Director-General except, as mentioned above, in a very abbreviated form.

207. To avoid the repetition of such misunderstandings in future, the Director-General has asked the ACC to decide on procedures for the approval and adoption of reports to be submitted in its name to the General Assembly. The ACC will examine that question at its next session (5-6 April 1982) and the conclusions of its deliberations will be communicated orally to the Executive Board. The Director-General, for his part, feels that any report submitted to the General Assembly or another intergovernmental body in the name of the ACC should be approved by that Committee.

208. Resolution 36/232 requests the Secretary-General to submit an updated and comprehensive annual report to the General Assembly relating to cases in which the Secretary-General or the competent executive head has not been able to exercise fully his responsibility in respect of the protection of staff members. If the Executive Board authorizes him to do so, the Director-General is willing to contribute annually to the preparation of such a report if there are cases which should, in fact, be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. It goes without saying that the Director-General will do so only if he is sure, in the light of the deliberations of the ACC mentioned above, that his contribution to such a report will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly in a way which he considers acceptable.

209. The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

Informed of the adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session of resolution 36/232 on 'Respect for the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the specialized and related agencies',

1. Document A/C.5/36/31.

Having examined the report of the Director-General on this matter (114 EX/24, Part A, section IX),

Recalling decision 5.1.6 which it adopted on this subject and the resolutions and decisions mentioned therein,

Notes with satisfaction resolution 36/232 adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

Endorses the appeal addressed by the General Assembly to any Member State which has placed under arrest or detention a staff member of the United Nations or of a specialized or related agency to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned, in accordance with the rights inherent under the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, to visit and converse with the staff member, to apprise himself of the grounds for the arrest or detention, including the main facts and formal charges, to enable him to assist the staff member in arranging for legal counsel and to recognize the functional immunity of a staff member asserted by the Secretary-General or by the appropriate executive head of the organization concerned, in conformity with international law and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable bilateral agreements between the host country and the United Nations organization or the specialized or related agency concerned;

Regrets that the contribution made by the Director-General of Unesco to the report submitted by the Secretary-General in the name of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in application of resolution 35/212 adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, was not transmitted to the General Assembly;

Expresses the hope that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that, henceforth, reports submitted in the name of that Committee to the General Assembly fully reflect the views and contributions of all its members;

Invites the Director-General to transmit to the Secretary-General, whenever such a case arises, the information necessary for the preparation of the report that the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, is to submit every year to the General Assembly relating to cases in which the Secretary-General or the competent executive head has not been able to exercise fully his responsibility in respect of the protection of staff members of the United Nations or of a specialized or related agency in accordance with the multilateral conventions and applicable bilateral agreements with the host country.

PART B

OTHER DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES

I. RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

1. Membership of the United Nations system

210. The United Nations admitted Antigua and Barbuda, Belize and the Republic of Vanuatu as members, increasing the membership of the United Nations to 157.

211. The International Labour Organisation admitted Belize to membership, increasing the number of its Member States to 146. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations admitted to membership the Kingdom of Butan, the Equatorial Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Kingdom of Tonga and the Republic of Zimbabwe, increasing the number of its Member States to 152. The International Atomic Energy Agency admitted the Republic of Zimbabwe to membership, increasing the number of its Member States to 111. The Universal Postal Union admitted the Republic of Zimbabwe to membership, increasing the number of its Member States to 164.

2. Elections

(a) Security Council

212. The General Assembly elected five members to the Security Council for a two-year term starting 1 January 1982. Members of the Security Council for 1982 are as follows: China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Zaire.

(b) Economic and Social Council

213. The General Assembly elected 18 members to the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term starting 1 January 1982. As a result of this election, the composition of the Council for 1982 is as follows: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

214. The Economic and Social Council elected Mr Miljan Komatina (Yugoslavia) as its President for 1982 and Messrs Uddhav Deo Bhatt (Nepal), John Reid Morden (Canada), Gilberto Coutinho Paranhos Velloso (Brazil) and Mr. Kamanda Wa Kamanda as its four Vice-Presidents.

(c) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

215. The General Assembly elected seven members to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. As a result of the election, the following countries are members of the Committee in 1982: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Federal

Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

(d) International Civil Service Commission

216. The General Assembly appointed the following five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1982: Messrs Ralph Enckell (Finland), Jean-Claude Fortuit (France), Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany), Akira Matsui (Japan), Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil). As a result of these appointments, the International Civil Service Commission is composed of the following 15 members as of 1 January 1982: Richard M. Akwei (Ghana), Chairman; Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Michael O. Ani (Nigeria); Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (USSR); Gaston de Prat Gay (Argentina), Vice Chairman; Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania); Ralph Enckell (Finland); Jean-Claude Fortuit (France); Pascal Frochoux (Switzerland); Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany); Akira Matsui (Japan); Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia); Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); M.A. Vellodi (India), and Halima Warzazi (Morocco).

(e) International Court of Justice

217. The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office of four members and a vacancy caused by the death of Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom). As a result of these elections, the International Court of Justice will be composed of the following 14 members as of 6 February 1982:¹ Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (USSR), Nagendra Singh (India), José María Ruda (Argentina), Hermann Mosler (Federal Republic of Germany), Shigeru Oda (Japan), Roberto Ago (Italy), José Sette Camara (Brazil), Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syria), Stephen Schwebel (United States), Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France), Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom) and Kéba Mbaye (Senegal).

3. Appointments within the United Nations system

218. The General Assembly appointed Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1982 and ending on 31 December 1986.

219. The Food and Agriculture Organization Conference appointed Mr Edouard Saouma as Director-General for another six-year term beginning 1 January 1982.

220. The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency appointed Mr H. Blix as Director-General for a four-year term starting 1 December 1981.

221. The Secretary-General appointed Mr Jean Ripert as Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, to succeed Mr Kenneth Dadzie who was appointed the Secretary-General's Personal Representative for Special Missions, Mr M'Hamed Essaafi was appointed Chief of Cabinet of the Secretary-General.

1. In addition there is one vacancy, caused by the death of Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt).

222. The Joint Inspection Unit elected Mr M. Bertrand as Chairman and Mr M. Vukovic as Vice-Chairman of the Unit for the calendar year ending 31 December 1982.

4. International years, decades and days

223. A list of major events (international years and decades) was given to the Board at its 109th and 112th sessions.¹ The following events should be added:

- 1980-1990 Second Disarmament Decade (General Assembly resolution 34/75)
- 1980-1990 Industrial Development Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 35/66 B)
- 1981-1990 International Drinking-Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/18)
- 1982 International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa (General Assembly resolution 36/172)
- 1983 World Communications Year: Development of Communications Infrastructures (General Assembly resolution 35/19)
- 1983 Celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 36/169)
- 1985 International Youth Year (General Assembly resolution 34/151)
- 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (General Assembly resolution 36/71)
- Third Tuesday of September International Day of Peace (General Assembly resolution 36/67)
- 29 November International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

5. Major conferences

224. The following major conferences are known so far to be scheduled by the United Nations system for 1981-1985:

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, eleventh session, New York, 8 March-30 April 1982;

Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, New York, 7-9 July 1982;

World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982;

Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE), Vienna, 9-21 August 1982;

1. 109 EX/32, paragraph 10;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 160-161.

United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, Geneva, 29 August-9 September 1983;

United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, end 1982 or beginning 1983;

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, Gabon, May-June 1983;

Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1983;

International Conference on Population, 1984;

International Conference on the Question of Palestine, 1984 (or earlier);

World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1985.

6. Co-operation with other international organizations

225. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/23 on "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference". It noted with satisfaction the establishment of relations of co-operation between the Specialized Agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and invited the Specialized Agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system to send to the Organization of the Islamic Conference studies and experts in their areas of specialization, including the combating of desertification and the elimination of poverty, hunger, illness and ignorance. The General Assembly considered it necessary to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the achievement of the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative to participate in the work of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Baghdad from 1 to 5 June 1981, and to study the best way of establishing machinery for co-ordinating the activities of the various units of the Secretariats of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system which co-operate or may co-operate with the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

226. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/24 on "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States". The Assembly noted with deep appreciation the increasing participation of the League of Arab States in the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and its constructive contribution to that work. It recognized the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote co-operation among Arab states and to seek solutions to Arab problems of vital importance to the international community and took note with satisfaction of the increased collaboration of various organizations of the United Nations system in support of these efforts. It further recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League of Arab States in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in this vital field. Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the implementation of this resolution and on the development of co-operation between the League of Arab States and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

227. In its resolution 36/80 on "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity", the General Assembly noted with appreciation the increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and its constructive contribution to that work, commended the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African states and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community and noted with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various United Nations agencies in support of those efforts. It approved the decisions, recommendations, proposals and arrangements contained in the conclusions of the Geneva meeting of representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system,¹ called upon the organizations concerned to give urgent consideration to the conclusions of this meeting and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for another meeting of this kind to take place in 1982. The General Assembly further called upon the competent organs, Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that their personnel and recruitment policies provide for the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations.

228. The General Assembly recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-African co-operation in this vital field, reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order and to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and called upon all Member States, regional and international organizations and organizations within the United Nations system to participate actively in the implementation of special economic assistance programmes for African states experiencing grave economic difficulties. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and the organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity as required.

229. The General Assembly further called upon all Member States and organizations within the United Nations system to increase their assistance to the African states affected by serious economic problems, in particular problems of displaced persons, resulting from natural or other disasters by mobilizing special economic and emergency assistance programmes, called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those within the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to increase substantially their aid to refugees in Africa, and requested all organizations within the United Nations system to give wider publicity to intensify the dissemination of information on social and economic development matters concerning Africa. It urged the Specialized Agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

1. Document A/36/317.

Relevant Unesco action

230. A previous resolution of the General Assembly on co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 112th session.¹ Unesco contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on this subject which was submitted to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.² Since the signature on 8 January 1979 of a general co-operation agreement with the Organization of the Islamic Conference the two organizations have maintained and developed very close relations in the fields of competence of Unesco. A further agreement was signed on 13 November 1980 for the celebration of the fifteenth century of Hegira, providing for a contribution of \$700,000 by the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the carrying over of various activities in connection with this celebration.
231. An International Symposium on Islam, Philosophy and Sciences was organized by Unesco in July 1981, in co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the occasion of the beginning of the fifteenth century of Hegira. In connection with this symposium an exhibition was organized in co-operation with the Bibliothèque nationale of France, the Musée du Louvre, the Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Bibliothèque Générale of Rabat, Morocco.
232. As regards co-operation with the League of Arab States, it may be recalled that that organization established co-operative relations with Unesco and appointed a representative to the Organization as long ago as 1957. A co-operation agreement was signed on 26 November 1957.³ In accordance with that agreement, Unesco has been represented at many meetings of the League of Arab States and the latter has been invited to meetings organized by Unesco.
233. Mr Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, has visited the Secretariat on several occasions and had talks with the Director-General. Mr Klibi also attended the twenty-first session of the General Conference of Unesco, which was held in Belgrade in 1980, and addressed the Conference. The Director-General visited the headquarters of the League of Arab States and had a meeting with its Secretary-General during his official visit to Tunisia in December 1981.
234. Unesco, assisted by UNDP, is working on a project for the creation and development of a Documentation and Information Centre within the League of Arab States which could provide co-ordination and encouragement and act as a catalyst throughout the Arab region.
235. Co-operation between the two organizations has been developed in all the fields of Unesco's competence--education, science, communication, the social sciences and culture--through the Specialized Agencies of the League of Arab States. Unesco has developed and strengthened its ties with several of them, and in particular with ALECSO, the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization. Ever since it was founded ALECSO has had contacts with Unesco and in 1979 a formal agreement was signed by the two organizations. Co-operation between Unesco and ALECSO has continued to develop; each has contributed to the realization of the programmes and objectives of the other in many fields.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 165 and 168-169.

2. Document A/36/384.

3. 48 EX/Decision 9.5.

236. Unesco has signed agreements with other specialized agencies of the League of Arab States, among them the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Arab Centre for Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands. An agreement was also negotiated with the Arab Federation for Technical Education; it will be submitted for approval to the current session of the Executive Board. Very close relations are maintained with other specialized agencies of the League of Arab States, among them:

- the Council of Arab Economic Unity;
- the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development;
- the Arab Organization for Industrial Development;
- the Arab Literacy and Adult Education Organization (ARLO);
- the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC);
- the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology;
- the Arab Satellite Organization;
- the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences;
- the Arab Labour Organization (ALO);
- the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU);
- the Arab Postal Union; and
- the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU).

237. The following can be mentioned as examples of projects undertaken in co-operation with such specialized agencies:

- (a) the project for integration by broadcasting services of programmes on population development, financed by UNFPA and carried out by Unesco in collaboration with ASBU;
- (b) the feasibility study on a Palestinian Open University, prepared by Unesco in collaboration with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the PLO.

238. Two new projects have been negotiated with the Arab Fund for implementation by Unesco. They are:

- (a) the feasibility study concerning a programme on earthquake risk in the Arab region;
- (b) feasibility study on low-cost school buildings in some less developed countries.

239. Information on co-operation between Unesco and OAU has been brought to the attention of the Executive Board at previous meetings.¹ This co-operation continued during 1981.

1. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 249-254;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 284-289.

240. The Director-General attended the Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU, which was held in Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981. The Conference was preceded by the 37th session of the Council of Ministers, at which the Organization was likewise represented.
241. Unesco was represented at the meeting of the OAU and organizations of the United Nations system that took place in Geneva from 13 to 16 April 1981. The follow-up to be given to the conclusions of that meeting was the subject of a memorandum which the Secretariat has just sent to the United Nations for discussion at the next meeting of the OAU and organizations of the United Nations system, which will take place in Rome from 31 March to 2 April 1982. Unesco will also be represented at that meeting.
242. Unesco continues to provide the OAU Secretariat with technical assistance. At present, a high-ranking cultural adviser, whose post is financed by UNDP, has been placed at the disposal of OAU and is now in Addis Ababa.
243. Unesco continues to provide assistance to liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Organization was, accordingly, represented at the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting on Assistance to African National Liberation Movements recognized by the OAU, organized by UNDP in Dar es Salaam from 8 to 11 December 1981. The meeting made it possible for Unesco to examine with UNDP and representatives of liberation movements future aid programmes that will be drawn up and implemented for them by Unesco and financed by UNDP.

7. Decolonization

244. In resolution 36/52, 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, the General Assembly reaffirmed the responsibility of the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as of other relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly those relating to the provisions of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of colonial territories and their national liberation movements. The Assembly expressed its deep concern that although there had been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the action taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the peoples of the territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remained inadequate to meet the urgent need of the Namibian people.
245. The Assembly expressed its hope that closer contacts and consultations between the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movement concerned would help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes. The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and noted with satisfaction the high-level meetings which were held at Geneva in April 1981 between representatives of the General Secretariat of the OAU and the secretariats of organizations of the United Nations system. The Assembly expressed its appreciation to those Specialized Agencies and organizations which have continued to co-operate with the

United Nations and the OAU in the implementation of the Declaration and of other relevant resolutions and urged all the Specialized Agencies and other organizations to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions while expressing its concern that assistance extended thus far is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned.

246. The Assembly requested once again the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to render, as a matter of urgency all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation and also to newly independent and emerging states. The Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with SWAPO, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the various Specialized Agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and urged these Specialized Agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to SWAPO, to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Assembly further urged the Specialized Agencies and other organizations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa until that government restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination, and also urged them to extend substantial material assistance to the front-line states.

247. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions and to prepare, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, for submission to the relevant bodies, a report on the action taken in implementation of this and other relevant resolutions. It also requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions.

248. In resolution 36/51, the General Assembly addressed the issue of activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. It recalled its earlier resolutions on this subject as well as relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and reaffirmed that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the above-mentioned Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Assembly also reaffirmed that the natural resources of all territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those territories and invited all governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and other relevant resolutions, to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded.

249. In resolution 36/68, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reiterated its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of the colonial territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of

the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying regimes.

250. The Assembly reaffirmed its earlier resolutions on decolonization and called upon all states, in particular the administering powers, and the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions. The Assembly further urged all states, directly and through their action in the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other territories, requested the administering powers in consultation with the governments of the territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible bilateral and multilateral assistance to strengthen the economies of those territories.

251. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all territories which have not yet attained independence and in particular, to take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support among governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia.

252. In resolution 36/69 on the dissemination of information on decolonization, the General Assembly reiterated the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publication, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. It invited all states, the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information in this regard and requested the Special Committee to follow the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

253. In resolution 36/121, entitled "Question of Namibia", the General Assembly adopted a number of decisions relating to the various aspects of the situation prevailing in Namibia, to the work of the Council, the activities of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, among others.

254. In Part A of resolution 36/121, concerning the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa, the General Assembly, among other things, called upon Member States, Specialized Agencies and other international organizations to render sustained and increased support and material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

255. Part B of the resolution contains a series of measures to be taken by Member States in support of Namibia and in boycott of South Africa. In Part C of the resolution, the General Assembly dealt with the Programme of Work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and, among other things, decided that the Council should

represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are adequately protected.

256. In Part D, concerning action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia, the General Assembly, among other things, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary administrative action to end all contracts between, on the one hand, the United Nations Development Programme and the Specialized Agencies and, on the other hand, corporations that directly or indirectly support South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this provision to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. The General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Specialized Agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibia, to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and to the Nationhood Programme and requested them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people.

257. In Part E, entitled "Dissemination of Information on Namibia", the General Assembly decided to launch an international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and requested the Council for Namibia to formulate a programme of activities on dissemination of information, including the production and dissemination of publications, radio programmes, posters, etc.

258. In Part F, the General Assembly dealt with the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, among other things, expressed its appreciation to all states, Specialized Agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Fund, to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and to the Nationhood Programme and called upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through these channels. It urged the organizations of the United Nations system to waive programme support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources. It requested the Specialized Agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system when planning and initiating their new measures of assistance to Namibians to do so within the context of the Nationhood Programme and the Institute for Namibia. The Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the Specialized Agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and urged the Specialized Agencies and other bodies and organizations to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in their efforts to support its programme. The Assembly also expressed its appreciation to those Specialized Agencies, bodies and organizations that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and called upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by implementing projects at the request of the Council and by allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of projects approved by the Council.

Relevant Unesco action¹

259. Unesco has consistently upheld the importance of the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 178-186; 113 EX/17, paragraphs 13-27 and 113 EX/17 Add., paragraphs 33-38; 21 C/78; 21 C/Resolution 10.1; 21 C/5, paragraphs 3172, 3181-3190, 3199, 3200, 3258, 3264, 3284.

and Peoples. This was again affirmed by the General Conference at its twenty-first session when it adopted resolution 10.1 on Unesco's contribution to peace, which among other things, condemned all forms and manifestations of colonialism, racism and apartheid and invited the Director-General to continue to contribute, within the Organization's fields of competence, to efforts designed to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, racism and apartheid, all forms of foreign domination and all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination. The Organization will continue to co-operate with the Special Committee and other relevant organs of the United Nations in the promotion of the elimination of colonialism. Namibia was admitted to full membership of Unesco in 1978.

260. Unesco's standard-setting activities contributing to the implementation of the Declaration during the period under consideration have been primarily those associated with the further application of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice and of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War.

261. Unesco has also continued to co-operate with national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and has associated them with its activities and meetings. The Organization has also actively pursued its programme of research, studies and publications relating to colonialism and racism (see section B.IV below).

262. As concerns assistance to Namibia, Unesco has been from the very beginning, closely associated with the elaboration and implementation of the Nationhood Programme and participated in an inter-agency planning mission organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate, in consultation with the United Nations Institute for Namibia and with SWAPO, projects to be included in the Nationhood Programme. Unesco has also become the executing agency for four of these projects, namely:

- (a) Participation of Women in Development (SWP/78/004) whose purpose was to improve the aptitudes of Namibian women with a view to their participation in political activities and development. This project has been completed satisfactorily at the end of 1981;
- (b) Preparation of a plan for a new education system (NAM/79/018);
- (c) Fellowships to train teachers and other educational personnel (NAM/79/019), two projects which are aimed at helping Namibia to prepare a new education system and training the professional personnel required for the socio-economic development of the country. These projects are financed partly from UNDP sources and partly from the regular programme. Unesco is at present consulting with the competent authorities of Namibia and with SWAPO on the most effective way to implement them; and
- (d) Training and equipment for communication (NAM/79/020), for which implementation is progressing smoothly, in co-operation with ITU and with additional resources allocated under the participation programme.

263. Unesco's co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (section I.6 above), its action against apartheid (section I.8 below), its contribution to the education of refugees (section I.10.c and section II.5 below) and its programmes for the promotion of human rights and the elimination of racial discrimination (section IV.1 below) are also relevant in this context.

8. Policies of apartheid

264. The General Assembly adopted 16 resolutions concerning the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, grouped under resolution 36/172 A to P and constituting a wide-ranging programme of action for governments, organizations of the United Nations system and others to fight the system of apartheid in South Africa.
265. In Part A of the resolution, the General Assembly, among other things, reaffirmed that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, welcomed the growing mobilization of world public opinion and of all segments of the oppressed people of South Africa against apartheid, recognized the urgent need for increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as direct assistance to the national liberation movements, endorsed the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, again called upon all states and organizations to refrain from any recognition of or co-operation with the so-called 'independent' Bantustans and requested governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in publicizing the national liberation struggle in South Africa, its legitimate objectives and its wider significance.
266. In Part B of the resolution, the General Assembly endorsed the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and commended it to the attention of all governments and organizations, proclaimed 1982 as the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa and invited all governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions to participate effectively in the observance of the Year in co-operation with the United Nations.
267. In Part C, the General Assembly condemned the continuing acts of aggression committed by the apartheid regime against independent African states, in particular against Mozambique, Angola and the Seychelles and called upon all states and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide moral and material support to the Government and people of Angola and other independent African states subjected to acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism by the apartheid regime.
268. In Part D, entitled 'Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa', the General Assembly, among other things, requested the Secretary-General as well as all agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations which continue to give loans to or invest in South Africa; to refrain from any purchase of South African products, directly or indirectly; to deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with South Africa; to prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines.
269. In Part E, concerning military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, the General Assembly invited all governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving the military or police force of the apartheid regime.
270. In Part H, the General Assembly recognized the important role of trade-union organizations in the international campaign for sanctions against South Africa and requested and authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to take

all necessary steps, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the International Labour Organisation, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity to organize in 1982 an International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions against South Africa.

271. In Part J, concerning political prisoners in South Africa the General Assembly urged all governments and intergovernmental organizations to take all appropriate action for an end to repression and the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, and to lend their co-operation to the Special Committee against Apartheid.

272. In Part K of the resolution, the General Assembly, gravely concerned over the inhuman oppression of millions of women and children under apartheid, invited all governments and organizations to observe 9 August annually as the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia, appealed to all governments and organizations to provide generous contributions to the projects of the national liberation movements and front-line states for assistance to refugee women and children from South Africa and invited the co-operation of all governments and organizations with the Special Committee against Apartheid in promoting solidarity with and assistance to the women and children of South Africa in their struggle for liberation.

273. In Part N of the resolution, concerning the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Special Committee for the promotion of the international campaign against apartheid, determined the priorities for the Committee's work in 1982, requested governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and also requested all governments, Specialized Agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

274. In resolution 36/13 on the Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which had been adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, the General Assembly, among other things, called upon all states parties to the Convention and competent United Nations organs to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with relevant information concerning the obstacles which prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid and appealed to all states, United Nations organs, Specialized Agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness through denouncing the crimes committed by the racist regime of South Africa. The Assembly also requested the Economic and Social Council in preparing for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to give special attention to the activities aimed at the eradication of apartheid.

Relevant Unesco action¹

275. Unesco ceased all co-operation with the Government of South Africa when that country withdrew from the Organization in 1956.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 196-203; 113 EX/17, paragraphs 9-12; 113 EX/17 Add., paragraphs 40-41; 21 C/Resolution 10.1; 21 C/5, paragraphs 1058-1065, 1121, 3181-3192, 3199-3212.

276. Unesco continues to take an active part in the work against apartheid undertaken by all organizations engaged in combating racism and apartheid, both within the United Nations system and outside. The Secretariat regularly submits reports and information to the United Nations.
277. Unesco hosted the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in May 1981 and will also host an International Seminar on the history of occupation in southern Africa which will be organized by the Special Committee from 25 March to 2 April 1982. The Secretariat assisted in the establishment of a list of appropriate specialists who would be invited to participate. Unesco will also participate in the International Conference of Cultural Boycott against South Africa, which the Special Committee will convene in 1982.
278. In addition to its assistance to liberation movements, its co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and its activities for the promotion of human rights (see sections I.6 and I.7 above and sections I.10.c and IV.1 below), Unesco's action for the elimination of racial discrimination also contributes to the eradication of apartheid. Unesco's Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice also addresses the problem of apartheid and the General Conference, after having adopted the Declaration, urged Member States 'to consider the possibility of ratifying, if they have not yet done so, the international instruments designed to aid in countering and eliminating racial discrimination, and in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Unesco Convention against Discrimination in Education'.¹
279. The Secretariat also pursues actively its programme of studies and publications on racism and apartheid, such as the following:
- Anti-development: South Africa and its 'Bantustans'
 - Apartheid, its effects on education, science, culture and information (3rd revised edition)
 - Apartheid: power and historical falsification
 - Reporting Southern Africa. Western news agencies reporting from southern Africa
 - Apartheid and Social Research
 - Apartheid: a guide for teachers
 - A study on the role of the black press in southern Africa
 - An examination of the methods employed by South Africa to create and sustain pressure groups
 - A comparison between the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the situation as it exists in South Africa
9. Occupied Arab territories and assistance to the Palestinian people
280. In resolution 36/70 the General Assembly requested the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps in consultation and co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the full implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on assistance to the Palestinian people.

1. 20 C/Resolution 3/1.1/3, paragraph 1 (a).

281. It also requested that the United Nations assistance to the Palestinian people in the Arab host countries should be rendered through the Specialized Agencies, programmes, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system in consultation with parties concerned.
282. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.
283. In resolution 36/73 concerning the living conditions of the Palestinian people the General Assembly denounced Israel for refusing to allow the Group of Experts on the Social and Economic Impact of the Israeli Occupation on the Living Conditions of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Arab Territories to visit the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel.
284. It recognized the need for a comprehensive report on the deterioration in the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a comprehensive and analytical report thereon.
285. In resolution 36/120 on the question of Palestine the General Assembly reaffirmed its rejections of such actions by Israel that seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem and called upon all states, Specialized Agencies and other international organizations to comply with the present and other relevant resolutions and urged them not to conduct any business which is not in conformity with the provisions thereof.
286. It demanded that Israel should fully comply with all resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980).
287. It further decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984 and invited all appropriate United Nations bodies and the Specialized Agencies to co-operate with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the implementation of the present resolution.
288. In the same resolution the General Assembly invited all governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the above-mentioned Committee and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks.
289. In resolution 36/146 the General Assembly demanded that Israel desist from removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from destruction of their shelters.
290. It called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants.
291. In Part G of the resolution the General Assembly commended the constructive work accomplished by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Council of the United Nations University and Unesco in exploring ways and means of establishing at Jerusalem a university of arts and sciences to cater to the needs of Palestine refugees in the area under the aegis of the United Nations. It requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures including a functional feasibility study for establishing the university at Jerusalem and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

292. The General Assembly strongly appealed to all states and Specialized Agencies to augment special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees and invited them to continue to expand the inclusion within their spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for the Palestine refugee students and to contribute to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to also contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees.
293. In resolution 36/147 the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and condemned Israel's annexation of parts of the occupied territories including Jerusalem as well as Israeli excavations and transformations of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially in Jerusalem.
294. The resolution called upon all states, international organizations and the Specialized Agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization.
295. It also called upon Member States not to recognize any of the Israeli legislative or administrative measures and actions concerning the Syrian Arab Golan Heights.
296. With respect to the universities in the occupied Palestinian territories the General Assembly condemned the Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of these universities and demanded that Israel rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, particularly the closure of universities of Bir-Zeit, Bethlehem and Al-Najah and facilitate the resumption of education in the above-mentioned institutions.
297. In resolution 36/173 concerning the sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories the General Assembly called upon all states, international organizations and Specialized Agencies not to recognize or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, the character and form of use of their natural resources or the institutional structures of those territories.
298. In resolution 36/226 the General Assembly deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolution 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its 'capital' as well as all Israeli measures thereon are null and void.
299. The General Assembly called upon all Member States, Specialized Agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions.
300. In accordance with Security Council resolution 500 (1982), the General Assembly held its ninth emergency special session from 1 to 5 February 1982 on the situation in the occupied Arab territories. It adopted a resolution in which, after recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 35/122 E and 36/226 B, it declared that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to

impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and that this decision was null and void and had no legal validity or effect whatsoever.

301. The General Assembly called upon all Member States to apply the following measures:

- (a) to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance which Israel receives from them;
- (b) to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;
- (c) to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;
- (d) to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel.

302. It also called upon them to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields. Finally, it called upon all Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system and international institutions to ensure that their relations with Israel were in conformity with its terms. The Secretary-General was requested to follow up the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon at intervals of two months to Member States as well as to the Security Council, and to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Relevant Unesco action¹

303. Unesco has extended its co-operation to the Secretary-General to study ways and means of establishing at Jerusalem a university of arts and science to cater to the needs of Palestine refugees in the area, under the aegis of the United Nations. To this effect, the Unesco feasibility study on the Palestine University as well as relevant documents concerning the preservation of Jerusalem and educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories were the object of consultations held with the United Nations secretariat.

304. At the eighteenth session of the General Conference the Director-General was given a mandate to exercise full supervision over the operations of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories. As requested by the twenty-first session of the General Conference in its resolution 14.1, the Director-General is submitting a report on this matter to the present session of the Board.²

305. Unesco contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on the assistance to the Palestinian People which was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and participated with other agencies of the system in identifying specific economic needs of the Palestinian people on the basis of which the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme authorized the Administrator to draw upon the programme reserve an amount of 3.5 million dollars for the implementation of project proposals recommended by him.

1. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 148-149;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 204-228;
19 C/4, objective 1.4, paragraph 1427;
21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 1005 and 1067-1090.
2. Agenda item 5.1.2, document 114 EX/13.

306. These projects are directly executed by UNDP. Unesco expressed to UNDP its readiness to examine modalities of co-operation for the implementation of projects within its competence.
307. Unesco continues its assistance to the Palestinian people either through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) or at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization.
308. Pursuant to the adoption by the Board at its 104th session of decisions 7.1.6 in which it invited the Director-General 'to continue to contribute within Unesco's fields of competence to the report to be submitted by the United Nations Secretary-General' and 'to the work of the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People', Unesco continued, when requested, to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General and to co-operate with the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People, particularly to commemorate the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People established on 29 November 1978.
309. In pursuance of the Approved Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 the agreement between Unesco and UNRWA has been extended for that period and Unesco continues its technical responsibilities for the Education Programme of Palestine Refugees as foreseen in the Approved Programme and Budget.
310. Unesco is ready to continue its assistance to Palestinian students as well as its co-operation with Palestinian universities in the occupied Arab territories, when requested.
311. Twenty fellowships have been granted until now under the regular programme for 1981-1983 and nine under the participation programme.
10. Development and international economic co-operation

(a) Reverse transfer of technology

312. In resolution 36/141, the General Assembly, considering that the flow of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes a reverse transfer of technology, requested the Secretary-General to keep under continued review the co-ordination of work on the question of reverse transfer of technology in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant United Nations organizations.

Relevant Unesco action¹

313. Unesco continues to be interested in ensuring collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system in treating the multifaceted question of reverse transfer of technology.
314. In order to mitigate the consequences of emigration of qualified personnel, especially from developing countries, the Organization, within its framework of activities related to brain drain and in accordance with project 7.22, paragraph 7102 of the Approved Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, initiated a programme of short visits of highly trained scientists to their countries of origin. The main

1. 19 C/4 Approved, paragraph 4240;
20 C/4 II (Postface) of 1978, paragraphs 33, 34 and 47;
21 C/5 Approved, paragraph 7102;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 236-237.

objective, to some extent similar to that of TOKTEN (Transfer Of Know-how Through Expatriate Nationals) is to assist the strengthening of national research institutions in the developing countries through visits of their own nationals who have acquired a high degree of expertise abroad. At the same time these specialists will be able to apply the knowledge acquired in industrialized countries to the situations prevailing in the countries of origin and thus follow developments which have taken place in their specific fields in their own country of origin.

(b) Assistance programmes

(i) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

315. In resolution 36/221 the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions on the question of assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, commended inter alia the multi-agency mission for the excellent efforts it deployed in these countries and reiterated its appeal to Member States, United Nations organizations and Specialized Agencies, to contribute generously, in the form of financial, material and technical assistance, towards the projects and programmes to help the affected populations.

Relevant Unesco action¹

316. Unesco participated in the inter-agency mission which visited Somalia in October 1981 to survey the affected areas, assess the overall needs of the population and recommend ways and means to resolve the most pressing problems of these areas.

317. The report of the inter-agency mission has the following relevant parts in which Unesco's assistance could be considered:

(a) Drought and desertification

National plan to combat desertification: Unesco is prepared to contribute towards the elaboration of a coherent plan for combating drought and desertification in Somalia and in the development of alternative sources of energy for the country.

(b) The report of the inter-agency mission identifies a number of areas in which, at the request of the government, Unesco would be prepared to assist in the elaboration of specific needs and the implementation of projects financed through extra-budgetary resources.

318. The multi-agency mission also visited Djibouti, Uganda and the Sudan.

(ii) Assistance for the reconstruction of Lebanon

319. In its resolution 36/205, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to provide all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans and in their implementation, and invited the Specialized Agencies to expand and intensify programmes of assistance within the framework of the needs of Lebanon.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 242-251;
110 EX/18, paragraphs 14-19;
110 EX/18 Add.1, paragraphs 4-5.

Relevant Unesco action¹

320. At its 112th session, the Executive Board had before it document 112 EX/18 concerning Unesco assistance for the reconstruction of Lebanon. The Board adopted 112 EX/Decision 5.6 which invites the Director-General to continue to extend all possible assistance to Lebanon in the Organization's fields of competence. The Secretariat is maintaining contact with the Government of Lebanon in order to give effect to the Council's decision with due regard for developments in that country.

(iii) The situation in Kampuchea

321. In its resolution 36/5 concerning the situation in Kampuchea the General Assembly expressed its deep appreciation to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to assist Kampucheans who are still in need, especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand.

Relevant Unesco action²

322. In response to the appeal made by the Secretary-General in 1979, Unesco has participated in the humanitarian and emergency operations of UNICEF and the UNHCR for the Kampuchean refugees. Unesco's participation in these operations has been co-ordinated through the Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific and can be classified as follows:

- training of Khmer personnel;
- development of curriculum textbooks and teachers' guide;
- printing and distribution of textbooks;
- renovation of physical facilities of the schools and pre-school centres;
- supply of simple equipment and material to the educational development centres.

323. These programmes and activities have been funded by two major sources:

- National Federation of Unesco Association;
- l'Accueil de l'Enfant Réfugié (French voluntary organization).

324. Since UNICEF ceased to play the role of lead agency for the emergency and humanitarian operations for the refugees as of 31 December 1981 and is being replaced by WFP, Unesco is co-operating with the latter in order to continue its support and technical assistance to the educational development centres in the holding camps at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

(iv) The situation in Afghanistan

325. In resolution 36/34 the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or

1. 112 EX/18;
112 EX/Decision 5.6.
2. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 226-227;
109 EX/Decision 5.1.6;
112 EX/13.

constraint of any kind whatsoever and renewed its appeal to all states and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Relevant Unesco action

326. As a follow-up of resolution 7/05 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session,¹ a mission was undertaken in September 1981 by Unesco to ascertain the educational needs of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

327. The following activities have been identified and will be launched for the refugees in co-operation with UNHCR, UNICEF and ILO:

- establishment of community centres for the refugees;
- refurnishment and equipment of Pakistani schools to serve the same purpose;
- curriculum improvement and textbook production;
- teacher training;
- secondary education;
- vocational education.

328. The total cost of this programme is valued at \$2,140,000. If fully implemented, it would permit the achievement of a greatly improved provision of educational services for the refugees in Pakistan while simultaneously giving some attention to the needs of the host populations. The objective is a limited one of amelioration of the situation, not the realization of an optimal solution.

(v) Assistance to Nicaragua

329. In its resolution 36/213 the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the support which Member States and the organizations and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system have given to the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua for the reconstruction of the country and requested the bodies of the United Nations system to continue and increase their assistance in this sphere.

Relevant Unesco action²

330. Unesco's action in Nicaragua has taken various forms, as illustrated, in particular, by 109 EX/Decision 5.1.6, adopted by the Executive Board, by the document of the twenty-first session of the General Conference on the struggle against illiteracy and by the appeal launched by the Director-General on behalf of Nicaragua's National Literacy Campaign (1980).

331. Such action has recently been stepped up in line with national reconstruction activities in the fields of education and culture, involving the active and continuous mobilization of Nicaraguan society and ensuring the active participation of the people concerned.

332. The Organization has thus been able to play an integral part in this process of socio-economic transformation through various projects carried out with the financial assistance of UNDP and of other non-governmental agencies and bodies.

1. See also 114 EX/25, Assistance to refugees in Asia; report of the Director-General on the implementation of the same resolution.

2. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 226-227.

(vi) Assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian region

333. In its resolution 36/203 the General Assembly expressed its gratitude to the governments, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region. It requested all organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and increase their assistance through joint undertakings with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in response to requests from the governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries, for the implementation of their recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes.

334. The General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office as the central point and principal body responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of United Nations agencies to help the countries of the Sahel to implement their recovery and rehabilitation programme.

Relevant Unesco action¹

335. Unesco signed a co-operation agreement with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). Under this agreement, this intergovernmental organization received a grant of \$163,400 from the Special Account for Increased Aid to Developing Countries to support a study on education linked to self-sufficiency in food and \$15,000 under the participation programme for 1981-1983 to organize a symposium on the training component in the projects in the Sahel.²

(vii) Assistance to other developing countries

336. The General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions in which it requested the appropriate organizations and the Specialized Agencies within the United Nations system to provide or to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to the following countries: Equatorial Guinea (36/204), Central African Republic (36/206), Liberia (36/207), Benin (36/208), Sao Tome and Principe (36/209), Chad (36/210), Cape Verde (36/211), Comoros (36/212), Zambia (36/214), Mozambique (36/215), Djibouti (36/216), Guinea-Bissau (36/217), Uganda (36/218), Lesotho (36/219), Gambia (36/220), Botswana (36/222) and Zimbabwe (36/223).

337. In all these resolutions, the General Assembly requested the organizations concerned to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist these countries.

Relevant Unesco action

338. An account of Unesco's assistance to these countries was given to the Board at its 112th session.³ A few additional examples of Unesco assistance are given below.

339. Under the assistance agreement between Unesco and the African Development Bank (ADB), ADB requested the Secretariat to begin identifying candidates with a view to the appointment of a consultant who, during a mission to Equatorial Guinea, would study the possibility of establishing a national school of agriculture in Malabo. The project could then be financed by the African Development Fund.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 238-241;
109 EX/32, paragraphs 205-209.

2. See also Part B, III, 6, 'Desertification' and Part B, I, 12, 'Environmental questions'.

3. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 267-281.

340. As regards the Central African Republic, Unesco is now implementing project 702-CAF-10 'Assistance to education' which is financed by the African Development Bank and under which it is intended to strengthen the school infrastructure for basic education, to build a teacher-training college and train teacher-training specialists.

341. Under the participation programme for 1981-1983, the Central African Republic received a grant of \$61,600 in 1981 to finance eight training projects.

342. As regards Djibouti, even though this state is not yet a member of the Organization, Unesco is ready to participate in any mission undertaken to identify and evaluate projects in its fields of competence. The UNDP Resident Representative was informed of Unesco's readiness at an intersectoral meeting organized during his visit to Headquarters on Thursday, 15 January 1981.

343. Under the regular programme, Unesco is providing Zambia with assistance in preparing a project that might be financed by the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (IFSTD):

ZAM/81/T01: Upgrading of pre-university science teaching,

and also in preparing a project of the World Bank in the education field.

344. Unesco has also helped to organize workshops in the field of educational planning:

Unesco Educational Simulation Model (ESM).

345. In the scientific field, the Organization is providing technical assistance, including the services of one expert, for the execution of a project financed by the United Nations Development Programme:

ZAM/79/003: Assistance to the School of Mines.

501-ZAM-10: Functional literacy: a mission to evaluate this project is planned for March 1982 under funds-in-trust arrangements.

346. The total allocation under the participation programme for 1981-1983 amounted to \$66,887. A sum of \$2,200 was made available from the Special Account.

347. For Cape Verde, the Director-General approved the sum of \$78,325 under the participation programme for 1981-1983 to cover the publication of school-books for primary education, teacher-training materials, two seminars (one on methods of collecting oral traditions, the other on the participation of young people in development) and a study on the assertion of the national identity of the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies.

348. Unesco continues to provide Lesotho with technical assistance for projects in the field of education:

LES/72/062: National teacher-training college;

LES/75/037: In-service teacher training;

LES/78/006: Educational planning advisers;

and in the scientific field:

LES/78/005: Solar energy and biogas.

349. Unesco has also contributed \$10,000 for the organization of a consultative meeting on the establishment of a regional centre for oral traditions and the promotion of African languages in southern Africa, which could be set up in Lesotho at the request of the authorities of that country.
350. The total allocation to Lesotho under the 1981-1983 participation programme amounts to \$58,900.
351. During the Director-General's official visit to Zimbabwe in August 1981, the government authorities drew to his attention the urgent needs of the country in the areas of the competence of the Organization.
352. In the framework of the aide-mémoire signed at the issue of this visit, the Director-General has approved a two-month consultant mission under the participation programme to examine the Great Zimbabwe monuments and recommend ways and means for their preservation and presentation. The Ministerial Conference of Education and those Responsible for Economic Planning will be hosted by Zimbabwe and will be held in Salisbury in June/July 1982.
353. The Director-General has approved four requests under the participation programme for a total sum of \$58,200.
354. Unesco is assisting the Comoros in the execution of education projects: COI/79/011 'Strengthening the educational sector', financed by UNDP, and 702-COI-10 'School constructions' (African Development Bank). Moreover, the Comoros have received an allocation of \$68,350 under the participation programme for 1981-1983 and a sum of \$9,000 from the Special Account for Increased Assistance to Developing Countries.
355. Unesco has participated in the inter-agency mission organized by the United Nations which visited Uganda from 18 to 28 January 1981. Unesco has fielded a staff member of the Sector of Education to study the needs for the rehabilitation of Uganda in the areas of education. It is to be recalled that Unesco fielded an intersectoral mission (15 April to 25 April 1981). Five project proposals were then presented to the government through UNDP. Unesco will assist the government to locate possible funding sources when the government gives indications on the draft projects it considers of high priority.
356. Unesco is at present executing two operational projects:
- UGA/81/017: Faculty of Science, Makerere University; and
- UGA/81/006: Government printing press (initially self-benefiting fund).
357. The Director-General has approved seven requests under the participation programme for a total sum of \$72,000. Unesco has also accorded assistance of approximately \$16,000 under the framework of the regular programme for one fellowship and one study tour as well as for the supply of educational books and adult educational activities.
358. In accordance with the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 35/92 of 5 December 1980, the Secretary-General sent a mission to Chad from 26 October to 9 November 1981 to study the needs of the country and prepare an international programme of financial and material assistance for Chad. Unesco took part in that mission and the report on it is now being studied by the Secretariat.

Negotiations with extra-budgetary sources of financing (UNDP, Arab Funds) are under way with a view to giving effect to the recommendations contained in the report which come within Unesco's fields of competence.

359. Under funds-in-trust arrangements the sum of \$28,267 was placed at the disposal of Chad in December 1981 as emergency aid for the purchase of school-books and equipment.

360. Other requests for assistance under the participation programme have reached the Secretariat and are being considered. Unesco is also prepared to contribute at the Pledging Conference which will be held in Nairobi in March/April 1982.

361. Unesco took part in an inter-agency mission to identify an education project to be financed by the World Bank in Benin. At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Benin, the Director-General made an official visit to Benin from 19 to 22 October 1981, at the conclusion of which an aide-mémoire was signed on 22 October 1981 by the Director-General and the Government of the People's Republic of Benin. This concerns the different fields in which Unesco's co-operation will be strengthened, notably involving a fundamental reform of the educational system, priority needs in science and technology, the implementation of cultural and communication projects (restoration of museums, extension of the television network, development of the Benin Press Agency, etc.), and social science projects (organization of youth-leadership training seminars, youth work camps, holiday camps, equipment for youth clubs, etc.).

362. Another delegation led by the Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations visited Benin in February 1982.

363. Benin also received an allocation of \$71,400 under the participation programme for 1981-1983.

364. Unesco's assistance to Botswana took the form of project BOT/78/006 'Non-formal education'. Moreover, under the Special Account for Increased Aid to Developing Countries, it made a grant of \$82,000 to finance the services of a UNESCOMPAS agent for a period of 18 months.

(viii) Specific action related to the particular needs of land-locked developing countries

365. In resolution 36/175 the General Assembly recognizing the serious constraints on the socio-economic development of land-locked countries, appealed to all states, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV) and 123 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1980s and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

Relevant Unesco action¹

366. It has always been the Organization's policy to pay special attention to the specific needs and problems of land-locked developing countries. In Asia, there are three land-locked developing countries, namely Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal. Since 1981 Unesco has been assisting these Member States in the field of literacy,

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 259-264.

teacher-training and educational reform. These programmes and activities are funded by UNDP (Afghanistan and Nepal) and/or by the Unesco regular programme (Laos). Unesco has participated in the United Nations programme for economic and social development in Nepal (development of Kathmandu Valley) and in Laos (the development of the Mekong Basin).

367. Several land-locked countries such as Chad, Zambia, Lesotho, the Central African Republic and Zimbabwe are receiving special attention, as noted in paragraph 10 (vi) above.

(ix) Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s

368. In resolution 36/180 the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 35/64 of 5 December 1980 in which it advocated the adoption of a wide range of special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General concerning special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, which indicates the contributions by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, and invited, in this context, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine ways and means of increasing the resources for the execution of the programmes for the Development Decade for Africa and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive manner.

Relevant Unesco action¹

369. Unesco has made efforts to assist the OAU in the preparation and implementation of the Lagos Plan, within areas of the Organization's competence, by making available to the OAU its experience in defining and designing, for African countries, national policies of education and training, scientific and technological research, communication and culture.

370. This was the context in which Unesco made a contribution of \$30,000 to the OAU to organize a symposium on African culture which was held in Libreville (Gabon) from 23 to 27 January 1981.

371. Unesco has also seconded a high-level cultural adviser to the OAU who is now working at the OAU headquarters. This adviser's post is financed by UNDP (Regional Programme).

(c) Assistance to refugees

(i) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

372. The General assembly, by resolution 36/125, having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,² among other things, reaffirmed the High Commissioner's leading responsibility in emergency situations regarding refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, as well as his responsibility in the co-ordination of assistance in these situations and commended him for the considerable progress made in the elaboration of adequate procedures to meet emergency situations, in co-ordination with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system. By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the High Commissioner, while carrying out his responsibilities, to co-ordinate and co-operate

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 265-266.
2. A/36/12 and Add.1.

closely with other organizations within and outside the United Nations system for greatest efficiency of rallying in the case of major emergencies.

373. The General Assembly, in resolution 36/148 on International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees, commended, for their contributions, all governments, United Nations organs, the Specialized Agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have provided aid. It welcomed the submission of comments and suggestions made in response to General Assembly resolution 35/124 by Member States as well as United Nations organs, organizations and Specialized Agencies on international co-operation to avert new massive flows of refugees. It took note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹ and decided to establish a Group of Governmental Experts of seventeen members, to undertake as soon as possible a comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects, with a view to developing recommendations on the appropriate means of international co-operation. It called upon the Group of Governmental Experts to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Relevant Unesco action²

374. Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between Unesco and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the two Organizations collaborate regularly in providing assistance to refugees. Unesco obtains financing for, and appoints candidates to, three posts of Associate Experts attached to the UNHCR at present posted to Geneva, Dakar and Nairobi. Staff from Unesco Headquarters or consultants engaged by Unesco undertake emergency and other missions at the request of the UNHCR to advise its field staff on the preparation and execution of projects of assistance in the field of education. Every year a representative of the Director-General attends the UNHCR Executive Committee meeting and advises on the educational activities planned by the UNHCR for the following year. Resolution 1/01 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session authorizes the Director-General to continue to co-operate with the UNHCR, amongst other bodies rendering educational services to refugees.

375. A task force has been established at the Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific (ROEAP) in Bangkok, to co-ordinate Unesco's programme of assistance with those of UNICEF and UNHCR in relation to Kampuchean refugees. Unesco's programme of assistance includes training of Khmer educational personnel to replace those resettled in Third World countries. The teacher-training manual developed partly by the Faculty of Education, Srinakharinwirote University (under contract with the UNHCR) and the ROEAP aims at giving teaching competence to those without much academic background or experience. Unesco and the National Federation of Unesco Associations in Japan organized, in co-operation with the UNHCR, a competition of children's drawings in the camp; the best drawings were printed in a brochure called the 'Kampuchean Chronicle', published in Japanese and in French. Thai and Khmer versions are in preparation. A thirty-minute colour film of Khmer culture in Japanese was produced. An English version is in preparation. Between September 1979 and April 1981 a complete pre-primary, primary-school and parent-education system has been worked out for children in the thirteen camps in Thailand and 70 per cent of about 70,000 children have become literate in the Khmer language. School construction, equipment and books for the project were financed with funds from the National Federation of Unesco Associations in Japan and from the 'Union Nationale d'Associations pour l'Aide à l'Enfant Réfugié'.

1. A/36/582, Corr. 1 and Add. 1.

2. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 290-293.

(ii) International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

376. The General Assembly, by resolution 36/124 concerning the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, called upon the pertinent development-oriented organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to envisage, at the stages of conception and implementation, all concerted efforts and co-ordinated actions aimed at harmonizing assistance programmes for refugees so that the potentialities of refugees or returnees may constitute an advantage rather than a burden on national development. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to keep the African refugee situation under close and constant scrutiny and to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982. This report should contain up-to-date information on the condition of refugees in the countries concerned in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the necessity of convening an international conference in 1983.

377. This Conference would have to assess the needs and measures for further assistance for refugees and returnees in implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement. By the same resolution, the General Assembly invited governing bodies of Specialized Agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to consider, within their sphere of competence, various ways and means to increase substantially assistance to African refugees and returnees. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of this resolution.

Relevant Unesco action¹

378. Unesco was represented at the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa in April 1981 and the Executive Committee of the UNHCR, in October 1981.

379. In co-operation with the United Nations University, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Unesco organized a symposium on the promotion, dissemination and teaching of fundamental human rights of refugees in Tokyo, Japan, from 7 to 11 December 1981. The symposium recommended among several other things that Unesco co-operate with the United Nations University in encouraging research on political, socio-economic and cultural causes of refugee phenomena and their various effects on the countries of refugees. It further recommended to establish a working group to consist of representatives of Unesco, UNHCR and the United Nations University, and if necessary, representatives of other institutions and academic circles to follow up the conclusions and recommendations of the Congress on the teaching of human rights organized by Unesco in Vienna in September 1978.

(iii) Assistance to refugees in Somalia, Djibouti
Sudan and Ethiopia

380. By resolution 36/153 (Somalia), 36/156 (Djibouti), 36/158 (Sudan) and 36/161 (Ethiopia) the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance to these countries. It took note with satisfaction of the assistance rendered to these countries by Member States and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982 and to

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 294-296.

the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress achieved with regard to the refugee situation in these countries. In resolution 36/153 concerning Somalia the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to dispatch a mission early in 1982 and to submit a report on its findings to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982.

Relevant Unesco action¹

381. The Secretariat will co-operate with the UNHCR and the Government of Somalia to implement the first phase of a literacy project in Hiran Province, with the financial assistance of UNDP (\$438,026). The project is scheduled to be extended to all the 35 refugee camps in Somalia pending the success of the first phase in the Hiran.

382. Two consultant missions were sent to Djibouti at the request of the UNHCR, one in 1978 to study the educational needs of urban refugees in Djibouti town; the other in 1979 to work out an educational programme for some 15,000 rural refugees located in camps at Ali Sabieh and Dikhil. The recommendations of the missions for primary and secondary schools have been accepted for implementation. Pending the successful implementation of the first phase, Unesco will send a consultant to the camps to evaluate the results and initiate the implementation of the second phase.

383. The General Conference at its twenty-first session adopted resolution 1/05 which authorizes the Director-General, in co-operation with the UNHCR, to contribute, within Unesco's fields of competence, to the development effort of the Sudanese Government in matters connected with refugees, and to explore all possibilities of financing for this purpose. Information on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia was provided to the Board at its 112th session.

384. Unesco sent a mission to the Sudan to assess the possibility of organizing screening tests for Chad refugees in the Sudan. In addition the mission identified refugee educational needs in the Al Qadarif area of the eastern region.

385. Unesco will co-operate with other organizations of the United Nations system to alleviate the plight of the refugees in that country.

11. Operational activities

(a) Operational activities for development

386. By resolution 36/199 the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and took note of the areas identified by the Director-General in which further progress can be made, in particular through consultations with concerned governments in order to ascertain their views on the manner in which Resident Co-ordinators might best be enabled to exercise their responsibilities. This resolution calls upon executive heads of organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully in this consultative process.

Relevant Unesco action

387. After being informed of these consultations between Resident Co-ordinators and host governments, in July 1981, the Director-General sent a circular letter to

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 297-299.

all country representatives and field offices requesting their full co-operation in the exercise. This letter underlined the following specific areas of concern on which Resident Co-ordinators would appreciate the views of agencies:

ways and means of promoting dialogue between planning/co-ordination officials and the agencies of the United Nations system;

ways by which agencies may adapt their policies and procedures in order to utilize the country programming process as a frame of reference for programming non-UNDP operational activities;

how to organize periodic reviews of overall operational action of the United Nations system;

arrangements to be made which would enable the Resident Co-ordinator to be fully informed at the time when non-UNDP programmes are being formulated, executed and evaluated;

steps that might be taken to harmonize administrative, financial, procurement and other procedures;

steps to be taken to strengthen inter-organizational co-ordination arrangements at the field level.

388. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation will bring the replies of Resident Co-ordinators on the above consultations to the attention of ACC. Furthermore, an item entitled 'Arrangements for the review by ACC of the exercise of the functions of the Resident Co-ordinator' has been included in the 1982 work programme of the Consultative Committee for Substantial Questions (operational activities), a subsidiary organ of ACC.

389. The Director-General will present his annual report on operational activities for development to the 115th session of the Board.

(b) United Nations Volunteers programme

390. By resolution 36/198, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the successful achievement of the United Nations Volunteers programme during the first decade of service. It noted that the programme is active in ninety-three countries, including the least developed countries, and that it has reached ahead of schedule the target of one thousand volunteers in service. It also noted the activities of the programme in the fields of youth and domestic development service. The General Assembly renewed its appeal to governments, organizations and individuals to contribute or to increase their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers so as to enable the programme to overcome the financial constraints affecting it, and requested the Executive Co-ordinator to explore ways of ensuring increased resources and to make proposals thereon to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

Relevant Unesco action

391. Since 1971, when the United Nations Volunteers programme came into being, Unesco has co-operated with the programme by the inclusion of United Nations Volunteers in operational projects executed by the Organization.

392. Presently, Unesco has a total of 58 United Nations Volunteers posts within the framework of its operational activities in the fields of education, science

and culture. There are 42 United Nations Volunteers actually in the field in 15 countries (Bahrain, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Maldives, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania) and in one regional project in Latin America. Fifteen posts are presently under recruitment.

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

393. The General Assembly, by resolution 36/197 reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Children's Fund as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. It urged all organizations concerned with supporting the activities of the Fund, including the national committees for the Fund and the co-operating non-governmental organizations, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system, to enlarge and enhance their co-operation with the Fund in order to maximize the effectiveness of such co-operation in the interests of children and mothers in developing countries.

Relevant Unesco action¹

394. UNICEF's assistance to the field of formal and non-formal education in 1981 amounted to \$60 million (approximately 16.8 per cent of UNICEF's total programme in 1981).

395. At the invitation of the Director-General, Mr J. Grant, the Executive Director of UNICEF, will visit Unesco from 7 to 9 April 1982 to exchange views on strengthening co-operation between the two Organizations. In this connection, the Director-General and the Executive Director of UNICEF will discuss the updating of the 1972 Joint Recommendations on UNICEF's assistance to education (Ref. 90 EX/7) as well as the Agreement for Provisional Arrangements for Unesco/UNICEF Co-operation, also concluded in 1972.

396. At the Special Session of the UNICEF Executive Board held in New York in October 1981, the Unesco representative, on behalf of four Specialized Agencies, i.e. FAO, ILO, WHO and Unesco, reiterated the importance of making the fullest use of expertise readily available in these agencies for UNICEF programmes.

12. Environmental questions

397. In resolution 36/179, the General Assembly requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to initiate implementation of a co-ordinated multidisciplinary programme of work on interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, and the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council on this subject, and supported the arrangements proposed by the Director-General for inter-agency consultations and programme support in the implementation of the programme of work, as well as the establishment of a small advisory body, to be financed through the trust fund which has been established for financing activities concerning interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, to assist him in the overall guidance of the programme of work and to oversee the operation of the trust fund.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 310-312.

398. In resolution 36/189 the General Assembly decided that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme should hold a session of a special character at Nairobi from 10 to 18 May 1982 whose agenda as approved by the General Assembly includes a review of the major achievements in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment adopted at the Stockholm Conference (5-16 June 1982) as well as the international co-operation in the field of environment.
399. In resolution 36/192, the General Assembly took note of the efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme with regard to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as reflected in the objectives of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme for 1984-1989, and endorsed by the Governing Council. It requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the view of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme should be seen not only as a document of use to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme but also as a document of basic interest to their governing bodies, to the extent that they deem appropriate and to the extent relevant to their particular mandates.
400. In resolution 36/191 the General Assembly requested organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the view of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme should be seen not only as a document of use to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme but also as a document of basic interest to their governing bodies, to the extent that they deem appropriate and to the extent relevant to their particular mandates.
401. It further welcomed the stress placed by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on the environmental effects of the production and use of various renewable sources of energy.

Relevant Unesco action¹

402. The question of interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development is, of course, among the central preoccupations of Unesco's programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB).
403. On 30 September 1981, Unesco and the Government of Nepal signed an agreement concerning the establishment of an International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development. In its first phase this Centre, to be established in Kathmandu, will in addition be sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.
404. Unesco is in frequent contact with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), UNDP, UNEP, FAO and WMO regarding the development of integrated pilot projects. The ongoing Integrated Project on Arid Lands (IPAL) in Kenya is considered to be a good example of the type of project needed in the Sudano-Sahelian region to treat the problem of overgrazing. These contacts might best be extended to include the United Nations Department on Development and International Economic Co-operation, in order to avoid the launching of activities which would overlap.
405. With respect to the session of Special Character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, to be held in 1982, Unesco will co-operate to the fullest extent possible to help mark this important event. The

1. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 3095-3097; 108 EX/23, paragraphs 92-98; 113 EX/17, paragraphs 124-129.

Director-General offered Unesco's assistance particularly on two major concerns: stimulating popular interest in environmental issues and public participation in their solution; and making known the actions and initiatives taken and results achieved at the international level, particularly by Unesco/UNEP co-operation. To this end, Unesco will provide, inter alia, items for the exhibition in Nairobi, including Unesco's MAB exhibition, publications and audio-visual materials, an issue of the Unesco 'Courier' devoted to a ten-year review of Unesco's environmental activities, including environmental education, and a series of Unesco publications, books on environmental problems.

406. Unesco is also ready to sound out some of the NGOs with which it co-operates on activities to mark the anniversary, and to help distribute UNEP information materials to Associated Schools, Unesco Clubs and other organizations. It should be noted in this connection that a number of institutions in Member States have already requested a copy of the MAB exhibition to be used in their celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference. At the same time, the Secretariat has taken an active part in providing UNEP with substantive comments on the basic working document prepared for submission to the Governing Council at the session of Special Character, which is intended to provide the session with a basis for guiding the environmental activities of the United Nations system in future years.

407. The Unesco Secretariat took an active role in the preparation of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme for 1984-1989, by providing UNEP with substantial elements compatible with Unesco's own planning process.

408. This System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme will be considered not only as a document of use to the UNEP Governing Council but also, and to the extent relevant to their particular mandates, as a basic document of interest to the governing bodies of other United Nations organizations and thus as a means for exercising mutual influence on their planning and programming processes.

409. With respect to resolution 36/179 Unesco has submitted proposals for interdisciplinary co-operation on the basis of a project--Population, Resources and Development Capacity: An Approach to Integrative Planning--undertaken by the Organization through extra-budgetary funds. The object of this project is to determine methods for evaluating the interactions between a country's physical endowments, demographic circumstances and socio-cultural aspirations, and for assessing the significance of these interactions for development. Subject to the availability of funds, the project will be undertaken through a consortium of some five countries co-ordinated through a small advisory group.

13. United Nations Decade for Women

410. By resolution 36/126 the General Assembly recalled its resolution 35/136 in which it endorsed the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Programme of Action was adopted at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.¹ The General Assembly decided to convene in 1985, at the conclusion of the Decade, a World Conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. It took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,² and affirmed that the implementation of the Programme of Action

1. Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and Corrigendum), Chapter I.

2. A/36/564, Annex.

for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women should result in the complete integration of women into the development process and in the effective realization of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. The General Assembly called upon the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to reserve adequate resources for, and pay increased attention to, the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly as regards the dissemination of information on the participation of women. It urged the regional commissions to report in full to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session in 1982, on the evolution of the situation of women in all the sectors of their development programmes. The General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to consider, at that session, the implementation of the Programme of Action, giving high priority in this regard to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-ninth session (Vienna, 25 February-5 March 1982).

411. The General Assembly emphasized the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point for the organization of the United Nations system with regard to the implementation of the Programme of Action. It requested the Secretary-General to give the Centre the assistance required to enable it to carry out its mandate. It requested the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-ninth session, to give priority to the question of the preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. The General Assembly stressed the need for close and continued co-operation between the United Nations system and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to allow the Institute to carry out its mandate. It invited the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the steps taken for the implementation of the present resolution.

412. By resolution 36/74 the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of women in development¹ and recommended that the survey should analyse the role of women in relation to key developmental issues as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare the survey in close collaboration and co-operation with appropriate agencies of the United Nations system and with contributions from all organs and organizations concerned of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, as well as the national institutions having expertise on this subject. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the preparation of the survey to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to submit the survey in its final form to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

413. By resolution 36/127 the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations,² prepared by the Working Group established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/45. It also took note of the report of the Secretary-General, which contains a comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of

1. A/36/590.

2. E/1981/3.

women in development.¹ The General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-ninth session (25 February-6 March 1982), to give special attention to the implementation of the World Plan of Action and to questions pertaining to the participation of women in development.

414. By resolution 36/128, the General Assembly insisted on the urgency of assuring the prompt establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the host country. It underlined the importance of contributions of the Institute to the work of all United Nations bodies, agencies and institutions involved with the advancement of women, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat. The General Assembly requested the regional commissions, the Specialized Agencies and other organs and bodies in the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Institute in their respective fields of competence.

415. By resolution 36/129 the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the future of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and decided that the Fund should continue its activities beyond the United Nations Decade for Women. It requested the Secretary-General to invite views of Member States on how best the Fund can continue its activities beyond the Decade and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

416. By resolution 36/131 the General Assembly noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.² It welcomed with great satisfaction that the Convention entered into force on 2 September 1981 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention.

Relevant Unesco action

417. The Board was regularly informed of resolutions of the United Nations system concerning the United Nations Decade for Women. At its 112th session, the Director-General reported to the Board the results of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held in Copenhagen from 14 to 20 July 1980.³ In its decision 5.1.2 adopted at that session, the Board, inter alia, invited the Director-General 'to take the necessary steps to ensure that Unesco will continue to participate, on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis, in the follow-up activities of the Conference'. This decision has been taken fully into account in the preparation of the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989.

418. It will be recalled that Unesco's programme related to women has been adapted to the recommendations for the United Nations Decade for Women as they had been formulated by the World Conference of the International Women's Year in Mexico in 1975 and endorsed by the General Assembly.⁴ Each biennial programme of Unesco was designed to respond clearly and positively to the requests made by the Mexico Plan of Action to the Specialized Agencies.

1. A/36/590.

2. A/36/295 and Add.1.

3. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 22-83 and paragraphs 318-322.

4. 99 EX/25, paragraph 12.

419. It will be recalled that the General Conference, at its twentieth session, combined objectives 1.3 & 6.3 in a single objective 6.B 'Improvement of the status of women and promotion of participation by women in economic, social and cultural development'. This decision was taken in an effort to improve the integration of existing activities from the intersectoral and interdisciplinary standpoint and strengthen them. Moreover, at its twenty-first session, the General Conference decided to broaden the scope of objective 6.B by adding a theme centred around the development of research and education concerning women in order to deal more adequately with those parts of the Copenhagen programme which, on the one hand, recommends that university curricula should include subjects concerning women and, on the other, that basic data about the status of women should be improved. Unesco accordingly organized two regional meetings in Latin America and the Arab countries to promote social science research on the status of women in those regions. Unesco has devoted more attention to the whole problem of women's participation in the decision-making process at the political level and in decisions concerning civic life in general. Studies on the role of women in important political movements will serve as the conceptual framework for a meeting on the subject 'Women and Politics' to be organized in 1983.

420. As concerns the 'comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of women in development', Unesco expects to be fully consulted in the preparation of the survey, notably as concerns education, considered one of the basic means to enable women to contribute more fully to development. The General Assembly recommends that the survey should focus on 'trade, agriculture, industry, energy, money and finance, science and technology'. While recognizing the importance of these key developmental issues, Unesco is also including cultural aspects of the integration of women in development. Women's effective mobilization and integration in development depends largely on their 'cultural attitudes' and that of their milieu towards development in general. A model survey has been made to analyse women's role and participation in cultural development.¹ In 1982 this survey will be tested in Gabon and in Finland. The principal aim of one of Unesco's research programme's on the status of women in relation to development and demographic behaviour² is to identify relations between socio-economic development and demographic trends and to analyse their impact with regard to women's role within the family, female participation in the labour force and migrations and fertility patterns. The country case-studies demonstrate important national as well as regional differences in women's status and their implications for women and development in the countries concerned.

421. Unesco organized from 21 to 24 April 1980 in Paris an international meeting of experts on the indicators of women's participation in socio-economic development. Country studies, on Morocco, Nigeria and Uganda, illustrated the use of indicators as instruments of social analysis. Others illustrated the use of indicators as tools for development planning. These studies and the results of the meeting were published by Unesco in 1980 under the title 'Women and Development: Indicators of their Changing Role'.

422. The programmes to promote equality between men and women are being implemented through normative action, meetings of regional advisory panels, studies, publications and exchanges of experience and information. In co-operation with the Indian National Commission for Unesco, an expert meeting was held in New Delhi

1. 21 C/5, paragraph 4285.

2. 21 C/5, paragraphs 3158-3159.

(7-11 December 1981) to discuss the role of women in the education of young people for peace, mutual understanding and respect for human rights. The conclusions and recommendations of this meeting are being studied presently by the Secretariat.

423. Unesco has contributed to a collection recently undertaken by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on currently available studies concerning women. Moreover, information on studies in progress is regularly sent to the Institute and information on Institute-sponsored studies reaches Unesco (resolution 36/128). A representative of the Organization attended the second meeting of the governing board which was held in New York from 25 to 29 January to prepare the Plan for 1982-1983.

424. As regards resolution 36/127, Unesco reported to the Commission on the Status of Women on activities undertaken with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Mexico World Plan of Action and, in particular, of the Programme of Action of the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women.

425. As regards the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (resolution 36/131), in 1982 Unesco will undertake a comparative study of the principles of this Convention and those of the major legal systems operating within the United Nations system.

426. Mention should be made of the implementation of the priority recommendation of the United Nations/Unesco Seminar on Women and the Media, held in New York in May 1980, which called for the convening by Unesco of a series of regional seminars with high-level media personnel to sensitize media leaders to the implication for society of the neglect of women both as audience members and media personnel. The first regional seminar was organized in collaboration with Unesco by the Caribbean Institute of Mass Communication in Kingston, Jamaica, in September 1981, on the subject 'Women and Media Decision-Making in the Caribbean'. The second regional seminar was organized, in collaboration with Unesco and with the support of the Hoso-Bunka Foundation (Japan), by the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 1981. Its subject was 'Career Development of Women in Media'. Unesco plans to continue this series of seminars in other regions of the world. A third seminar is scheduled to be held in Mexico City for the Latin American region in March 1982 and a fourth will be held in Fiji for the Pacific region towards the end of 1982.

II. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING EDUCATION

1. Food problems

427. By resolution 36/185, the General Assembly welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council as adopted at its seventh ministerial session,¹ and called upon all governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation. The General Assembly called upon the international community to support the national efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production by increased technical and capital assistance, in particular for the food-sector strategies that have already been adopted by interested developing countries, within the context of national plans and policies. It urged developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase external assistance to the food sector, for which the estimated necessary element of external assistance is US \$8.3 billion, growing to US \$12.5 billion by 1990 (both figures in 1975 prices). The General Assembly called upon the international community to encourage and accord high priority to support for the efforts of developing countries to strengthen and supplement their programmes of mutual co-operation in the field of food and agriculture.

428. By resolution 36/186, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on food problems in Africa² and urged all the countries of Africa to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their food and agricultural production. It called upon the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production, but stressed that international assistance should not only take the form of food aid and the corresponding additional support, but, more important, should also support national efforts for the restoration and development of agricultural production, specifically crops and livestock, in the regions affected. The General Assembly urged all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their activities in Africa to assist governments, inter alia, in the areas relating to food production, agricultural processing, integrated research and extension services. It further urged all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to report on the action-oriented plans of the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system which will implement the present resolution.

Relevant Unesco action³

429. The General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session, approved a growth rate of 9 per cent for its programme on rural development, which includes, inter alia, manpower training in agriculture.

1. A/36/19 part one.
2. A/36/149.
3. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 343-346.

430. Unesco, with the University of Nairobi (Kenya), has established the Micro-biological Resources Centre (MIRCEN) for East Africa, which plays a pivotal role in the conduct of research and training as well as dissemination of information to improve the level of agricultural productivity. The University organized an African Symposium on 'Grain Legume Improvement in East Africa' in 1979. It will continue to organize training courses designed to prepare professionals to constitute the core of a country's researchers, teachers, laboratory and field technicians as well as training of manpower for highly specialized fields. Participants in the training programmes of MIRCEN are drawn mostly from Nigeria, Ghana, Upper Volta, Egypt, Sudan, Zambia, Tanzania, Rwanda and Kenya. A regional co-operative bean inoculation experiment has been set up with additional inputs from five countries in the region.

431. In Unesco's Man and the Biosphere programme (MAB), launched in 1970, to develop a scientific basis for the rational use and conservation of the biosphere and the improvement of the relationship between man and the environment, special emphasis is laid on the problems of farmers in major ecological regions, including those in Africa. Two major projects under this programme envisaged in the 1981-1983 Programme and Budget are: (a) a major project of research, training and demonstration aimed at integrated management of humid tropical zones in West and Central Africa; and (b) a major project of research, training and demonstration relating to the integrated management of arid and semi-arid regions (Sahelian countries and eastern and southern Africa). These projects with their major components in agriculture have important implications for levels of agricultural productivity.

432. In the implementation of the world food strategy, Unesco will continue to intensify its activities with Member States, particularly in manpower development in the agriculture sector. These activities include series of training activities especially designed for farmer-leaders, technicians, teachers, researchers and extension workers at various levels. Indirectly related to food and agriculture are activities in agriculture curriculum development at the secondary and higher education levels.¹

433. Unesco supports national efforts of developing countries to increase food and agricultural production through technical assistance, advisory services, promotion of activities of regional associations of agriculture, and of agricultural colleges and universities in their services to farming communities.

2. World Assembly on Ageing

434. By resolution 36/30, the General Assembly decided that the World Assembly on Ageing will be held at Vienna from 26 July to 6 August 1982. It decided further that, subject to favourable financial conditions, two days of pre-conference meetings should be held at Vienna immediately before the World Assembly on Ageing in order to reach agreement on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with on the opening day of the Assembly. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider to convene at Vienna two sessions of the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Ageing in order to finalize the preparations and documentation for the Assembly.

435. The General Assembly, by resolution 36/20, requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within the limits of existing resources and voluntary contributions, activities in the field of Ageing in co-operation with the organizations

1. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 1411-1429.

concerned, and in particular (a) to assist governments, at their request, in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes for the elderly; (b) to continue to monitor and research the implications of ageing populations, especially in developing countries; and (c) to promote technical co-operation among developing countries in the exchange of information and technology in this field. It further requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of these activities.

Relevant Unesco action¹

436. Technical and financial support will be provided to Member States, in particular developing countries and non-governmental bodies which propose, on the one hand, to make a survey of educational opportunities offered to old people and the use made in education systems of the knowledge and skills of persons in this age-group and on the other, to draw up measures to improve the situation in this field. The information collected on educational opportunities for the aged will be the subject of a document to be prepared for the World Assembly on Ageing.²

437. In the preparation of the Unesco document for the World Assembly, the Secretariat evaluated 15 case-studies on education and the elderly which had been prepared by consultants on behalf of Unesco. In addition the Secretariat will organize on 10 March 1982 a special Youth Day for Human Rights which will have as a theme 'The rights of the elderly, youth and ageing'. The report of this special day will be brought to the attention of the World Assembly. A photographic exhibition, prepared with several Unesco National Commissions, will be shown in Vienna during the time of the World Assembly. To allow for Secretariat-wide co-ordinated input to the Assembly, the Director-General established an intersectoral Working Group on Education and the Ageing.

438. A study on socio-economic indicators with regard to the elderly will be published in 1982.³ The colloquium on the improvement of the exercise of human rights in urban areas adopted a resolution calling for the inclusion of the elderly as a category being marginalized and for which specific measures should be undertaken to enable them to fully enjoy their human rights.⁴

3. International co-operation in drug abuse control

439. By resolution 36/168, the General Assembly adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and basic five-year programme of action contained in resolution 1 (XXIX) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs transmitted by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1981/113 of 6 May 1981. It urged that the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy be implemented as quickly as possible by the relevant bodies of the United Nations and other international organizations. The General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, within available resources, to establish a task force, in consultation with the Directors-General of the appropriate Specialized Agencies and other United Nations drug-related bodies, composed of representatives of these agencies and representatives of the Member States most interested in and affected by the production, trafficking and consumption of and demand for illegal drugs to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the international control strategy and the programme of action and to submit a report to each session or special session of the Commission on the progress made in implementing the drug strategy and programme. It requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to review the report of its task force and to report thereon, through the Economic

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 347-349.
2. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraph 1299; 19 C/4, paragraphs 5643, 6519, 6531.
3. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraph 3110.
4. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraph 3201.

and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and annually thereafter. The General Assembly urged all Member States and Specialized Agencies and other international organizations and private institutions concerned with the drug abuse problem to participate in and support activities related to international drug control strategy and policies.

Relevant Unesco action¹

440. Unesco will continue to respond positively to requests by the General Assembly to collaborate in the proposed programme to deal with the problems posed by the use of drugs. The Approved Programme for 1981-1983² provides for the training of teaching personnel and the preparation of educational material concerning the problems related to the use of drugs, for co-operation between the mass media and education and for the international study of problems of drug use. Unesco will continue to co-operate with governments, the other Specialized Agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the implementation of national programmes, in particular programmes for encouraging alternative forms of cultivation. The Organization will continue to collaborate with the United Nations Narcotic Drugs Division in the task of defining the international programme for the implementation of a worldwide strategy on the problems related to the use of drugs, covering the fields of preventive education and educational action for the social rehabilitation of former drug users.

441. The Secretariat was represented at the seventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs which was held in Vienna from 2 to 8 February 1982. The decisions of the Commission, especially those concerning the international drug control strategy, will be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982.

4. United Nations University

442. By resolution 36/45, the General Assembly considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University³ and noted decision 5.2.1 adopted by the Executive Board of Unesco at its 113th session. It noted with satisfaction the decision to move towards a six-year medium-term perspective, but also noted that the enlarged scope of the programmes and activities of the United Nations University called for greater resources for their implementation. The General Assembly earnestly appealed to all Member States to contribute generously and urgently to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University in order to enable it to fulfil effectively its global mandate.

Relevant Unesco action⁴

443. The Executive Board examines every year the annual report of the United Nations University Council and the relevant report of the Director-General. It did so at its 113th session⁵ and adopted decision 5.2.1. The comments of the Director-General on General Assembly resolution 35/54 will be submitted to the Board at its 115th session, together with the Annual Report of the United Nations University Council.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 350-351.
2. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 1251-1256.
3. A/36/31.
4. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 352-353.
5. 113 EX/6 and 113 EX/40.

444. The Director-General welcomed the orientations of a Medium-Term Plan for the United Nations University for 1982-1987, which is composed of five major themes: (i) Peace, security, conflict resolution and global transformation; (ii) The global economy; (iii) Hunger, poverty, resources and environment; (iv) Human and social development and coexistence of peoples, cultures and social systems; and (v) Science and technology and social and ethical implications. The University programme will be implemented through the utilization of three modes of operation: development studies; regional and global studies; and global learning.

5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

445. By resolution 36/53, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.¹ It expressed its appreciation to all those who have supported the programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions. The General Assembly appealed to all states, institutions, organizations and individuals, in view of the increasing demand for educational opportunities by the people of South Africa and Namibia and the rapidly increasing costs of higher education and training, to offer even greater financial and other support to the programme in order to ensure its continuation, effectiveness and expansion.

446. By resolution 36/170, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General² containing the review by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) of the assistance programmes for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa. It endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commended him and UNHCR for their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programme of assistance to student refugees in the host countries of southern Africa. The General Assembly appealed to UNHCR, UNDP, Unesco, the World Food Programme, the World Bank and UNICEF, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to provide humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa who have been given asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia, and called upon all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Secretary-General and UNHCR in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa. The Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR was requested to continue to keep the matter under review and appraise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the programmes, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of this resolution.

Relevant Unesco action³

447. Unesco continues to co-operate with the United Nations organs and programmes concerned in the implementation of educational programmes for refugees in South Africa. A number of projects are being implemented, with the assistance of UNDP and in co-operation with African national liberation movements (African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and South West Africa People's Organization), which enable refugee students from South Africa to continue their studies.

1. A/36/147.
2. A/36/792.
3. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 300-302.

448. Through the UNDP-financed projects for educational assistance to the ANC, the PAC, and SWAPO, executed by Unesco, assistance is being provided to national liberation movement projects in Swaziland, Zambia, Tanzania and Angola, where the assistance has taken the form of the payment of salaries of teachers appointed by the national liberation movements, supplies and equipment for their schools, university fellowships, and the payment of school fees and expenses for primary- and secondary-school level students. Part of these activities are also financed by the Unesco regular programme.¹

6. Physical education and sports exchanges among young people

449. By resolution 36/16 the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on physical education and sports exchanges among young people.² It invited Member States to develop sports activities and physical education within the context of continuing education and, in particular, to give priority to programmes developed in the framework of a policy of 'sports for all' in order to reach all sectors of the population, especially young people who are not in school. The General Assembly recommended that, in preparing programmes, special attention be paid to the promotion of local forms of physical and sports training so as to enable the largest possible number of persons to participate in these sports.

Relevant Unesco action³

450. The General Conference at its twentieth session, adopted resolution 20 C/Resolution 1/5.4/3 by which it established an Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport and created an International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport. At the same session, the General Conference, by resolution 1/5.4/2, proclaimed an International Charter of Physical Education and Sport. The Committee is charged to find measures which place the development of physical education and sport at the services of human progress, promoting their development and ensuring to all the fundamental right of access to physical education and sports. In the Charter (Articles 1, 3 and 5) special attention is paid to opportunities to be made available for young people including children of pre-school age, handicapped persons, rural populations and all disadvantaged groups in the society, the promotion and encouragement of local forms of physical education and sports training.

451. The Intergovernmental Committee has so far held two sessions, in June 1979 and in March 1981. At that session the Committee adopted, inter alia, a report on Unesco's programme in the field of physical education and sport.⁴

7. Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000

452. By resolution 36/43 the General Assembly endorsed the Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000 as a major contribution of Member States to the attainment of the worldwide social goal of health for all by the year 2000 and to the fulfilment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. It requested all appropriate organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including Unesco, to collaborate fully with the World

1. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 1043, 1051.

2. A/36/409.

3. 21 C/5, paragraphs 1245-1250.

4. ED-81/CONF.203/5.

Health Organization in carrying out the Global Strategy. The General Assembly requested the Director-General of the World Health Organization to ensure that measures to implement the Global Strategy are taken into account in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

Relevant Unesco action¹

453. Public information and education for health are included under several objectives of the Medium-Term Plan for 1977-1981, in particular those related to science and technology² and environmental education.³ Primary health education is promoted through biology (including hygiene) nutrition, home-economics and environmental education.⁴

454. A comparative study will be developed on the position of health education in schools⁵ during the current triennium--with a view to developing good training programmes for teachers and community leaders as far as the public health component of education is concerned.

455. A pilot project on 'Science and Technology Education in Rural Areas' has been planned. The main objective of this project is to improve the quality and relevance of science and technology education, keeping in mind the specific circumstances and needs (including health, hygiene, sanitation, nutrition) of rural populations.⁶

8. Migrant workers

456. By resolution 36/160 and decision 36/434 the General Assembly considered the measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers. It noted the principles and standards established within the International Labour Organisation and Unesco and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers in other Specialized Agencies and in various organs of the United Nations.

457. The General Assembly recalled its resolution 34/172 in which it decided to establish an open-ended working group to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. The Assembly took note of the report of the open-ended working group and expressed its satisfaction with the substantial progress that the working group has so far made in the accomplishment of its mandate. It decided that the working group shall hold again an intersessional meeting of two weeks duration in New York in May 1982, immediately after the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, and invited the Secretary-General to enable organizations of the United Nations system to continue their co-operation with the working group.

458. The General Assembly decided that the working group shall meet during the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly to continue and, if possible, to complete the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.

459. By decision 36/434 the General Assembly reaffirmed the request of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1981/21) to include in the Programme and Budget

1. 108 EX/23, paragraphs 59-65.
2. 19 C/4, objective 4.4.
3. 19 C/4, objective 7.7.
4. 21 C/5, paragraphs 1098, 1099 and 1064.
5. 21 C/5, paragraph 1099.
6. 21 C/5, paragraph 1088.

of the United Nations for 1982-1983 studies on the questions concerned with the welfare of migrant workers which would complement the studies already undertaken by the International Labour Organisation.

Relevant Unesco action

460. A study on the possibility of promoting the mutual recognition of certificates obtained in the countries of immigration and emigration was undertaken by Portugal. The programme on the education of migrant workers and their families has been extended to other Member States including the United States of America, Mexico, Norway and Pakistan. Objective 1.2 (Appreciation and respect for cultural identity) envisages, within the framework of the current triennium, a series of activities to promote appreciation of and respect for the cultural identity of individuals, groups, nations and regions by encouraging co-operation between Member States and the organizations concerned. Such activities include the organization of multilateral meetings, which were organized by the National Commissions of Luxembourg, Pakistan, Senegal and Upper Volta under contract with Unesco, on possible ways of improving the condition of migrant workers and their families as regards education and respect for their cultural identity. Contracts have been offered to National Commissions to undertake follow-up activities of the 1979-1980 exchange programme.

461. Adult education associations in the United Kingdom, India and Ghana and migrant workers' associations in Belgium, France and Switzerland have been invited to organize pre-service and in-service training courses in the use of the mother tongue in education alongside the language of the country of immigration, particularly in pre-school education, primary education and out-of-school education. Some of these associations will produce educational materials to help preserve the cultural identity of migrant workers and their families and to familiarize them with the culture of the country of immigration. Financial and technical support will be given to women's organizations outside migrant workers' organizations in 1982 to aid the resettlement of migrant workers and their descendants opting to return to their country of origin. Also in 1982 a study will be prepared on the legislation governing the education of cultural minorities other than migrant workers, prepared in collaboration with China, Canada, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Spain; particular attention will be given to the teaching of the mother tongue.

462. Unesco co-operates with the United Nations, the ILO, the Council of Europe and other interested organizations on questions related to the legal rights of migrant workers and their families.

III. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Science and technology for development

463. In resolution 36/183 the General Assembly decided to establish, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which will become operative as from 1 January 1982. It also approved the guiding principles of the Financing System which, inter alia, are the following:

(a) The Financing System shall, at the request of governments, finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries and due attention should be given to effective co-ordination of activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in science and technology for development. The operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, due to be completed by concrete and specific action proposals by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its fourth session, including the areas of concentration as adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its third session, will constitute the general framework for the activities of the Financing System.

(b) In determining the nature and level of the resources of the Financing System, the following considerations should be taken into account:

Asymmetry of the technological capacity between developed and developing countries.

Need for predictability and continuous flow of financial resources.

Need for substantial resources in addition to those that currently exist within the United Nations system.

Need for untied external resources for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries.

(c) The Financing System shall be a vehicle for the mobilization, co-ordination, channelling and disbursement of financial resources. The Financing System should be organized on a voluntary and universal basis, open to the participation of all countries as full members. All Member States should contribute to the Financing System in a manner consistent with their capacities and should participate in its direction.

464. The General Assembly noted that in accordance with the criteria set forth in section VI, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 34/218, the core resources of the Financing System should amount to \$200 million per annum for the period 1983-1985. It also decided that the year 1982 shall be considered the transitional period of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and that the general operational provisions of the Interim Fund, including its resources, organization and management, as well as the procedures set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 34/218, will apply and be transferred to the Financing System during the transitional period.

465. The General Assembly further decided that an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of the Whole on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development should hold two sessions, the first, lasting one week, from 1 to 5 March 1982, the second, lasting two weeks, from 12 to 23 April 1982, and that the time before and between those meetings should be fully utilized for consultations in order to ensure the successful conclusion of the work of the Group whose recommendations on the institutional, organizational and financial arrangements for the Financing System should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its fourth session.
466. The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development should submit its recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration and decision.
467. In resolution 36/184 the General Assembly authorized the Consultative Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to approve the appropriate additional resources needed for the Financing System.

Relevant Unesco action¹

468. Unesco took part in the work of the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (May-June 1981) and in the February 1982 meeting of the task force set up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The task force considered how work might be shared out among the main organizations concerned within the system in devising joint pilot projects in the areas of concentration defined by the Operational Plan for implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. Working groups were set up by the task force to deal with the main sections of the Operational Plan. Unesco will chair the working group responsible for the planning of science and technology policies, in which the other organizations concerned will also take part.
469. Unesco will be represented at the meeting of the United Nations' ad hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, to be held in March and April 1982. On that occasion, the Organization will not fail to make known its observations, based on its competence and long experience in this field.
470. The Director-General will keep the Board informed of any developments in this connection, at its 115th or 116th session.

2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

471. In resolution 36/35 the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the progress in the preparation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and of the activities of the Legal and Technical Subcommittees of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, particularly their consideration of questions relating to remote sensing of earth by satellites and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, and requested the Specialized Agencies and international organizations to continue their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

1. 19 C/4 Approved, objectives 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3;
21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 2002-2797;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 354-360;
109 EX/22; 110 EX/18, paragraphs 85-88;
109 EX/Decision 5.3.2.

472. In resolution 36/36 the General Assembly invited Member States actively to promote public awareness of the Conference through the efficient use of their national mass media and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the public information services of the United Nations system in disseminating information on the Conference on outer space and its objectives.

Relevant Unesco action¹

473. The Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE) is scheduled to take place at Vienna from 9 to 21 August 1982.

474. An inter-agency meeting on outer space activities took place at Vienna from 14 to 16 September 1981. The meeting agreed to recommend to ACC that another inter-agency meeting on outer space activities should be held in the latter part of 1982.

475. Unesco has been providing speakers to the regional seminars which have taken place and will take place in conjunction with preparatory work for the UNISPACE Conference. These seminars aim at providing the participants with the necessary technical information and evaluation on most recent developments in the application of satellite remote sensing and communications technology for development, with a view to assisting Member States in their preparations for the Conference.

476. Unesco intends to participate in this Conference and will submit a background document covering Unesco's activities as well as Unesco's viewpoint on this subject.

3. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

477. In resolution 36/79 the General Assembly approved the convening of the eleventh, final decision-making session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York for the period from 8 March to 30 April 1982 and authorized the Conference to extend its work beyond 30 April 1982 for the purpose of completing its work should more time be needed to finish the decision-making process.

478. It further requested the Secretary-General to consult the Government of Venezuela in order to arrange for the signature of the Final Act and the opening of the Convention for signature at Caracas in early September 1982 and invited the governments of states participating in the Conference and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, to contribute to the endowment of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea in the form recommended by the Secretary-General in his report.

Relevant Unesco action²

479. Unesco and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission are following closely the activities of UNCLOS.³ As mentioned in section 5.1 of the Summary Report of the Fourteenth Session of the IOC Executive Council (Tenerife, June 1981), the

1. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 329-335;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 375-379.
2. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 2593-2703;
19 C/4 Objective 7.4;
110 EX/18, paragraphs 87-95;
112 EX/13 paragraphs 391-395.
3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Commission has acquired in the Conference a respected reputation and has enhanced its prestige as the body of the United Nations system competent to respond to requests for guidance on marine science matters. It is now widely accepted by UNCLOS that many countries have an urgent need to strengthen their marine science infrastructure and capabilities so as to be able to respond to the requirements and efforts that will be afforded by the future Convention and the emerging New Ocean Regime. Unesco, through its IOC, in response to Resolution IOC EC-XIII.15, has worked consistently to respond to this challenge.

480. The First Session of the Ad Hoc Task Team to Study the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea and any Future Text developed by UNCLOS, and the implications to the Commission, was held in Tenerife (18-20 June 1981). A progress report was submitted to the XIVth Session of the IOC Executive Council. The Council expressed its satisfaction with the Summary Report of the Task Team, noted the substantial work remaining to be done, and agreed that it should be carried out intersessionally. A second session of the ad hoc group is planned for November 1982.

481. Regarding the decision of UNCLOS requesting the Secretary-General to continue the study of the needs of countries, especially developing ones, for information, advice and assistance under the new legal regime, Unesco is following the matter and was associated with the Secretariat of UNCLOS in consultations which took place within the United Nations system; provision of inputs to and comments on any future documents on the subject will be assured.

4. Draft World Charter for Nature

482. In resolution 36/6 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, to complete if necessary, on the basis of observations received from Member States, the revision of the draft World Charter for Nature and to submit a supplementary report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

483. In resolution 36/7 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the studies now in progress and of the views expressed by states on this subject, to complete the preparation of a report containing recommendations for the adoption by states of specific obligations and measures relating to the protection of nature from the pernicious effects of the arms race, and to the limitation and prohibition of the types of military activity which present the greatest danger for nature and to submit his report thereon to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament.

Relevant Unesco action¹

484. Unesco is currently engaged in two major programmes concerning the preservation of nature: the programme to implement the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, which has so far been ratified by 56 countries; and the programme providing for the establishment of an international network of 'biosphere reserves' aimed at promoting the protection of the natural heritage by preserving ecosystems and the genetic material contained in them.

1. 19 C/4 objective 4.4;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 382-386.

485. The text of the draft 'Charter for Nature' appears to have received a somewhat guarded response from certain Member States on account of the fact that it is broader in scope than existing Conventions. The United Nations Environment Programme should therefore organize another meeting of the ad hoc group in which Unesco participated in 1981 in order to revise the draft Charter.

5. Industrial development co-operation

486. In resolution 36/182 the General Assembly took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its fifteenth session regarding, in particular, the redeployment of industrial capacities as described in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and urged all states to ratify the new Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in order to allow the conversion of the organization into a new Specialized Agency in 1982. The General Assembly welcomed the offer of the Government of Kenya to act as host to the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

487. In this connection the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation decided at its 218th session (November 1981) to request the Director-General to co-operate closely with Unesco and UNIDO in the organization of the global consultations on training and industrial manpower scheduled to take place in November 1982.

Relevant Unesco action¹

488. Co-operation between Unesco and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is continuing in all areas of common interest and in accordance with the agreement concluded between the two Organizations² in September 1978. Under this agreement, the annual Unesco/UNIDO inter-secretariat meeting was held in Vienna on 3 and 4 September 1981. Questions relating to training and information systems were among the topics discussed in depth with a view to co-ordinating the activities of the two organizations.

489. Unesco also took part in the meeting organized jointly by UNIDO, the International Labour Organisation and Unesco (Innsbruck, 24-28 January 1982) for the preparation of global consultations on training and industrial manpower to be held in November 1982.

490. It was decided at the Innsbruck meeting to include three major questions in the global consultations: industrial training in the developed countries, co-operation between developing countries and the role of international organizations.

6. Desertification³

491. In resolution 36/190 the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and urged all governments and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the Sudano-Saharan region in combating desertification.

1. 108 EX/23 paragraph 4.

2. 105 EX/53.

3. See also resolution 36/203 mentioned in Part B, I, section 10 of the present document.

Relevant Unesco action¹

492. The activities undertaken by Unesco in recent years on the problems of arid zones in general and desertification in particular have been gradually strengthened in various parts of the Organization's programme so as to provide a more effective response to the needs expressed by Member States at meetings of the governing bodies of the Organization, and bearing in mind the various resolutions adopted within the United Nations system as a whole.

493. In addition to general activities undertaken under programmes such as the Man and the Biosphere (MAB programme) a number of operational activities may be mentioned, including:

The two integrated projects on arid lands (IPAL, Integrated Project in Arid Lands) undertaken respectively in northern Kenya and southern Tunisia.

The project on training in integrated pastoral management in the countries of the Sahel.

494. These are pilot projects forming part of an extensive network of projects concerning all the arid zones of the world which is being developed under the 'major project of research, training and demonstration applied to the integrated management of arid and semi-arid regions' launched by Unesco following the last session of its General Conference, held in Belgrade in 1980.

495. Close co-operation has been established in this field with the other organizations concerned within the United Nations system (UNDP, UNEP, UNSO, FAO and WMO), and with several non-governmental scientific organizations.

496. Particularly close co-operation has been established with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, involving inter alia:

the organization of seminars;

participation in programming and planning missions;

the preparation of project documents (Sudan, Kenya, Upper Volta);

the publication of documentation: vegetation map of Africa.

7. Disaster relief assistance

497. In resolution 36/225 the General Assembly urged the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate closely, in their respective areas of competence, with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in disaster relief activities and other disaster situations, to respond effectively to the needs of the situation and to comply promptly with the requests of disaster-affected countries.

498. The General Assembly decided that, once it has been determined that an exceptional or complex natural disaster or other disaster situation requiring system-wide action exists, the Secretary-General shall designate, at the international level, a lead entity from among the United Nations organizations,

1. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 2414-2439;
19 C/4, paragraphs 4353;
109 EX/32, paragraphs 327-328;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 369-374.

agencies and bodies, including the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and, at the country level, the appropriate entity of the United Nations system to carry out relief operations, taking into account the specific requirements of the situation and in consultation with the host government, and calls on all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with one another in their relief operations.

499. It further invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to examine urgently the role of the lead entity and participating organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in complex disaster situations, taking into account decision 1981/2 of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, on the deliberations of the Committee.

500. The resolution finally called upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to establish emergency units or focal points if they are not already in existence.

Relevant Unesco action¹

501 The Board has already been informed at its 112th session² of the signing of a memorandum of co-operation between Unesco and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with a view to securing rapid and effective co-ordination in the event of natural disasters.

502. At the first session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in 1981, Unesco took part in devising a series of measures to be taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the event of natural disasters or emergency situations. These measures should ensure prompt and effective action involving close co-operation between the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Red Cross and the organization chiefly concerned to mitigate the effects of a natural disaster or emergency situation.

503. A report will be submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the organization of relief and assistance operations in the event of a disaster. Unesco's contribution to the report will concern measures which Unesco might adopt on any aspects of a disaster or emergency situation which come within its fields of competence.

1. 21 C/5 Approved, paragraphs 2332-2363.
2. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 380-381.

IV. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Human rights and race

(a) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

504. In resolution 36/8, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolve to bring about the total and unconditional eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which still represent serious obstacles to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security. The Assembly again invited all Member States, United Nations organs, Specialized Agencies, intergovernmental organizations, national liberation movements, anti-apartheid and anti-racist organizations and other solidarity groups to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It also invited Member States, the organs and bodies of the United Nations system and the Specialized Agencies to continue their efforts with a view to the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.

505. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in 1982, after consultation with the regional groups, a Secretary-General for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, who would be responsible for the organization of the Conference and co-ordination with Member States, organs and bodies of the United Nations, Specialized Agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and invited the appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the Conference which it would consider at its thirty-seventh session.

Relevant Unesco action¹

506. The Executive Board has been informed at its previous sessions of the general action undertaken by Unesco, and of projects concerning implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Board's attention will accordingly be drawn only to certain particularly significant points.

(i) Standard-setting activities

507. Unesco intends to continue its implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice and will organize a meeting of experts at the beginning of 1982 which, drawing conclusions from the Comprehensive Report by the Director-General on the world situation in fields covered by the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice (document 21 C/78), will seek to find ways and means of improving the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education (1960) by the parties concerned. Unesco has also started preparing for the fourth consultation of Member States on the implementation of these two instruments. The Committee on Conventions and Recommendations drew up a draft questionnaire which was adopted by the Executive Board at its 113th session (decision 5.2.7, document 113 EX/37 and Annex) and sent to Member States at the end of January 1982.

1. 113 EX/17, paragraphs 68-73;
- 112 EX/13, paragraphs 398-410;
- 109 EX/32, paragraphs 354-365;
- 21 C/78;
- 19 C/4, objective 1.1;
- 21 C/Resolution 10.1;
- 21 C/5, paragraphs 3181-3186.

(ii) Operational activities: educational assistance to national liberation movements in Africa (see also Part B.II.5)

508. In pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations General Assembly and the General Conference, Unesco is continuing to carry out activities to assist the African national liberation movements. As a result of developments in the political situation in southern Africa, with the accession of Zimbabwe to independence, efforts are now focused on Namibia and South Africa. Unesco is continuing to implement UNDP-financed project PAF/78/001 to enable students from Zimbabwe to complete their studies abroad.

509. Under its regular programme, Unesco continues to pay the salaries of three SWAPO teachers and to provide assistance to teachers in general through funds-in-trust administered by the Organization. Travel expenses and a subsistence allowance for SWAPO representatives taking part in meetings organized by Unesco are also defrayed by the Organization. UNDP-financed projects SWP/78/002 and SWP/77/004 enable support to be provided for SWAPO education centres.

510. The two liberation movements ANC and PAC are continuing to receive Unesco and UNDP educational assistance (teachers' salaries, fellowships, equipment and teaching materials, travel expenses and subsistence allowances for their representatives at conferences and meetings organized by Unesco).

(iii) Participation by Unesco in meetings, seminars and round tables

511. The following meetings may be cited as contributions to action to combat racism:

The 21st and 23rd sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (see Part B.IV.1(b) below).

Meeting of experts on the analysis of the basis and forms of individual and collective action by which violations of human rights can be combated (Freetown, 3-7 March 1981), which is part of Unesco's programme of studies designed to contribute to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of the causes and effects of violations of human rights, particularly racism, colonialism and apartheid. The following points were discussed: legal bases of individual and collective action by which violations of human rights can be combated; forms of individual and collective action by which violations of human rights can be combated; specific forms of action by which apartheid and colonialism can be combated, including a discussion of the emergence and development of liberation movements and the problem of resistance to violations of human rights in southern Africa; and individual and collective sanctions by which violations of human rights, particularly apartheid and racism, can be combated. The work of the meeting will be the subject of a publication entitled 'The right to combat violations of human rights'.

Symposium to examine pseudo-scientific theories invoked to justify racism and racial discrimination (30 March-3 April 1981) organized by Unesco at the invitation of the Athens Foundation for Human Rights. The Athens symposium was attended by some 20 prominent scientists who reviewed the main findings of recent research in fields of study most closely connected with the issue, such as anthropology, ethnology, biology and psychology. The participants launched an Appeal 'to all peoples and to all individuals everywhere', denouncing the fallacious interpretations of some scientific work and stressing that 'those engaged in scientific activity bear a major

responsibility for the social future of their contemporaries'. It goes on to say that 'scientific research, particularly in the field of the human and social sciences, should always be based on respect for human dignity'. The participants also stated that 'the latest anthropological discoveries confirm the unity of the human species' and that its geographical dispersion has 'favoured its racial differentiation but has not affected its basic biological unity'. They further state that 'biology can in no way serve as the basis for a hierarchy between individuals or population groups' and that 'one is never justified in proceeding from the observation of a difference to the affirmation of a superiority-inferiority relationship'. The appeal moreover specifies that it is unacceptable and scientifically unjustifiable to use the results of scientific tests, and the intelligence quotient in particular, for purposes of racial discrimination.

International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa (Paris, 20-27 May 1981), held on the initiative of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, which Unesco hosted at its Headquarters and to which it submitted a document entitled Unesco's contribution to combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid (CPX-81/WS/9).

Seminar entitled 'Effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist regime of South Africa' (Geneva, 29 June-3 July 1981), at which the Unesco representative emphasized the fundamental part to be played by the mass media in sensitizing world public opinion to the struggle against the apartheid regime.

Meeting on the role of communication media in combating racism (Dakar, 7-11 December 1981) organized by Unesco in pursuance of United Nations resolution 34/24 in co-operation with the Centre d'études des sciences et techniques de l'Information, University of Dakar. The final report of the meeting will be transmitted to the United Nations.

Meeting of experts on ethno-development and ethnocide in Latin America (San José, Costa Rica, 7-12 December 1981), organized by FLACSO in collaboration with Unesco, which provided an opportunity for a meeting of specialists on problems of minorities, especially Indian minorities, legal experts, anthropologists, ethnologists, sociologists and representatives of American-Indian organizations. The topics discussed included policies on indigenous groups and Indian demands over the past forty years; the role and activities of international agencies in protecting minorities and indigenous populations; legal, political and organizational aspects and ethno-development, limits to, and scope for the development of Indian ethnic groups in the context of the nation-state; education as a means of ethno-development or ethnocide; linguistic dispersion, ethno-development and cultural promotion, and the question of information and communication.

United Nations seminar on remedies and procedures relating to racial discrimination (Managua, Nicaragua, 14-22 December 1981) This was the third seminar of its kind to be organized by the United Nations as part of the Programme for the Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and was attended by experts acting in their personal capacity, as well as experts from the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). The Unesco representative described Unesco's main standard-setting instruments concerning action to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and the protection of disadvantaged ethnic groups.

(iv) Studies and research

512. The following publications were issued as part of the study and research activities undertaken to combat racism and apartheid:

Anti-development: South Africa and its Bantustans, by Donald Moerdijk, The Unesco Press, 1981, 194 p.

Apartheid: A Teacher's Guide, by Godfrey N. Brown, The Unesco Press, 1981, 105 p.

Apartheid and Social Research, edited and introduced by John Rex, The Unesco Press, 1981, 199 p.

Reporting Southern Africa, by Phil Harris. Western news agencies reporting from Southern Africa, Unesco, 1981, 168 p.

Les travailleurs immigrés en Europe: Quel Statut? Comparative study of the status of immigrant workers in Europe, edited by Eric-Jean Thomas, The Unesco Press, 1981, 249 p.

513. Several other publications, dealing with the situation in South Africa, with racial discrimination and with human rights are planned for the near future.

(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

514. In resolution 36/12, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, commended the Committee for taking up the problems of discrimination against migrant workers and took note with appreciation of the Committee's plans to participate in the preparations and the work of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Assembly also took note of the Committee's decision to hold its Spring 1982 session at the United Nations offices at Nairobi and requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of holding that session within the context of the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Relevant Unesco action¹

515. Unesco continues to collaborate with CERD and was represented at the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Committee. Unesco's participation in these meetings concerned more specifically discussions relating to the implementation of Article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination for which the Organization submitted two documents, one of which dealt with a preliminary study concerning the implementation of Article 7, while the other proposed draft guidelines for the implementation (document CERD/C/69/1 and Add. 1). In respect of Unesco's activities against racial discrimination, reference should also be made to activities described in connection with resolution 36/8 (section IV.1.(a) above) and resolutions 36/13 and 36/172 (section I.8 above).

(c) International Covenants on Human Rights

516. In resolution 36/58, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the work performed by the Human Rights Committee with respect to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto and of the work performed by the Economic and Social Council and its Sessional Working Group with respect to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and expressed its appreciation to the states parties to the covenants for their co-operation. The General Assembly again invited those states which have not yet done so to become parties to the covenants and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol and requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report on the status of the covenants to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Relevant Unesco action¹

517. Unesco is concerned with both covenants and its General Conference has consistently stressed their importance in its general resolutions on human rights and peace. Concerning Unesco's role in and contribution to the implementation of the covenants, the Director-General submitted a report to the Executive Board (pursuant to Executive Board decision 107 EX/4.4.1) at its 109th session, on 'Unesco's contribution to the implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Study of the legal, administrative and practical problems, prepared in pursuance of 107 EX/Decision 4.4.1' (document 109 EX/51). By decision 109 EX/5.4.4, the Board requested its Committee on Conventions and Recommendations to prepare a report relating to Unesco's contribution to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This report was submitted to the Executive Board at its 113th session (document 113 EX/22) and approved by its decision 113 EX/5.4.1. The Director-General transmitted the report to the United Nations for submission to the first regular session in 1982 of the Economic and Social Council.

518. As regards the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the position is somewhat different. By decision of the Committee on Human Rights, those portions of reports by states parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which concern Unesco's fields of competence are transmitted to the Organization. However, the Committee did not wish the Secretary-General to request that the Specialized Agencies make any comments on those reports. More recently, the Committee has expressed an interest in receiving information from Specialized Agencies on activities of relevance to the covenant (document A/35/40, paragraph 414). The Executive Board, by its decision 109 EX/5.4.3, requested the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations to deal with all aspects of Unesco's contribution to both covenants.

(d) Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

519. In resolution 36/9, the General Assembly, after recalling earlier resolutions on several related questions (Namibia, the racist regime and system of

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 415-416;
- 110 EX/18, paragraphs 109-114;
- 21 C/5, paragraphs 3183, 3185, 3199;
- 21 C/Resolution 10.1.

apartheid in South Africa, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, etc.) and reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination, strongly condemned the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation. The General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and called for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all states, United Nations organs, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. The Assembly also urged all states, competent organizations of the United Nations system, Specialized Agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly reiterated its appreciation of the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from, among others, the United Nations agencies and urged them to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their supportive efforts. Finally, the Assembly decided to consider the subject again at its thirty-seventh session, on the basis of the reports of governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

520. In resolution 36/10, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights and expressed its deep concern at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are threatening to or have already resulted in the suppression of the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations and through which millions of people are becoming refugees and displaced persons. The Assembly emphasized the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition, declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, deplored the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons and reaffirmed their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour. The Assembly also requested the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Relevant Unesco action¹

521. For the Organization's action in this field, reference should be made to activities described in connection with resolutions on decolonization (section I.7), apartheid (section I.8), assistance to the Palestinian people (section I.9), assistance to refugees (section I.10(d)), and those reported under section IV.1.(a) above, relating to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 413-414;
21 C/Resolution 10.1;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3183-3185.

(e) Alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

522. In resolution 36/133, the General Assembly recalled the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and recognized that work should continue towards safeguarding human rights in a comprehensive manner to ensure the dignity of human beings. It reiterated its profound conviction that all human rights are indivisible and interdependent and, among other things, emphasized that the right to development is a basic human right and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its work in this context, with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Assembly reaffirmed that the standard-setting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged. The Assembly reiterated that the international community should continue to accord priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals, and also that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. The Assembly also reaffirmed that in order to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and complete personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the right to education and the right to work, health and proper nourishment through, among other things, adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order. Finally, the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its work on the right to development and decided to consider the whole subject further at its thirty-seventh session.

523. In resolution 36/134, the General Assembly, mindful of the need to create conditions at the national and international levels for the promotion and the protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples, invited all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment or strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, for the dissemination of the texts of human rights instruments, for the inclusion of material relevant to the understanding of human rights issues in their educational curricula. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General in carrying out public information activities in the field of human rights, to give due attention to the role of national institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned, and also to provide assistance, when requested, to Member States in this respect. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its thirty-eighth session, a report on the contribution that various types of national institutions can make towards the implementation of international human rights instruments.

524. In resolution 36/135, the General Assembly once again addressed the question of the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, noted that the Commission on Human Rights had not been able, at its thirty-seventh session, to reach a decision on the desirability of establishing such a post, requested the Commission to consider this question with due attention at its thirty-eighth session (February-March 1982) and decided to resume consideration at its thirty-seventh session.

Relevant Unesco action¹

525. Unesco will continue to co-operate closely with the United Nations and other international organizations in all aspects of its programme dealing with the promotion and improvement of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

526. A consultative meeting will be held (Lisbon, Portugal, June 1982) to advise the Director-General on the preparation of a comprehensive report on the world situation in the fields of competence of the Organization covered by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice.

527. In collaboration with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Unesco organized a seminar on 'Ethno-development and ethnocide' at San José, Costa Rica, from 7 to 11 December 1981. This meeting, which is one of three regional meetings planned, brought together ethnologists, anthropologists, sociologists, legal experts and representatives of ethnic movements and examined measures for the promotion of ethno-development and the combating of ethnocide. Similar meetings will be organized in Africa and Asia.

528. As a follow-up to research on the role of private and non-state authorities as limiting factors to human rights, undertaken during the previous biennium, a group of experts will be convened to assess how far international and comparative law provide for the observance of human rights in dealings between private individuals and in the activities of private non-state and semi-state authorities.

529. Within the framework of its programme devoted to the development of the teaching of human rights, Unesco is in active contact with existing institutions for the teaching of human rights at different levels. Unesco also encourages and assists in setting up new institutions of this kind. The first issue of the Bulletin of Human Rights Teaching (Vol. I, No. 1 December 1980) refers to some institutions existing in this field which develop teaching as well as research programmes.

(f) Measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

530. In resolution 36/162, the General Assembly recalled that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation to save future generations from the scourge of war, reaffirmed the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter and emphasized that all totalitarianism or other ideologies and practices, in particular nazi, fascist and neo-fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between states and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Assembly also recalled earlier resolutions and existing United Nations instruments on human rights and fundamental freedoms, the elimination of all forms of discrimination and other relevant instruments and urged all states to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the relevant United Nations instruments to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by whoever may be practising such ideologies.

1. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 377-381;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3183-3194;
21 C/Resolution 3.01.

531. The Assembly called upon the appropriate Specialized Agencies to initiate or intensify measures against all ideologies and practices based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also appealed to all states which have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the relevant international instruments, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the subject and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to its thirty-seventh session, on the basis of comments provided by states and international organizations.

Relevant Unesco action¹

532. Unesco participated in an international symposium on fascism: combating nazism and fascism--a contribution to defending democracy and peace, which was organized in Frankfurt (FRG) in October 1980 by the International Federation of Resistance Movements and provided information on its programmes against racism and racial discrimination and for the promotion of human rights.

533. Unesco action relevant to this subject can also be found in sections I.7, I.8, IV.1 (a)-(e) above.

(g) Human rights of detained or imprisoned persons

534. In resolution 36/22 on arbitrary or summary executions, the General Assembly recalled relevant provisions of human rights instruments and its own resolutions, condemned the practice of summary executions and arbitrary executions and strongly deplored their increasing number and, among other things, invited Specialized Agencies and others to answer the Secretary-General's request for their views and observations concerning the problem of arbitrary executions and summary executions and requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to examine this problem at its seventh session.

535. In resolution 36/60, the General Assembly welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/37 whereby the Council authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for one week before the thirty-eighth session of the Commission to complete work on a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and requested the Commission to complete such a draft convention as a matter of highest priority, for submission to the Assembly, together with provisions for its effective implementation, at its thirty-seventh session.

536. In resolution 36/163, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for one year the terms of the mandate of its working group to examine questions relevant to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons, expressed its appreciation to the working group for the work done, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the working group with all necessary assistance.

1. 113 EX/17, paragraphs 78-80;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3183-3194;
21 C/Resolution 10.1;
21 C/Resolution 3.01.

Relevant Unesco action¹

537. Unesco will continue to co-operate with the United Nations and its relevant organs in the implementation of the above resolutions and to provide relevant information. As concerns the question of involuntary or enforced disappearances, Unesco's co-operation with the United Nations falls within the terms of reference of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (112 EX/13, paragraphs 423-426 refer).

(h) Religious tolerance

538. In resolution 36/55,² the General Assembly, considering that one of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations is that of dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, expressed its conviction that freedom of religion and belief should also contribute to the attainment of the goals of world peace, social justice and friendship among peoples and to the elimination of ideologies or practices of colonialism and racial discrimination and proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. In decision 36/412, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled 'Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance'.

Relevant Unesco action³

539. The Executive Board has already been informed⁴ of the principal conclusions of the meeting of experts organized by Unesco (Bangkok, December 1979) on the place of human rights in cultural and religious traditions. At the request of the United Nations, that meeting also addressed the question of religious intolerance.

540. The second issue of the Bulletin for the Teaching of Human Rights (Vol. II, No. 1) published in December 1981, is mainly devoted to the proceedings of that meeting. The full text of the Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, as elaborated by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session (Spring 1981) was published in that edition of the Bulletin. In a series of studies on tolerance, including representative texts from different cultures, the first philosophically significant work to be published is a translation from Arabic into French, of the classic Kital-al-Milal wa n-Nipal, ('Treatise on Religions and Sects') of Abu-l-Fath as-Sahrastani, who died in 548 A.H. (1153 A.D.) which is under preparation. This work is being undertaken in collaboration with the International Institute of Philosophy.

(i) Human rights and scientific and technological developments

541. In resolution 36/56A, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the implementation by all states of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind (adopted by the General Assembly in its

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 417-427;
21 C/Resolution 10.1;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3186-3187 and 3196-3199.
2. Full text in Annex X.
3. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 428-429;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3193, 3227 and 3311;
21 C/Resolution 10.1.
4. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 369-371.

resolution 3384 (XXX) of 30 November 1975), in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms under conditions of scientific and technological progress, requested the Specialized Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system to take the provisions of this Declaration into account in their programmes and activities and requested the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration.

542. In resolution 36/56B, the General Assembly once again addressed the issue of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health.

Relevant Unesco action¹

543. The activities undertaken under programme action 4.2/02/4-- Social status and working conditions of scientific researchers--develop to some extent some of the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution related to the creation of the necessary prerequisites for accelerating scientific and technological development in all countries.

544. These activities include promoting the application of principles and standards laid down in the Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers adopted by the General Conference of Unesco in 1974 by providing co-operation with the National Commissions of Member States, non-governmental organizations and professional circles, for better dissemination and greater understanding of the Recommendation. In addition, several case-studies are to be prepared on the situation of scientific researchers in developing countries in order to assist those countries to apply the principles and norms set forth in the Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers in the national legislation. A popular publication on the life of the scientific researcher, intended primarily for young people, is also being prepared.

545. In collaboration with the World Health Organization, Unesco is preparing a manual for the teaching of human rights in medical faculties and in the field of medical science. The objectives of this manual are to reinforce the structure of the teaching of human rights for medical personnel, with special emphasis on the dignity and mental and physical integrity of the human being.

(j) Draft code of medical ethics

546. In resolution 36/61, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization and to the World Medical Assembly for the work accomplished for the development of codes, principles and guidelines of medical ethics, especially in the protection of persons against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It took note with appreciation also of the comments received from governments, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations on the proposed principles of medical ethics endorsed by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate among Member States for their further comments the revised Draft Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel in the protection of persons against torture and other cruel,

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 430-434;

21 C/Resolution 10.1;

21 C/5, paragraphs 2071, 2072, 3200, 3201 and 3207.

inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, annexed to the resolution, and decided to consider the question at its thirty-seventh session with a view to adopting the Draft Principles of Medical Ethics.

Relevant Unesco action¹

547. Unesco's comments and suggestions on the draft code of medical ethics, were transmitted to the United Nations in August 1980. Unesco is also preparing a meeting of experts, to be held in Europe in September 1982, on the 'Philosophical Study of Changes in Relations between Science and Society' in which problems associated with medical ethics would be addressed. The handbook for the teaching of human rights in medical faculties and in the field of medical science, which is under preparation in co-operation with the World Health Organization, will also address the complex issues of human rights, medical ethics and deontology.

(k) Human rights in Chile

548. In resolution 36/157, the General Assembly recalled earlier resolutions on the subject of human rights in Chile, deplored the fact that the Chilean authorities have consistently refused to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights and with other United Nations bodies in the field of human rights, reiterated its grave concern at the persistence and, in some respects, the deterioration of the human rights situation in Chile, as stated by the Special Rapporteur, urged the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights in accordance with their obligations under various international instruments and to take a series of concrete steps, including among others, putting an end to the state of emergency, to arbitrary detentions, intimidation and prosecution, respecting the human rights of persons detained for political reasons, which would enable the Commission on Human Rights to consider terminating the mandate of the Special Rapporteur. The Assembly also urged the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and to comply with their obligations under various international human rights instruments. The Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and to report to its thirty-seventh session on the human rights situation in Chile.

Relevant Unesco action

549. In compliance with the procedure established by Executive Board decision 104 EX/3.3, the Director-General continues to transmit to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations all individual communications concerning human rights which involve Chile, as is the case for any other Member State.

(1) Thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

550. In resolution 36/169, the General Assembly appealed to Member States, the Specialized Agencies and all international organizations concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights, to take appropriate measures to ensure that the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights is the occasion of special efforts to promote international understanding, co-operation

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 437-441;
21 C/5, paragraph 3098.

and peace, as well as the universal and effective respect for human rights, particularly by laying stress on the educational approach, both within and outside formal school systems. The Assembly invited Member States, the Specialized Agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, requested the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate activities at the United Nations level, invited the Universal Postal Union to issue commemorative stamps and decided to hold a special commemorative meeting on 10 December 1983. An annex to the resolution contains suggestions for measures at the national and at the United Nations level for the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Relevant Unesco action

551. In observance of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Unesco annually celebrates Human Rights Day on 10 December. Students at secondary education institutions in and around Paris are invited to co-operate along the lines of a specific theme chosen each year and present their projects at Unesco Headquarters on 10 December. Plans are under way for the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

552. The General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-first session adopted a Plan for the Development of Human Rights Teaching. The details for implementation of the Plan are included in the Approved Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 (21 C/5 Approved, objectives 3/1.5-2.3/04). Within this framework, an International Congress of Human Rights Teachers will be organized in Strasbourg (France) from 26 to 30 July 1982.

553. The Unesco Prize for the Teaching of Human Rights is awarded on 10 December once every two years, to education institutions, organizations or individuals who have made a particularly noteworthy and effective contribution to the teaching of human rights.

2. Disarmament, peace and international relations

(a) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

554. The General Assembly adopted thirteen resolutions as a result of its review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session devoted to disarmament, which are grouped together in resolution 36/92 A to M. Most of the Assembly's recommendations and decisions in this respect are addressed to intergovernmental committees dealing with disarmament, to Member States and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Five of these resolutions are of some interest for Unesco.

555. In Part A of the resolution, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament for 1981, requesting the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1982 and to submit to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament a report containing an assessment of the programme since its inception in 1979.

556. In Part C, the General Assembly, recalling that at its tenth special session it had stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament and that in resolution 35/152 I, it had requested the Secretary-

General to carry out a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations, commended the conclusions of the study, invited Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General not later than 15 April 1982, suggestions and comments for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the study and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the study and the opinions thereon received from governments to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament in order that the Assembly may take the decisions it considers advisable for the solemn launching of the Campaign, including a pledging conference to take place at the initial stage of the special session.

557. In Part G, concerning the study on the relationships between disarmament and development, the General Assembly, recalling paragraph 94 of the Final Document of its tenth special session devoted to disarmament, expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General, to the governmental experts and to governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General and in the study, decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for its substantive consideration and appropriate action and invited Specialized Agencies and national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known.

558. In Part L of the resolution which relates to the Programme of Research and Studies on Disarmament, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit his report on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for its further consideration.

559. In Part M of the resolution, entitled 'Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session', the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which constitutes a comprehensive basis for further efforts towards promoting international security, halting and reversing the arms race, and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, expressed its deep concern about the continued arms race, urgently called upon all states to take steps to promote disarmament and international security and recommended that the Assembly at its forthcoming sessions keep under review the implementation of its recommendations and decisions on disarmament issues.

Relevant Unesco action¹

560. Part A: Unesco was associated with the first session of this programme of fellowships by providing one of the lecturers for the meeting of fellowship holders in Geneva. The United Nations is considering the possibility of organizing the next session in such a way as to enable fellowship holders to visit Unesco Headquarters and become acquainted with its activities in the field of disarmament.

561. Part C: Unesco took part in the work of the experts who assisted the Secretary-General in carrying out that study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign. From the reference made to Unesco in this study it may be envisaged that the General Assembly could entrust responsibilities to Unesco

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 454-461;
21 C/Resolution 11.1;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3212-3217;
See also section A.V above.

in respect of the educational activities relating to this Campaign if the General Assembly, at its second special session, decides on its solemn launching.

562. Part G: Bearing in mind the importance of this question in terms of the priorities established by the Organization in resolutions 9 and 11 of the General Conference and the quality of the report prepared by the group of governmental experts, the Director-General is considering the possibility of devoting an issue of the Unesco Courier to this study. Publication of this issue of the Courier would be co-ordinated with the publication of the summary version of the report, which is intended for a wide public and to which the General Assembly refers in paragraph 8 of the resolution. A special issue of the Courier could constitute a practical response to the recommendation contained in paragraph 9 of that resolution,

563. Part L: As a result of the co-operation and exchange of information established by the Director-General in accordance with the wishes expressed by the General Conference in 21 C/Resolution 11.1 the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies has been informed of the disarmament research and study activities undertaken by Unesco in accordance with its programme and budget.

564. Part M. In keeping with the central role of the United Nations organization as reaffirmed by this resolution, all Unesco's activities, especially those organized as a follow-up to the tenth special session, have been closely co-ordinated with the United Nations Disarmament Centre. With regard to the implementation of the decisions taken by the tenth special session, one of the decisions was specifically aimed at Unesco and concerned the organization in 1980 of a World Congress on Disarmament Education (Final Document, paragraph 107). In pursuance of this paragraph of the Final Document, the Congress was held at Unesco Headquarters from 9-13 June 1980 and the Director-General reported on it to the General Conference at its twenty-first session.

(b) Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between states

565. In resolution 36/101, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and is founded upon the strict observance of the principles inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, and called upon all states, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations. The General Assembly invited United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the Specialized Agencies within their fields of competence, to continue to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between states, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-seventh session, a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, on the basis, inter alia, of the comments of the Specialized Agencies.

Relevant Unesco action

566. By this resolution, the General Assembly invited inter alia the Specialized Agencies to continue to inform the Secretary-General on the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of good-neighbourliness between states. Unesco has contributed information to the Secretary-General's report on this subject, emphasizing the role of the National Commissions and intergovernmental programmes.

Pursuant to paragraph 7 of this resolution, the Director-General will continue to inform the Secretary-General of relevant activities.

(c) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

567. In resolution 36/104, the General Assembly, recalling its Declaration on the preparation of Societies for Life in Peace contained in resolution 33/73,¹ solemnly invited all states to intensify their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration and reiterated its appeal for concerted action on the part of governments, the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other interested international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to give tangible effect to the supreme importance and need of establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the Declaration to its thirty-ninth session.

Relevant Unesco action²

568. Unesco's contribution to the implementation of this Declaration was examined by the General Conference at its twenty-first session and a mandate for the Organization was set out in resolution 21 C/10.2. The importance Member States attach to Unesco's contribution is further reflected in operative paragraph 2 of resolution 36/104 in which the General Assembly reiterated its appeal, in particular to Unesco, to give tangible effect to the supreme importance and need of establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just, durable peace for present and future generations.

569. The Director-General intends to meet the expectations of the international community in this regard by fully implementing resolution 21 C/10.2 and by giving due attention in the second Medium-Term Plan to the urgent and crucial problem of peace.

570. A meeting of experts (category VI) was organized in India (New Delhi, 7-11 December 1981) in co-operation with the National Commission of India, on the role of women in the education of young people for peace, mutual understanding and respect for human rights (paragraph 1451, 21 C/5 Approved). Participants from 20 countries and six NGOs discussed the role of women as mothers, teachers and active members of society, their role in the strengthening of co-operation between the family and educational and other social institutions.

571. The participants made the following suggestions to Unesco:

to expand its publications programme by developing more instructional materials and to use a variety of teaching strategies at primary, secondary, teacher training and adult literacy levels;

to establish regional resource and training centres for training teachers in methods of teaching that are conducive to promoting positive attitudes;

to provide financial and technical support to women NGOs in developing countries to organize short-term and long-term programmes so as to influence policy-makers to introduce socio-economic changes.

1. 107 EX/17, paragraph 270.
2. 107 EX/17, paragraphs 271-274.

3. International law

572. In resolution 36/32, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on the work of its fourteenth session, called upon UNCITRAL, in particular its Working Group on the New International Economic Order, to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolution concerning the new international economic order as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions. The Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of UNCITRAL to co-ordinate legal activities in the field of international trade law and expressed its appreciation to all bodies within and without the United Nations system that had provided information on their activities in this field.

573. In resolution 36/107, concerning the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, the General Assembly, recalling its earlier resolutions on this subject and noting the study prepared by UNITAR entitled 'List of existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among states, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations', requested UNITAR to prepare the 'analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order'. The Assembly also requested relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field to submit relevant information and to co-operate fully with UNITAR in the implementation of the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its thirty-seventh session.

574. In resolution 36/108, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, expressed its appreciation to Unesco for its participation in the programme, in particular for the efforts made to support the teaching of international law, and urged all governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1982 and 1983 the activities specified in his report and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the programme during 1982 and 1983.

575. In resolution 36/122 entitled 'Review of the multilateral treaty-making process' the General Assembly, conscious that the process of elaboration of multilateral treaties, directed towards the progressive development of international law and its codification, forms an important part of the work of the United Nations and of the international community in general, took note of the Secretary-General's report to its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth session, including the replies and observations made by governments and international organizations on the review of the multilateral and treaty-making process. The Assembly decided to establish at its thirty-seventh session a working group of the Sixth (Legal) Committee to consider the questions raised in Annex I of the Secretary-General's most recent report (Questions concerning possible improvements at each stage of the multilateral treaty-making process) as well as any other relevant material submitted by governments and international organizations and to assess the methods of multilateral treaty-making used in the United Nations and in conferences convened under its auspices to determine whether the current methods of multilateral treaty-making are as

efficient, economical and effective as they could be to meet the needs of the members of the United Nations. The Assembly invited governments and international organizations to submit by 30 June 1982 their observations on the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-seventh session a report containing these observations.

576. In resolution 36/114, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-third session, formulated recommendations for the future work of the Commission and reaffirmed its wish that the Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with legal organs of intergovernmental organizations whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification.

Relevant Unesco action¹

577. As concerns co-operation with UNCITRAL (resolution 36/32), Unesco, in accordance with the invitation addressed to it by the Commission, informed the Commission of activities within its competence which have a direct or indirect link with the field of international trade law. The existence of the following normative instruments and related regulatory measures was brought to the attention of the Commission:

Agreement for facilitating the international circulation of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific and cultural character (the Beirut Agreement) (10 December 1948).

Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials and protocol (the Florence Agreement) (17 June 1950).

Convention concerning the international exchange of publications (3 December 1958).

Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property (14 November 1970).

578. The attention of the Executive Board is drawn to the fact that while it is true that the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions concerning the new international economic order are of paramount importance, it is also true that some other organizations adopted equally important resolutions concerning the same subject. By way of example one might mention Unesco General Conference resolutions 19 C/9.11, 20 C/9.1 and 21 C/9.1. All these resolutions should constitute a general background against which UNCITRAL is called upon to fulfil its mandate.

579. The Organization is carrying out research on strategies to meet the requirements of a new international economic order in its fields of competence (paragraph 3103 of document 21 C/5). Research is accordingly being carried out on the influence of transnational corporations on endogenous development, culture, education policy and the socio-economic structure of developing countries (paragraph 3105 of document 21 C/5), with the aim of enabling the developing countries to negotiate more effectively with transnational corporations.

580. With respect to resolution 36/107 concerning the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, this subject is of considerable importance to Unesco in the light

1. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 478-480;
109 EX/32, paragraphs 412-414;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3101-3106, 3221, 3222, 3225, 3229, 3234;

of resolution 21 C/9.1. The book Towards a New International Economic Order written by H.E. Mohammed Bedjaoui and published by Unesco as the first volume in the collection 'New Challenges to International Law' is a contribution to the reflection on this subject. Unesco is willing to co-operate with UNITAR if and when it is asked to do so pursuant to operative paragraph 4 of the resolution.

581. Concerning resolution 36/108, the Director-General reported to the United Nations, as in the past, on the Organization's contribution to the Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which is part of the implementation of objective 2.2 of 19 C/4. The Organization will continue to co-operate in this programme in 1982-1983 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Approved Programme and Budget (21 C/5, paragraphs 3221, 3222 and 3225).

582. With respect to the review of the multilateral treaty-making process (resolution 36/112), Unesco was among those organizations which responded to the General Assembly invitation and submitted its observations and comments on the report in question.

583. The Secretary-General was informed of the changes which had been recently introduced into Unesco's multilateral treaty-making process, i.e. the fact that by its resolution 20 C/32.1, the General Conference had decided that any future proposals calling for the preparation of a preliminary study for, or the drafting of, a normative instrument must take the specific form of a draft resolution. Furthermore, the resolution will have to specify at which of their sessions the Executive Board and the General Conference must take decisions on the proposed instrument.

584. Two other recent developments concerning Unesco conventions and other normative instruments, though they do not directly concern the elaboration process of Unesco's treaties, were also brought to the Secretary-General's attention.

585. Unesco has recently published, in English and French versions, a compilation entitled 'The Standard-Setting Instruments of Unesco'. The publication contains the texts of all Unesco's conventions, recommendations, declarations, etc., as well as introductions thereto and ratification tables (for the treaties). It is published in a loose-leaf binder to facilitate addition of future texts and is available through Unesco's publication division.

586. Furthermore, at its most recent (twenty-first) session, the General Conference invited the Director-General and the Executive Board to undertake a study of the various and diverse procedures used to monitor Unesco's normative instruments, with the aim of better co-ordination and making the procedures more effective and efficient.

587. Unesco will continue to offer its comments and suggestions to the Secretary-General whenever it is appropriate.

588. With respect to resolution 36/114, of particular interest to Unesco is the International Law Commission's work in drafting articles on treaties concluded between states and international organizations or between international organizations. Unesco is closely following the progress of this draft and will submit its observations to the Commission whenever it is appropriate.

4. Programmes relating to youth

(a) International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace

589. In resolution 36/28, the General Assembly, having noted with great satisfaction the interest of Member States, various United Nations bodies and Specialized Agencies as well as youth organizations in the decision to designate and observe 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace and

taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee for the Year, endorsed the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year. It requested the Secretary-General to transmit the programme to all states, United Nations bodies, Specialized Agencies and regional commissions as well as to international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with a view to its early implementation and invited all these entities concerned to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the programme, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities.

590. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper co-ordination in the implementation of the programme and to prepare, in consultation with governments of Member States, Specialized Agencies and others concerned, for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, a progress report on the implementation of the programme. The General Assembly appealed to all States, to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the public to make generous voluntary contributions to supplement regular budget funds for the costs of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled 'International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace'.

Relevant Unesco action¹

591. Unesco is the first, and so far only, Specialized Agency to adopt specific resolutions concerning International Youth Year (IYY).²

592. Unesco participated in the first session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year which was held in Vienna from 30 March to 7 April 1981 and intends to take part in its second session, which is planned for the second half of 1982, prior to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Unesco also attended the ad hoc Inter-agency Meeting on Youth held in Vienna from 26 to 27 March 1981 and intends to participate in the next ad hoc inter-agency meeting in March 1982.

593. Among the activities foreseen by Unesco in the Approved Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 under objective 6.C, the following should enable Unesco to contribute substantially to the preparation of International Youth Year:

594. Firstly, the publication Youth in the Eighties, prepared by Unesco on the occasion of the launching of preparations for the International Youth Year, provides a prospective analysis of youth throughout the world and is designed to make public opinion and decision-makers sensitive to new and varied approaches to youth problems. Both the English and French versions of the book have now appeared and other language versions are planned in the near future (paragraph 3278 of 21 C/5 Approved). In addition, in an effort to gain deeper understanding of the situation, problems and aspirations of young people in the contemporary world an

1. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 48-55, 101;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 481-489;
113 EX/17, paragraphs 108-110;
19 C/4, objective 6.4;
20 C/4, objective 6.C;
21 C/5, paragraphs 3268-3298.
2. 21 C/Resolutions 3/05, 3/06.

International Round Table on 'Youth in the Eighties' is planned for 1982. The research leading to it will be focused on the problems of education, vocational training in relation to employment and the quality of work, leisure and culture and a better understanding of the aspirations, needs and present situation of young workers. Unesco also plans to co-operate with interested Member States and international and national non-governmental youth organizations to carry out research at the national level on specific youth-oriented issues (paragraphs 3274 and 3275 of 21 C/5 Approved).

595. Secondly, close co-operation is foreseen with Member States, and non-governmental organizations for the organization of information campaigns, meetings and other activities with regard to human rights, peace, disarmament, the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid and for the establishment of a new international economic order with a view to promoting the involvement of young people and their organizations in activities in the above fields which should be central to the preparation, observance and subsequent impact of International Youth Year. Furthermore, in order to promote mutual understanding and solidarity among peoples, new formulas for tourism, cultural participation and exchanges are now being researched and discussed with youth organizations. Thirdly, major emphasis is placed on the promotion and strengthening of national operational projects funded by extra-budgetary sources (including UNDP and the Special Fund for Youth) and projects financed through the Unesco participation programme, for ensuring the full participation of the most disadvantaged young people (from a socio-economic point of view) in all aspects of the development of their countries.

596. Proposals for the actual celebration of the International Youth Year will be set forth (after consultation of Member States and international non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative status with Unesco) in the draft Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989. Unesco intends to take fully into consideration the guidelines set forth in resolution 36/28 of the General Assembly in the preparation and celebration of the International Youth Year.

597. Lastly, Unesco supports the appeal made in operative paragraph 11 of this resolution which is addressed to Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to funds set up for IYY. Contributions are actively solicited from Member States to Unesco's Special Fund for Youth which was set up in 1976 for the purpose of supporting activities aimed primarily at disadvantaged young people (paragraph 3291 of 21 C/5 Approved).

(b) Youth and human rights

598. In resolution 36/29, the General Assembly, convinced of the need for further action aimed at the codification and implementation of the rights of youth, with special regard for the right to work, as stipulated in Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as one of the fundamental human rights and aware of the fact that the unemployment of youth is a hindrance to the full participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their country, emphasized the importance of education and training at all levels. The General Assembly appealed to governmental and non-governmental organizations to pay during the preparation and observance of International Youth Year increased attention to the securing and realization of the basic right of young people to education and vocational training and to work and, among other things, requested the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on Human Rights, as well as other relevant United Nations bodies and Specialized Agencies, to give continuous attention to the problem of unemployment of youth and to resolving them.

Relevant Unesco action

599. Unesco is mandated to undertake work in the promotion of human rights for youth. Resolution 3/05, 'Role of Youth', adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, specifically recommends (in operative paragraph 1(a)) that Member States 'give special attention to the implementation of the fundamental rights of young people to education and employment as part of the preparations for International Youth Year'. Every effort is and will be exerted to give this crucial problem the attention it deserves in the draft Medium-Term Plan for 1983-1989 for the preparation and observance of International Youth Year.

600. One of the main aims of the Youth Programme (objective 6.C of the first Medium-Term Plan) is to facilitate youth's access to work through the promotion of specific training programmes, such as youth leadership, training and vocational training centres that correspond to the Member States' defined needs. Eleven travel grants for youth and student leaders were granted in 1981 with the aim of supporting training activities as well as the exchange of information in the field of youth (paragraph 3282 of the 21 C/5 Approved Programme and Budget). In addition, an annual course is offered at Headquarters to young leaders and students in order to inform the participants of Unesco's role in the solution of some of the major problems that face contemporary society.

601. One of the main themes under objective 6.C, Role of Youth, of relevance to resolution A/RES/36/29, is theme 3/6.C/02 'Promotion of young people's commitment to international co-operation, development, human rights, peace and disarmament'. Financial assistance to Member States and to youth non-governmental organizations was offered in 1981 towards projects promoting exchange of information, training and the production of educational material for the improvement of youth's access to education and employment. The role of youth in voluntary service is also encouraged actively.

602. Advisory services (paragraph 3288 of the 21 C/5 Approved) are offered to Member States with and on behalf of youth, particularly the least advantaged young people in the least-developed countries. In providing these consultancy services (either by staff members or by consultants), Unesco seeks, in the majority of cases, alternative training methods for disadvantaged youth in order to provide guidelines for the design and implementation of special training activities for out-of-school youth. During the current triennium, missions have already been undertaken to Zimbabwe and Sierra Leone and missions to Zaire, Rwanda, Benin, Mexico, Nicaragua, Ecuador, etc., are foreseen.

603. The main axis of Unesco's operational projects executed in the framework of UNDP country programming is the training of youth. Thus, for example, in the Seychelles, Project SEY/79/001 'Youth Activities' is aimed at the creation and establishment of the National Youth Service, which is a voluntary programme of civic, vocational and formal education designed to mobilize Seychelles youth for development. In Madagascar, Project MAG/78/001 is aimed at the 'Promotion of Youth' through assistance to the Ecole Nationale pour la Jeunesse, which is responsible for youth leadership training. In Indonesia, Project INS/80/004 'Youth Leadership Training and Skills Development' is aimed at providing youth with the skills necessary for access to employment. In addition, pipeline projects under consideration in the field of youth involve either rural youth training (Zimbabwe), the establishment of a school for young cadres (Nicaragua) or an integrated scheme for youth manpower development (in Sierra Leone).

V. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING CULTURE

1. World Tourism Organization

604. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/41 on the 'World Tourism Organization' in which it welcomed the Manila Declaration on World Tourism¹ which will serve as guidelines for the harmonious, balanced and equitable development of national and international tourism. The Assembly urged states to give due attention to the principles of the Manila Declaration, requested the World Tourism Organization to continue its efforts towards the future development and promotion of tourism, especially in the developing countries, bearing in mind the implementation of the principles and guidelines of the Manila Declaration and requested international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations directly or indirectly interested in tourism to extend their assistance, in consultation and co-operation with the World Tourism Organization, towards the implementation of the Manila Declaration.

Relevant Unesco action²

605. Unesco was represented at the World Tourism Conference for which the Secretariat had prepared a working document dealing with the cultural aspects of tourism. The Secretariat also prepared a document on 'Tourism as a cultural industry' for the conference on tourism (1981) organized in Cardiff by the International Association of Scientific Researchers on Tourism, a body affiliated to the WTO.

606. In paragraph 21 of the Manila Declaration particular reference is made to the links between tourism and 'cultural heritage' and tourism and 'cultural identity'. In its approach to the preservation and presentation of monuments and sites, Unesco continuously stresses that tourism has a double-edged relationship vis-à-vis the cultural heritage. Tourism is certainly a major factor in promoting awareness of the latter, and at the same time can bring in earnings which contribute to its protection. But on the other hand it can be extremely destructive with respect to the integrity of the cultural environment if such constraints as the 'carrying capacity' of monuments and sites are not respected. Tourism is also closely related to the use of music and the performing arts in the 'animation' of monuments and sites, a theme that will be the subject of a symposium to be organized in 1983 by the Indian National Committee of the International Music Council with financial assistance from Unesco and in consultation with WTO. A dual relationship also exists with respect to crafts traditions that may be both revived or vitiated by large-scale production for the tourist market. Studies on this interaction are being commenced by Unesco. The Director-General will make known to WTO the results of such operational activities and studies, and would be ready to co-operate with the latter with a view to a joint approach to the problems raised by tourism in relation to the preservation of the cultural heritage.

607. At a meeting of experts organized by Unesco in Montreal (1980) on 'The place and role of the cultural industries in the cultural development of societies', the participants recommended that tourism, in addition to radio, television and films, should be considered as a 'cultural industry'.

1. This Declaration, submitted to the General Assembly in document A/36/236, was adopted by the World Tourism Conference convened by WTO in Manila in September-October 1980.

2. See also 109 EX/32, paragraphs 429-434.

608. The question of tourism and cultural industries appears in the Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 (21 C/5 Approved, paragraph 4169), and WTO will be apprised of the results of work carried out in this field.

2. Excavation in eastern Jerusalem

609. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/15 on 'Recent developments in connection with excavations in eastern Jerusalem' in which it noted with satisfaction and approval the decision of the World Heritage Committee of Unesco to include the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls on the World Heritage List and noted with appreciation the recommendation of the Executive Board of Unesco during its 113th session that the World Heritage Committee should speed up the procedure for including the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls in the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Assembly determined that the excavations and transformations of the landscape and of the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949; demanded that Israel desist forthwith from all excavations and transformations of the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem.

Relevant Unesco action

610. The Executive Board has been regularly informed of Unesco's action for the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem, and by its decision 5.5.1 adopted at its 113th session invited the Director-General 'to undertake a study of the situation of all the cultural property located in Jerusalem and of the dangers to which it is exposed'. A report on the action taken by the Director-General in pursuance of this decision is being submitted to the Executive Board at its present session.¹

1. Agenda item 5.4.2, document 114 EX/17.

VI. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING COMMUNICATION

1. World Communications Year

611. In resolution 36/40 the General Assembly endorsed the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 1981/60 and proclaimed the year 1983 World Communications Year: Development of Communications infrastructures. The International Telecommunication Union will serve as the lead agency for the Year and will have responsibility for co-ordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies. The General Assembly invited the competent organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, within their respective terms of reference, for the implementation of the programme for the World Communications Year.

Relevant Unesco action¹

612. Unesco is co-operating with the ITU as a member of the inter-agency committee of the World Communication Year. A certain number of activities foreseen in the Approved Programme and Budget for 1981-1983 (21 C/5) and which will be implemented in 1983 have been singled out as relevant to the Year. These include:

- (a) Publication of studies of measures taken or proposed to reduce telecommunication tariffs in the context of the international exchange of news and television programmes.
- (b) Studies on the establishment of a new world information and communication order (paragraph 4398).
- (c) Pilot projects within the framework of the adaptation of new communication technologies will be submitted for funding (paragraph 4466).
- (d) A special issue of the Unesco Courier.
- (e) A radio programme and/or a documentary film on communication for international distribution.
- (f) A direct financial contribution will be made by Unesco to the Secretariat of the WCY.

613. In addition, the ongoing programme for the development of communication systems and activities undertaken under the International Programme for the Development of Communication will be of relevance to the World Communication Year.

614. Unesco participated in an inter-agency meeting organized by the International Telecommunication Union on 3 and 4 December 1981 for the preparation of the Year, and will participate in two other meetings to be held in 1982.

1. 109 EX/32, paragraphs 426-428;
21 C/5, paragraphs 4391, 4398, 4466;
110 EX/18, paragraphs 107-109;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 499-500.

2. Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

615. In resolution 36/177 the General Assembly urged the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to maintain close co-operation with Member States, the Organization of African Unity, regional African development organizations, development agencies and interested Specialized Agencies with a view to the regular updating of the programme for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and with a view to better relating the projects to national and subregional plans.

Relevant Unesco action¹

616. Unesco was represented at the fifth meeting of the Interagency Co-ordinating Committee for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 1981 where, inter alia, a provisional calendar for the second stage (1984-1988) of the decade was approved as regards the preparatory activities. Unesco will also participate in working groups regarding preparation of Phase II Programme of the Decade.

617. At the second session of its Intergovernmental Council, the IPDC examined a variety of projects regarding communication in Africa, including three of a regional scope: a project relating to the Pan African News Agency, the development of communication technologies in the region and the creation of a Communication Research and Development Institute within the framework of the African Council for Communication Education (ACCE). These three projects received the support of IPDC Council and their implementation will begin in 1982.

1. 110 EX/18 Add. paragraphs 107-109;
112 EX/13, paragraphs 497-498.

VII. RESOLUTIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

1. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

618. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/229 noting with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.¹ It referred to the organizations concerned the observations and comments contained in the report of ACABQ, as well as the comments and observations made in the course of the debates in the Fifth Committee and requested the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the report of ACABQ and of the related debates in the Fifth Committee which call for their attention and necessary action. The Assembly decided that ACABQ should report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the following way: (a) once every two years, beginning in 1982, the reports should contain detailed analyses of the budgets of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and (b) in intervening years, the reports should be confined to the tabular material and, as necessary, to special studies dealing with administrative and budgetary problems common to the United Nations system.

Relevant Unesco action.

619. A similar resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (35/114) was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 112th session. The document submitted to that session of the Board² recalled that the problems of co-ordination within the United Nations system had been regularly considered by the governing organs of Unesco in recent years and that the General Conference, at its twenty-first session, had adopted a resolution on this subject.³

620. The observations contained in the report of ACABQ referred to in resolution 36/229, as well as the observations addressed by the members of the Fifth Committee to ACC or to the organizations generally concerned deal with subjects which have been under study in a subsidiary organ of ACC, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions), for many years. The Committee had made a number of decisions and recommendations on these subjects, in particular on common methods of budgeting for inflation, the harmonization of programme budget presentation, budget and planning cycles, the budgetary treatment of support costs, the standardization of objects of expenditure and measures to reduce administrative and other support costs.

621. Unesco will continue to take part in the study of these and other related matters through its regular participation in CCAQ(FB). It will also continue to co-operate with ACABQ in the preparation of its reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination, according to the new schedule of reporting decided by the General Assembly.

2. Programme planning and evaluation

622. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/228 entitled 'Programme planning', in which it confirmed its continued support for the development of evaluation systems and evaluation units within each agency, and emphasized its support for the

1. A/36/641.
2. 112 EX/13, paragraphs 513-517.
3. 21 C/Resolution 7/07.

reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system (JIU/REP/81/5 and JIU/REP/81/6). It encouraged all agencies to co-operate with the Joint Inspection Unit in assuring the agency's evaluation capacity, in order to make evaluation an integral part of the agency's programming and development process. Among other things, the Assembly recommended that the different organizations concerned should increase the effectiveness of their evaluation system and take the necessary steps to implement the recommendation contained in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, and in particular those concerning self-evaluation and the integration of evaluation in the planning and management process.

Relevant Unesco action

623. The two reports of the Joint Inspection Unit referred to in the General Assembly resolution are submitted to the present session of the Executive Board, with the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the observations of the Director-General (agenda items 3.2.2.6 and 3.2.2.7, documents 114 EX/10 and 114 EX/11). The Board will thus have an opportunity of expressing its views on the recommendations contained therein and on their implementation by Unesco.

3. International Civil Service Commission

624. The General Assembly adopted resolution 36/233 on the 'Report of the International Civil Service Commission' in which it reaffirmed the central role of the Commission within the common system for the development of single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards and arrangements. The Assembly urged all organizations concerned to implement the decisions of the Commission and to act positively on the recommendations of the Commission in accordance with its statute and urged the executive heads of organizations, after consultation with the Commission, to report to their respective governing bodies such decisions or proposals as would modify the recommendations of the Commission. It supported the efforts of the Commission to promote uniform and co-ordinated action in the common system, and called upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to ensure that adequate measures are taken to this end.

625. In the same resolution the General Assembly requested the Commission to give high priority to the completion of a number of studies and to report on them to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. These studies relate to broad principles for the determination of conditions of service with particular reference to concepts of career, types of appointment career development and related questions, improvement of the comparison of total compensation between the comparator civil service and the international civil service, fundamental and comprehensive review of the purposes and operation of the post-adjustment system and elaboration of a special index for pensioners, in collaboration with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

626. The General Assembly further requested the Commission to undertake or continue studies on a number of other questions: general principles and methodology for surveys to determine the conditions of service of the General Service and other locally recruited categories, review of dependency allowances for all categories of staff and a review of the scope and purpose of the education grant; development of inter-agency co-operation in the field of training of staff, general review of staff assessment for the equitable treatment of all categories of staff at all duty stations and a comprehensive study of the question of supplementary payments to international civil servants and all related matters.

627. The General Assembly also adopted decision 36/457 in which it took note of the reports of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Joint Inspection Unit on the subject of 'Concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions' and decided to discuss this subject at its thirty-seventh session.

628. The decision of the General Assembly concerning the appointment of five members of the International Civil Service Commission is reported in paragraph 631.

Relevant Unesco action

629. The annual report of the International Civil Service Commission will be brought to the attention of this session of the Executive Board under a separate Agenda item,¹ together with the Director-General's report concerning it. The Board will thus have the opportunity to state its views on the subject, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 36/233.

630. Unesco will contribute, in particular through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in studies by the Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit on concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions the results of which are to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

631. The Director-General wishes to draw the Executive Board's attention to the circumstances in which the General Assembly renewed the membership of the International Civil Service Commission. Under its Statute--which was accepted, on behalf of Unesco, by the Executive Board at its 97th session in May 1975²--ICSC consists of 15 members appointed for a term of four years, a third of the members being replaced at a time. Five terms of office were thus due to expire on 31 December 1981. The members of ICSC are appointed by the General Assembly after a consultative process as specified in Article 4, paragraph 1 of the ICSC Statute, which reads as follows:

'After appropriate consultations with Member States, with the executive heads of the other organizations and with staff representatives, the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, shall compile a list of candidates for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Commission and shall consult with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions before consideration and decision by the General Assembly'.

632. After holding these various consultations and, in particular, after the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had examined nominations put forward by the Member States at its session in New York on 29 and 30 October 1981, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a list of five candidates for the five posts to be filled. The representatives of several Member States asked the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly that other names be added to this list and that the Committee decide on the choice of ICSC members by secret ballot. The United Nations Legal Counsel took the view--shared by several Specialized Agencies, including Unesco--that this procedure was not in conformity with the

1. Item 8.5 of the agenda--document 114 EX/37 and Part B. I 2 above.
2. 97 EX/Decision 8.1.1.

Statute of ICSC which provides that a list of candidates compiled after consultation with, in particular, the executive heads of those organizations which have accepted the Statute of ICSC, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration and decision. The United Nations Legal Counsel considered that the General Assembly had the power to reject the list of candidates proposed by the Secretary-General and to invite him to propose another list, but that it could not vote on a list containing names other than those submitted to it by the Secretary-General after the consultations provided for in the Statute.

633. The Fifth Committee none the less decided, by a vote, to follow the procedure of choosing, by secret ballot, from a list including the candidates submitted by the Secretary-General and those proposed by several Member States in the course of the Committee's discussions. Of the members elected by the Fifth Committee, two were not on the list submitted by the Secretary-General.

634. As soon as he learned of the Fifth Committee's decision, the Director-General sent a message to the Secretary-General expressing his deep concern over the procedure followed by the Committee. He emphasized the importance of permanent consultations with the organizations taking part in the work of ICSC and the danger of any unilateral modification of this type of relationship. The message was brought to the attention of the General Assembly in plenary meeting when it was called upon to adopt the report of the Fifth Committee and, more particularly, to endorse its recommendations concerning the appointment of the members of the ICSC. These recommendations were approved by the General Assembly.

635. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination decided to examine at its next session (Rome, 5-6 April 1982) the problem raised by the circumstances in which the General Assembly had appointed five members of ICSC at its thirty-sixth session. If it is deemed advisable, the Director-General will inform the Executive Board of ACC's conclusions on the subject.

4. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

636. In its resolution 36/118 on the Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board¹ for 1981, the General Assembly welcomed the intention of the Board to undertake a comprehensive analysis of all possible measures to improve the actuarial balance of the Fund, and requested the Board, in co-operation with the International Civil Service Commission, where necessary, to consider alternative courses of action for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. It also requested that the analysis to be undertaken should take into account all views expressed during the discussion of this question in the Fifth Committee.

Relevant Unesco action

637. As a member of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, Unesco participates regularly--through the Unesco Staff Pension Committee--in the work of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and its Standing Committee. The Director-General reports regularly to the General Conference on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,² and when circumstances call for it, to the Executive Board.

1. A/36/9 and Corr.1

2. The last such report was presented to the twenty-first session in document 21 C/54--see 21 C/Resolution 31.1.

638. The Unesco Staff Pension Committee--composed of representatives of the General Conference, of the Director-General and of the Unesco participants--is following closely the question of the actuarial balance of the Fund and will participate in the study to be undertaken by the Board. Should the circumstances warrant it, the Director-General will report separately on this matter at a future session of the Executive Board. He will report fully on the developments relating to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to the twenty-second session of the General Conference.

ANNEX I

A/Res/36/194

United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international co-operation,

Reaffirming that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, States, inter alia, that as an essential priority within the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the least developed countries - the economically weakest and poorest countries with the most formidable structural problems - require a special programme of sufficient size and intensity consistent with their national plans and priorities to make a decisive break from their past and present situation and their bleak prospects.

Recalling resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in which the Conference decided, as one of its major priorities, to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in two phases, an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and a Substantial new Programme of Action for the 1980s, and which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/203 of 19 December 1979 and 35/205 of 16 December 1980 on convening a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries with the objective of finalizing, adopting and supporting the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the deteriorating economic and social situation of the least developed countries and their dismal development during the past two decades, as well as their bleak development prospects for the 1980s,

Recalling that the objective of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries is to transform the economies of those countries towards self-sustained development and enable them to provide internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education as well as job opportunities to all their citizens, particularly to the rural and urban poor,

Expressing deepest concern that, more than two years after the adoption of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) contained in resolution 122 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, very limited progress has been made towards its implementation,

Reaffirming that there is an immediate need for a greatly expanded programme, including a major increase in the transfer of additional resources, to meet the critical needs of the least developed countries and to help them promote more rapid socio-economic development,

Stressing that external support should be forthcoming from all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources,

Emphasizing the particular importance of the contribution that economic co-operation among developing countries and technical co-operation among developing countries can make inter alia, to the development of the least developed among them,

Recognizing the need for extensive public awareness throughout the world of the desperate plight of the least developed countries and the importance and objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on secretariat services for the follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

1. Endorses the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the government and the people of the French Republic for acting as host to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as for their gracious hospitality, excellent arrangements and important contribution to the outcome of the Conference;
3. Calls upon all Member States as well as intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action as part of international action for the establishment of the new international economic order;
4. Emphasizes that, in view of their desperate socio-economic plight, the least developed countries need the urgent and special attention and the large-scale and continued support of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country;
5. Strongly urges all donor countries to implement their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61-69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action so as to achieve, in that regard, a substantial increase of assistance for the development of the least developed countries;
6. Reaffirms that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their over-all development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies those countries pursue will be of critical importance for the success of their development efforts;
7. Urges all donor countries to make adequate special allocation to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Capital Development Fund or through other suitable channels for the least developed countries in order to provide extra resources needed by the government of those countries for more intensive planning efforts, feasibility studies and project preparation over the first half of the decade of the 1980s and, for that purpose, invites the Administrator of the United

Nations Development Programme to take appropriate action to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration;

8. Decides that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional, and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme to maintain the momentum of commitments made by the international community and to promote the implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed countries with a view to achieving accelerated growth rates and structural transformation of their economies;

9. Decides further that the Inter-Governmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its high level meeting in 1985 shall carry out the mid-term review, consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, inter alia, take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, and readjust, as appropriate, the Substantial New Programme of Action for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation, and decides also that the results shall be made available to it, so that they may be taken fully into account in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

10. Calls upon States, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant agencies to give favourable response to invitations to participate in aid consultative groups or other arrangements to be established at the initiative of the least developed countries in accordance with paragraphs 110-116 of the Substantial New Programme of Action as a mechanism for regular and periodic review and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and suggests that the first round of review meetings for that purpose at the country level should take place as soon as possible, and preferably by 1983;

11. Invites the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandates;

12. Decides also to ensure that resources that will be made available to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are adequate for the effective follow-up, review, monitoring and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, including those specified in the report of the Secretary-General on the secretariat services required, as well as in paragraph 8 of the present resolution;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, with the responsibility of ensuring at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action and, for this purpose, to retain and effectively utilize the system of focal points in each United Nations agency, which was used in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX II

A/Res/36/77

International Year of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976, by which it proclaimed the year 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons,

Recalling also its resolution 32/133 of 16 December 1977, by which it established the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons, 33/170 of 20 December 1978, 34/154 of 17 December 1979, in which it, inter alia, decided to expand the theme of the International Year of Disabled Persons to "Full participation and equality", and 35/133 of 13 December 1980,

Deeply concerned that no less than five hundred million persons are estimated to suffer from disability of one form or another, of whom four hundred million are estimated to be in the developing countries,

Reiterating the continuing need to promote the realization of the right of disabled persons to participate fully in the social life and development of their societies and to enjoy living conditions equal to those of other citizens, as well as an equal share in the improvements in living conditions resulting from social and economic development,

Recognizing that the observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons has contributed to the attainment of these objectives,

Recognizing also that a large number of disabled persons are victims of war and other forms of violence, and that the International Year of Disabled Persons has contributed towards the reaffirmation of the need for continued and reinforced co-operation among nations for world peace,

Believing that the activities undertaken by the international community in observing the International Year of Disabled Persons constitute a first essential step towards the achievement of the objectives of the Year,

Convinced that the timely and significant impetus generated by the activities of the International Year of Disabled Persons should be maintained and reinforced with appropriate follow-up action at all levels,

Taking note of the efforts of Member States during the International Year of Disabled Persons to improve the conditions and well-being of the disabled,

Expresses its satisfaction at the convening of the World Symposium of Experts on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and Technical Assistance in Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation, at Vienna, from 12 to 23 October, as well as of the World Conference on Actions and Strategies for Education, Prevention and Integration, at Torremolinos from 2 to 7 November 1981, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in observance of the Year,

Taking note with appreciation of the progress made in the elaboration of a World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 35/133,

Having also considered the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons on its third session,

1. Expresses its satisfaction to all Member States which elaborated national policies and programmes for the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons;
2. Takes note of the activities undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations in the observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons;
3. Urges Member States to make every effort to consolidate and build further on the results of the International Year of Disabled Persons in order to secure prevention of disability, rehabilitation and full integration of the disabled in the society and, in this respect, to consider maintaining, where appropriate, the national Committees or similar bodies established for the Year;
4. Again invites Member States to submit national reports to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons and, in particular, to consider elaborating, on the basis of their experiences, national long-term programmes of action in the field of disability;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to convene in 1982 a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the International Year of Disabled Persons to finalize the draft World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, in the light of comments by Member States, international organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, with a view to its adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;
6. Requests the Advisory Committee to consider at its fourth session the advisability of proclaiming the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and to submit its views to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;
7. Requests the Advisory Committee to study the possibility of creating an optional international identity card for disabled persons with the purpose of facilitating the international travel of disabled persons;
8. Urges the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to assure the successful follow-up of the International Year of Disabled Persons, in particular the finalization of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;
9. Also requests the Secretary-General and heads of specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure necessary co-operation and co-ordination of their activities relating to the disabled;
10. Further requests the regional commissions to give high priority to the formulation and implementation of regional programmes related to equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as prevention and rehabilitation, and urges the specialized agencies and relevant organs of the United Nations system to continue the implementation of such programmes;
11. Invites relevant non-governmental organizations to continue and expand their programmes related to the disabled in order to maintain the momentum given by the International Year of Disabled Persons;

12. Welcomes the contributions made by Governments and private sources to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons and appeals for further voluntary contributions which would facilitate the follow-up of the Year;
13. Calls upon the Secretary-General to use an appropriate portion of those voluntary contributions to support and strengthen activities in the developing countries related to the International Year of Disabled Persons, including the strengthening of organizations of disabled persons;
14. Urges the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and organizations to undertake or expedite the measures already under way to improve employment opportunities for disabled persons within these bodies at all levels and to improve access to their building and facilities and to their information sources;
15. Invites Member States to promote close and effective co-operation between developed and developing countries through a transfer of technology and of the results of research and exchanges of information on the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of disabled persons;
16. Also calls upon the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to strengthen and expand technical co-operation activities in developing countries relating to the disabled, especially in the areas of prevention of disability, rehabilitation and integration of disabled in their societies, with particular emphasis on the need to develop and strengthen indigenous capacities and capabilities;
17. Stresses the importance of strengthening support services for the exchange of technical information and transfer of technology and know-how, as well as other activities for the development of technical co-operation in the fields of prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities in developing countries, and notes with appreciation the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia to contribute in this direction;
18. Invites, as a matter of priority, Member States, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and mass media, to continue to undertake public information programmes, including the continuation of the present information activities of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for the national committees, with a view to making all sections of the population increasingly aware of issues relating to the disabled;
19. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons" and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX III

A/Res/36/152

The right to education

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/170 of 17 December 1979 and 35/191 of 15 December 1980 on the right to education,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, which recognizes the right of everyone to education,

Bearing in mind the importance of the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted on 14 December 1960 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Reaffirming the paramount importance of the implementation of the right to education for the full development of the human personality and for the enjoyment of other fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that for the effective implementation of the right to education the eradication of illiteracy has a particular priority and urgency,

Convinced that the educational process could bring a substantial contribution to social progress, national development, mutual understanding and co-operation among peoples and to strengthening peace and international security,

Recalling that the establishment of the new international economic order requires effective support for the improvement and expansion of educational systems and for the training of specialized personnel and qualified cadres for the economic development of the developing countries,

Convinced of the topicality and urgency of provisions on education contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling that, since its establishment, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has constantly striven for the effective realization of the right to education and equality of educational opportunities for all, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status or birth and that, for many years past, activities directed to securing the right to education and the extension and improvement of educational and training systems in member States, more particularly in the developing countries, have occupied a central place in that organization's programme,

Taking note with satisfaction of the interest shown by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 34/170 and 35/191,

1. Invites again all States to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education through, inter alia, free and compulsory primary education, universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education, equal access to all educational facilities and the access of the young generation to science and culture;
2. Invites all States to give all necessary attention to defining and determining in a more precise manner the means for implementing the provisions concerning the role of education in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
3. Invites all specialized agencies to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure education a high priority in the implementation of various programmes and projects within the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
4. Appeals again to all States, in particular the developed countries, to support actively through fellowships and other means, including the general increasing of resources for education and training, the efforts of the developing countries in the education and training of national personnel needed in industry, agriculture and other economic and social sectors;
5. Expresses its thanks to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the report on the right to education prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/191;
6. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report dealing with the questions raised in its resolution 35/191 and also in the present resolution, on the basis of the broad lines of approach established in the draft medium-term plan of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for 1984-1989, with a view to fostering the full implementation of the right to education.

ANNEX IV

A/Res/36/193

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable
Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 33/148 of 20 December 1978, 34/190 of 18 December 1979 and 35/204 of 16 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2119 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, 1978/61 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/66 of 3 August 1979 and decision 1980/187 of 25 July 1980, regarding the convening and preparation of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,

Convinced of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to contribute to meeting requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries, through, inter alia, the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy,

Stressing that the primary responsibility for promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy rests with individual countries, that in this regard international co-operation is indispensable and should be directed to assist and support national efforts; that developed countries bear a special responsibility to ensure that both their bilateral and multilateral efforts contribute actively to this end and that other countries in a position to do so should also continue to promote efforts in this regard,

Reaffirming that the United Nations system should fully participate in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy through adequate institutional arrangements and additional and adequate resources, and that it is imperative to increase the responsiveness of the system in this respect,

Reaffirming further that the final decision on further institutional measures will be taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,

Recognizing the urgent need for adopting effective measures to facilitate the transfer and adaptation of technology from developed to developing countries in particular and for mobilization of financial resources for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries,

Taking note of the report adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on 21 August 1981,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,

Noting with satisfaction the agreements reached on some issues at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, contained in the report adopted by the Conference,

Expressing deep concern that no final decisions were taken on some other important questions,

Recognizing the need for continuing commitment and efforts on the part of the international community in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, adopted by the Conference,

I

Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of Kenya for the excellent facilities and generous hospitality provided for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981;
2. Endorses the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
3. Urges all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and to maintain and/or establish, as the case may be, national focal points to facilitate such implementation;
4. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, in the short-term, medium-term and long-term context, in particular for the benefit of developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities;
5. Calls upon all specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy to extend their co-operation in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;
6. Invites all non-governmental organizations concerned in both the developing and developed countries, to support and contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

II

Intergovernmental body

1. Stresses that there should be an intergovernmental body in the United Nations specifically concerned with new and renewable sources of energy and entrusted, inter alia, with guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;
2. Decides that the final arrangements with regard to the intergovernmental body will be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

3. Further decides, without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements, to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, patterned on the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which will hold only one session of not more than two weeks, that session to be held in the first half of 1982, and which will report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council, and decides to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Italy to act as host in Rome to the meeting of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1982;

5. Decides that the Interim Committee, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 60 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, shall concentrate, inter alia, on:

(a) The recommendation of policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in regard to new and renewable sources of energy, on the basis of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(b) The formulation and recommendation of action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action in accordance with the areas of priority action identified in the Programme, in particular in paragraphs 47 to 56 thereof;

(c) The promotion of the mobilization of resources required in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(d) The recommendation of guidelines to the financial organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the financing of activities related to the implementation of the measures contained in the Nairobi Programme of Action, with a view to helping to ensure the implementation of the measures in the Programme related to financial resources;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Interim Committee at its session in the necessary background documentation on the above-mentioned subjects, with particular emphasis on the mobilization of financial resources and the areas for priority action identified in the Nairobi Programme of Action, namely:

(a) Energy assessment and planning;

(b) Research, development and demonstration;

(c) Transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies;

(d) Information flows, education and training;

7. Calls upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to inform the Interim Committee of the activities they have already initiated, particularly as regards the source-specific measures identified in paragraphs 36 to 45 of the Nairobi Programme of Action with a view to assisting the Interim Committee in guiding and monitoring its implementation;

8. Decides that, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution, the issues for discussion by the Interim Committee in 1982 shall include submission of specific recommendations for action by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session regarding, in particular, the areas for priority action and ways and means of mobilizing financial and other resources for new and renewable sources of energy;

III

Secretariat support

1. Takes note of the recommendation of the Secretary-General for providing the substantive support services required by the above-mentioned intergovernmental body, contained in the report of the Secretary-General, with a view to facilitating fully the tasks entrusted to the Interim Committee in paragraph 5 of section II above, and requests that these interim arrangements be put into effect immediately;

2. Calls upon all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide the fullest possible support to the arrangements proposed so as to ensure, in particular, adequate preparation for and follow-up to the 1982 meeting of the Interim Committee which is to launch the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

3. Decides to review secretariat support arrangements in the light of long-term needs at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in the context of the final decision on further institutional measures and taking into account any comments the Interim Committee may wish to offer on these issues;

IV

Co-ordination within the United Nations system

1. Calls upon all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to organize their work and rationalize their activities according to established priorities in such a way as to meet the need for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action;

2. Decides to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, within the framework of his mandate as defined by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979, with the task of co-ordinating the contributions of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

3. Decides also that, in order to ensure the necessary co-operation and co-ordination for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, a co-ordinating capacity for new and renewable sources of energy in the Office of the Director-General, who would exercise the supervisory role, should be provided for, making full and efficient use of resources already existing within the United Nations and subject to the normal procedures of the General Assembly, and decides to review the arrangements for this co-ordinating capacity for new and renewable sources of energy at its thirty-seventh session;

4. Notes with approval the decision by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to constitute an ad hoc working group to prepare proposals for interagency follow-up to the Nairobi Programme of Action for presentation to the Interim Committee at its meeting in 1982;

5. Stresses that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, the ad hoc working group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should, inter alia:

(a) Undertake a thorough review of the current and planned activities of the United Nations system in the light of the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme

3. Further decides, without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements, to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, patterned on the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which will hold only one session of not more than two weeks, that session to be held in the first half of 1982, and which will report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council, and decides to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Italy to act as host in Rome to the meeting of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1982;

5. Decides that the Interim Committee, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 60 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, shall concentrate, inter alia, on:

(a) The recommendation of policy guidelines for different organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in regard to new and renewable sources of energy, on the basis of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(b) The formulation and recommendation of action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action in accordance with the areas of priority action identified in the Programme, in particular in paragraphs 47 to 56 thereof;

(c) The promotion of the mobilization of resources required in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

(d) The recommendation of guidelines to the financial organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the financing of activities related to the implementation of the measures contained in the Nairobi Programme of Action, with a view to helping to ensure the implementation of the measures in the Programme related to financial resources;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Interim Committee at its session in the necessary background documentation on the above-mentioned subjects, with particular emphasis on the mobilization of financial resources and the areas for priority action identified in the Nairobi Programme of Action, namely:

(a) Energy assessment and planning;

(b) Research, development and demonstration;

(c) Transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies;

(d) Information flows, education and training;

7. Calls upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to inform the Interim Committee of the activities they have already initiated, particularly as regards the source-specific measures identified in paragraphs 36 to 45 of the Nairobi Programme of Action with a view to assisting the Interim Committee in guiding and monitoring its implementation;

8. Decides that, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution, the issues for discussion by the Interim Committee in 1982 shall include submission of specific recommendations for action by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session regarding, in particular, the areas for priority action and ways and means of mobilizing financial and other resources for new and renewable sources of energy;

III

Secretariat support

1. Takes note of the recommendation of the Secretary-General for providing the substantive support services required by the above-mentioned intergovernmental body, contained in the report of the Secretary-General, with a view to facilitating fully the tasks entrusted to the Interim Committee in paragraph 5 of section II above, and requests that these interim arrangements be put into effect immediately;

2. Calls upon all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide the fullest possible support to the arrangements proposed so as to ensure, in particular, adequate preparation for and follow-up to the 1982 meeting of the Interim Committee which is to launch the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

3. Decides to review secretariat support arrangements in the light of long-term needs at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in the context of the final decision on further institutional measures and taking into account any comments the Interim Committee may wish to offer on these issues;

IV

Co-ordination within the United Nations system

1. Calls upon all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to organize their work and rationalize their activities according to established priorities in such a way as to meet the need for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action;

2. Decides to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, within the framework of his mandate as defined by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979, with the task of co-ordinating the contributions of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

3. Decides also that, in order to ensure the necessary co-operation and co-ordination for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, a co-ordinating capacity for new and renewable sources of energy in the Office of the Director-General, who would exercise the supervisory role, should be provided for, making full and efficient use of resources already existing within the United Nations and subject to the normal procedures of the General Assembly, and decides to review the arrangements for this co-ordinating capacity for new and renewable sources of energy at its thirty-seventh session;

4. Notes with approval the decision by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to constitute an ad hoc working group to prepare proposals for interagency follow-up to the Nairobi Programme of Action for presentation to the Interim Committee at its meeting in 1982;

5. Stresses that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, the ad hoc working group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should, inter alia:

(a) Undertake a thorough review of the current and planned activities of the United Nations system in the light of the recommendations of the Nairobi Programme

of Action, with a view to facilitating their adaptation and reformulation as may be necessary and to providing a basic framework for future projects and programmes;

(b) Establish ad hoc task forces as necessary, without prejudice to the establishment of such ad hoc task forces as may be recommended by the intergovernmental body, in accordance with paragraphs 66 and 67 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

V

Regional and subregional action

1. Emphasizes the importance of regional and subregional efforts for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action and requests the regional commissions to undertake immediately, as necessary, the development of regional plans and programmes, bearing in mind, in particular, the areas for priority attention identified in paragraph 71 of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and to report thereon to the Interim Committee at its session in 1982;

VI

Co-operation among developing countries

1. Recognizes that developing countries seek to enhance their collective self-reliance in various areas, which are in their mutual interest, through programmes of economic and technical co-operation in such areas as exchange of information, joint ventures in project development, joint efforts in research development, demonstration and adaptation of technologies for new and renewable sources of energy, and technical assistance, to supplement the indispensable action to be undertaken by the international community;

2. Calls upon in this context, the international community to take measures to provide, as appropriate, support and assistance to the efforts of developing countries to accelerate co-operation among themselves in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

VII

Mobilization of financial resources

1. Emphasizes that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires the mobilization of additional and adequate resources and that each country will continue to bear the main responsibility for the development of its new and renewable sources of energy, which would require vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of its domestic financial and other resources;

2. Emphasizes that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action involves numerous types of undertakings, ranging from supporting actions, including national assessment on new and renewable sources of energy for over-all energy development, and pre-investment activities, to capital investment in projects and programmes which require additional and adequate international financial resources, both public and private, from all developed countries, international financial institutions and other international organizations, and that developing countries in a position to do so should also continue to provide assistance to other developing countries;

3. Reiterates that the magnitude of the demand for financing such types of action or activities is already considerable and will increase in the years to come, particularly with the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

4. Requests that, for the purpose of undertaking the various activities in line with the Nairobi Programme of Action, the financial mechanisms and institutions of the United Nations system should be provided with additional and adequate funds to meet the growing requirements for preliminary supporting actions and pre-investment activities related to the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries;

5. Urges financial mechanisms and institutions to respond more widely and effectively to national requests, as well as to requests from the subregional, regional and international organizations engaged in the development of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries, according to the priorities established in the Nairobi Programme of Action and in response to recommendations of the intergovernmental body as regards its implementation;

6. Reaffirms, in this context, that specific and additional resources should be directed through such channels as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the long-term financial arrangements for science and technology, the United Nations Development Programme Energy Account and others directly or indirectly involved, in accordance with national plans and priorities;

7. Urges international and regional development financial organizations and institutions, in particular the World Bank, to provide additional and adequate resources specifically for large-scale supporting actions, pre-investment and investment activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, in accordance with national priorities;

8. Takes note of the measures taken by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to undertake a joint study for making as accurate an estimate as possible of the supporting actions and pre-investment requirements for new and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries in the 1980s and, in view of the urgency of meeting the needs of the developing countries in this field, requests that the final study be submitted to the Interim Committee, which is to launch the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action at its meeting in 1982;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress made towards the implementation of consultative meetings as outlined in paragraph 91 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

10. Urges all interested parties to accelerate consideration of other possible avenues that would increase energy financing, including the mechanisms being examined in the World Bank, such as an energy affiliate.

ANNEX V

A/Res/36/81

Second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

A

Preparations for the second special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling Section III of its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, in which it decided to convene a second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

1. Endorses the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the recommendations contained therein for the special session, to be held between 7 June and 9 July 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. Endorses also the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee to meet in New York for the period from 26 April to 14 May 1982 in order to continue consideration of substantive issues related to the special session, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, for incorporation in the document or documents to be adopted at the second special session on disarmament and any remaining organizational and procedural matters;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Preparatory Committee for their constructive contribution to its work;

4. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1982, further views on the substantive issues related to the special session, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session;

5. Requests all Member States engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral negotiations on disarmament issues, outside the framework of the United Nations, to submit appropriate information on such negotiations to the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session on disarmament, before its second special session on disarmament;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to render the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance for the completion of its work.

B

Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling that removal of the threat of a world war- a nuclear war- is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

1. Urges all nuclear-weapon States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1982, for consideration at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, their views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war;

2. Invites all other Member States that so desire to do likewise;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views, proposals and practical suggestions referred to in paragraph 1 above, as well as those received from other Member States, to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament.

ANNEX VI

A/Res/36/17

Channels of communication between the United Nations
and youth and youth organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

Recalling its resolution 35/139 of 11 December 1980, in which it requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Governments, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for adoption, proposals for additional guidelines, consistent with the guidelines already adopted in its resolution 32/135 and on the basis of the draft additional guidelines contained in the annex to its resolution 34/163 of 17 December 1979, as well as the suggestions of the Secretary-General in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/25 of 2 May 1980 concerning co-ordination and information in the field of youth,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 September 1981,

Noting with appreciation that the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year contains useful proposals for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

Convinced of the need to improve the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with regard to the participation of youth in achieving the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Equally convinced of the valuable contributions that youth can make in promoting co-operation among States and in implementing the new international economic order and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Taking note also of the valuable contribution that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization can make in the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations for the proper information of youth and youth organizations and their effective participation in the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels,

Convinced that the existence and the proper functioning of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth organizations form a basic prerequisite for the successful preparation, celebration and follow-up of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

1. Adopts the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations set forth in the annex to the present resolution;
2. Requests Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to implement these additional guidelines, together with the guidelines adopted in General Assembly resolution 32/135, in co-operation with youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and with other youth organizations concerned;
3. Requests the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to promote the implementation of the additional guidelines, together with the guidelines adopted in resolution 32/135, during the preparation for and celebration of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the reports of Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental youth organizations, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

Additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

A. NATIONAL

1. Attention should be given to the expansion of advisory services on youth activities provided by the United Nations to Governments at their request.
2. Governments should consider the inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and to other relevant United Nations meetings.

B. REGIONAL

3. The regional commissions should review their relationships with regional non-governmental youth organizations in order to facilitate co-operation with and among such organizations.
4. The regional commissions should pay special attention to the question of the active participation of youth in the process of development and should consider the need to co-operate closely with the international programmes of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the provision of services for and by youth with regard to employment.
5. In the context of paragraph 4 above, the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, within their mandates, should consider the promotion and co-ordination within their respective regions of all activities regarding the integration and participation of youth in development.

6. The regional commissions should consider the possibility of organizing regional workshops on questions relating to youth.

7. The regional commissions should, with the assistance of regional liaison officers, strengthen their co-operation with youth organizations.

C. INTERNATIONAL

8. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should continue arrangements for the promotion and co-ordination of activities in the field of youth and the integration of those activities into the over-all programmes of social and economic development. This could be done by, inter alia, regularly including the item concerning youth in its agenda or convening ad hoc interagency meetings on youth, or both.

9. The practice of providing internships for youth should be expanded in order to give a broad section of young people from all regions of the world the opportunity of being acquainted with the United Nations and thereby learning of its activities. Those internships should not be confined to United Nations Headquarters.

10. The Joint United Nations Information Committee should take into account the views of youth organizations representative of all regions of the world on all phases of production of United Nations publications of interest to youth and ensure the broadest possible circulation of such publications.

11. The Secretary-General should continue to strengthen and promote the relationship with, and assistance to, the Geneva informal meetings of international non-governmental youth organizations as an important channel of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations.

ANNEX VII

A/Res/36/64

Return or restitution of cultural property to
the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979 and 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980.

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Emphasizing that the cultural heritage of a people conditions the present and future flowering of its artistic values and its over-all development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Noting with satisfaction that the countries of origin have already reinforced the steps they have taken for the organization and maintenance of their museums, in order to commodate their cultural treasures, and for the classification, restoration and conservatón of their objets d'art with national experts of international repute,

Noting also with satisfaction that some countries have taken positive steps for the return or restitution of museum pieces, archives and objets d'art to their countries of origin,

Deeply concerned at the persistence of the illicit traffic in cultural property, which continues to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

1. Renews its support for the solemn appeal launched on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return to those who created it of an irreplaceable cultural heritage;

2. Reaffirms that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, particularly for the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the development of infrastructures for the protection of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;
4. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to intensify its efforts to help the countries concerned to find suitable solutions to the problem relating to the return or restitution of cultural property and urges Member States to co-operate with that organization in this area;
5. Invites Member States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to put an end to the illicit trafficking in priceless objets d'art and museum pieces by all necessary measures within each country's jurisdiction with the full co-operation of the courts and customs authorities;
6. Also invites Member States to draw up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of their cultural property abroad;
7. Appeals to museums and public and private collectors to return totally or partially, or make available to the countries of origin, particularly the items kept in the store-houses of such museums and help the countries of origin, with the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in their endeavours to prepare an inventory of these collections;
8. Reminds Member States of the need to strengthen museum infrastructures, in particular conservation techniques, museographic facilities and procedures adapted to local conditions and the training of qualified personnel;
9. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to continue to assist the development of national capacity in respect of museum infrastructures and invites Member States as well as national agencies and regional organizations to strengthen their technical co-operation in this area;
10. Appeals to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;
11. Also appeals to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin;
12. Urges all Governments to reproduce the reports and studies made by archaeologists and explorers from the developed countries, especially if those studies are out of print, and to make them available to the countries of origin;
13. Invites once again Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for this purpose;
15. Further requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
16. Reiterates its desire that the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982, should devote considerable attention to the question of return or restitution of cultural property with a view to improving international cultural co-operation;
17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

ANNEX VIII

A/Res/36/149

Questions relating to information

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979 and 35/201 of 16 December 1980,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, of the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981, and of the Fifth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Georgetown in May 1981,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth session, held at Nairobi in June 1981,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

Recalling the intergovernmental conferences on communication policies held respectively at San José in July 1976, Kuala Lumpur in February 1979 and Yaoundé in July 1980, the preparatory meeting of experts for the intergovernmental planning conference to develop institutional arrangements and systematic collaborative consultation on communication development activities, needs and plans, held at Washington in November 1979, and the Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communications Development, held in Paris from 14 to 21 April 1980, as well as the international seminars on the development of communication held under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, such as that which took place at Tashkent in September 1979,

Recalling resolution 4/21 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session, in which it resolved to establish, within the framework of the organization, the International Programme for the Development of Communication and to elect the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme,

Recalling also that the implementation of the objectives of the International Programme for the Development of Communication requires the co-operation of all those interested and concerned,

Considering that communication plays a fundamental role as a vehicle for information and an instrument of acquiring knowledge and know-how and, consequently, represents an important dimension in the life of societies,

Conscious of the important contribution which the media of mass information and communication and the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information can make in co-operation between all countries, the strengthening of international peace and security, the promotion of human rights, international understanding, progress of education and science, the preservation of their cultural identities and promotion of their socio-cultural values,

Recognizing the central role of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of communication and information, within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by the organization in that field,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

2. Considers that resolution No. 1 adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its first session held in Paris from 15 to 22 June 1981, constitutes an important step in the implementation of the Programme;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States that announced their contributions to the Programme, in the form of financial means, manpower, materials, technology and training for the development of communication, especially taking note of the contributions in this regard from developing countries;

4. Calls upon Member States - developed and developing alike - and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises, to lend their support to the expansion of the Programme's resources;

5. Invites Member States to take the necessary steps, within the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other organizations of which they are members, to secure satisfactory implementation of the Programme through the allocation of additional resources;

6. Endorses the appeal of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization addressed to Member States, international organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, professional groups or other available sources, to make contributions to the Programme as soon as possible;

7. Invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the Programme as well as on the efforts of the organization for the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/139 of 16 December 1976, 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979 and 35/201 of 16 December 1980 on questions relating to information,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, which stressed that co-operation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle for the creation of new international relations in general and of a new world information order in particular, and also recalling the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981, which re-emphasized the importance of the interrelationship between information and communication systems and the developmental processes in the developing countries,

Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the relevant resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions,

Recalling the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

Conscious of the need for all to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order based, inter alia, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing the diversity of the sources of information and free access to information, and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding,

Reaffirming the primary role which the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and recognizing the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication,

Reaffirming that the establishment of a new world information and communication order is linked to the new international economic order and is an integral part of the international development process,

Emphasizing the complementarity of the activities in the field of information and communication and the need to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that deal with different aspects of information and communication,

Emphasizing that the establishment of the International Programme for the Development of Communications within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization constitutes an important step in the development of the infrastructures of communications in the developing countries,

Expressing its satisfaction with the work of the Committee on Information as reflected in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session,

Expressing its appreciation to the Joint United Nations Information Committee for its efforts towards improving co-ordination of the public information activities of the various organizations of the United Nations system,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,

Also taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. Approves the report of the Committee on Information and its recommendations;
2. Reaffirms the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182, namely:

(a) To continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, in the light of the evolution of international relations, particularly during the past two decades, and of the imperatives of the establishment of the new international economic order and of a new world information and communication order;

(b) To evaluate and follow up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications;

(c) To promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order, intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Committee on Information, keeping in mind its mandate, the essential tasks of which are to continue to examine the policies and activities of the Department of Public Information and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order, to avoid any overlapping of its activities on this subject with those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, while stressing at the same time the ever-growing significance of the close working co-operation between the United Nations and the latter organization;

4. Requests the Committee on Information to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the fulfilment of its mandate;

5. Affirms its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and for its efforts to promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

6. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, to the information and communication media, both public and private, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely information about the activities of the United Nations and, inter alia, about the efforts of the developing countries towards their economic, social and cultural progress and about the efforts of the international community to achieve international social justice and economic development, international peace and security and the progressive elimination of international inequities and tensions;

7. Requests that the Joint United Nations Information Committee, as the essential instrument for interagency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of public information and for the development of a common public information approach covering all aspects of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system, should continue with its task and that it should be strengthened and made more effective;

8. Reaffirms the importance of the rapidly increasing role of United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requests the Secretary-General to continue to review the current activities of the Department of Public Information with a view to ensuring a better and more efficient use of its available resources;

9. Reiterates the recommendation contained in its resolution 35/201 that additional resources for the Department of Public Information should be commensurate with the increase in the activities of the United Nations which the Department is called upon to cover for the purpose of public information, and that the Secretary-General should provide such resources to the Department to this end where needed;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information as the focal point for the co-ordination and implementation of the public information tasks of the United Nations, should be strengthened along the lines established in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and recommendations of the Committee on Information, to ensure a more coherent coverage of, and a better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work, especially in its priority areas, such as international peace and security, disarmament, peace keeping and peace making operations, decolonization, the promotion of human rights, the struggle against racial discrimination, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the new international economic order and the establishment of a new world information and communication order, activities against apartheid, the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the continuation of broadcast media programmes on women, due regard being given at the same time to economic and social issues;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the existing imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information should be rectified and, until equitable geographical distribution is achieved, to take urgent steps to increase the representation of the group of developing countries, particularly at senior and policy-making levels by a policy of recruiting from among their nationals, taking into account also the interests of other under-represented groups of countries, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3

of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978 and 35/210 of 17 December 1980, and to submit a progress report to the Committee on Information at its next session;

12. Requests the Secretary General:

(a) To ensure that the Department of Public Information makes a more strenuous effort to ensure balance in the use of official languages in the publications and programmes of the Department;

(b) To strengthen the competent unit in the Department of Public Information for the production of United Nations information material in Spanish for dissemination through United Nations information centres and United Nations Development Programme offices located in Spanish-speaking countries;

(c) To report on the above to the Committee on Information at its next session;

13. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To submit a plan for the regionalization of the Radio and Visual Services Division of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information for its decision, at the Committee's next substantive session, keeping in mind General Assembly resolution 35/201 and following the views expressed and suggestions made in the course of the debate on this subject;

(b) Without prejudice to the above plan for regionalization of the Radio and Visual Services Division, to take necessary action for the establishment of a separate Caribbean Unit in the Radio Service and the expansion of its African Unit, to consider the enlargement of the Arabic Unit in the Radio Service as far as possible through redeployment of existing resources and to maintain and enhance its functions as the producer of radio and television programmes to the Arabic-speaking countries;

(c) To make specific proposals to the Committee on Information at its next session for the purpose of enabling the Asian Unit to undertake programming at a meaningful level in other major languages of the region;

(d) To submit to the Committee on Information at its next substantive session a comprehensive report on the implementation of subparagraphs (b) and (c) above;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to implement fully his proposals presented to and endorsed by the Committee on Information, for the expansion of United Nations shortwave broadcasts;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to develop active links with a broad spectrum of international and regional news organizations to encourage more media coverage of United Nations activities;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues and further strengthens its co-operation with the non-aligned countries in the field of information, particularly with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies as well as with regional news agencies of developing countries; and in this regard, requests that the Department should be adequately equipped to supply the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, as well as regional news agencies of the developing countries, with information on the activities of the United Nations system which they are redisseminating;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the possibility that the Department of Public Information receive the daily dispatches of the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and regional news agencies of developing countries in the interest of more balance in the sources of information used by the Department;
18. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information extends and strengthens its co-operation with the national news agencies of developing countries;
19. Notes the important role of the United Nations information centres and their unique position to co-operate directly with national media and disseminators of information in their areas;
20. Requests the Secretary-General:
 - (a) To take appropriate steps to strengthen the capacity of the information centres where needed;
 - (b) To present, on the basis of consultations between the Department of Public Information and other United Nations bodies concerned, drawing on the findings of the Joint Inspection Unit in its report, the Secretary-General's comments thereon and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on co-ordination in the field of public information activities, a study on the ways and means to enhance the role of the information centres and, along policy guidelines set by the General Assembly, aiming at measures increasing their functional flexibility, enabling them to adjust their work to the needs and wishes of the countries concerned, increasing the effectiveness of their work and improving the co-ordination of their activities as the decentralized part of the structure of the Department of Public Information;
21. Reaffirms the importance of the role played by Development Forum and its decision that the continued publication of that periodical as an interagency project is essential and requests the Secretary-General to conclude his review of its financial status, to continue to seek to ensure long-term financial support for that publication from the organizations of the United Nations system and to report on this subject to the Committee on Information at its next session;
22. Stresses the importance of the presentation in United Nations publications of various points of view and experiences, in particular information about the efforts of the developing countries towards their economic, social and cultural progress;
23. Requests the Secretary-General as far as possible within existing resources to implement fully the recommendations of the Committee on Information, as well as to continue implementation of the recommendations set out in section III of General Assembly resolution 35/201 and of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Information as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/201;
24. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in implementing the recommendations mentioned in paragraph 23 above to the Committee on Information at its next substantive session;
25. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;
26. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;
27. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

ANNEX IX

A/Res/36/232

Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the
United Nations and the specialized and related agencies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/212 of 17 December 1980,

Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 1 July 1959 and the agreements between the respective host governments and the United Nations and the specialized and related agencies,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting the position consistently upheld by the United Nations in the event of the arrest and detention of United Nations staff members by governmental authorities,

Reaffirming the responsibility and authority of the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations under the Charter,

Mindful of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, under which each Member State has undertaken to respect the exclusively international character of responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities,

Mindful also that under the same Article of the Charter, the Secretary-General and the staff shall not, in the performance of their duties, seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization,

Recalling that the International Court of Justice has held that international organizations have the power and responsibility to protect members of their staff,

Recalling also the obligations of the staff in the conduct of their duties to observe the laws and regulations of Member States,

Reaffirming the relevant staff regulations,

Aware of the absolute necessity that staff members be enabled to discharge their tasks as assigned to them by the Secretary-General without interference on the part of any Member State or any other authority external to the Organization,

Realizing that staff members of the specialized and related agencies enjoy similar privileges and immunities in accordance with the provisions of the second preambular paragraph above,

1. Appeals to any Member State which has placed under arrest or detention a staff member of the United Nations or of a specialized or related agency to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned, in accordance with the rights inherent under the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, to visit and converse with the staff member, to apprise himself of the grounds for the arrest or detention, including the main facts and formal charges, to enable him to assist the staff member in arranging for legal counsel and to recognize the functional immunity of a staff member asserted by the Secretary-General or by the appropriate executive head, in conformity with international law and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable bilateral agreements between the host country and the United Nations organization or the specialized or related agency concerned;

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of organizations concerned to ensure that the staff observe the obligations incumbent upon them, in accordance with the relevant staff rules and regulations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and the Agreement on the privileges and immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system, with the request that they furnish information to him on cases where there are clear indications that the principles expressed in paragraph 1 above or the status of the staff members of such an organization have not been fully respected;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, an updated and comprehensive annual report to the General Assembly at each regular session relating to cases in which the Secretary-General or the competent executive head has not been able to exercise fully his responsibility in respect of the protection of staff members of the United Nations or of a specialized or related agency in accordance with the multilateral conventions and applicable bilateral agreements with the host country.

ANNEX X

A/Res/36/55

Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and
of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations is that of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights proclaim the principles of non-discrimination and equality before the law and the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief,

Considering that the disregard and infringement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or whatever belief, have brought, directly or indirectly, wars and great suffering to mankind, especially where they serve as a means of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other States and amount to kindling hatred between peoples and nations,

Considering that religion or belief, for anyone who professes either, is one of the fundamental elements in his conception of life and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed,

Considering that it is essential to promote understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion and belief and to ensure that the use of religion or belief for ends inconsistent with the Charter, other relevant instruments of the United Nations and the purposes and principles of the present Declaration is inadmissible,

Convinced that freedom of religion and belief should also contribute to the attainment of the goals of world peace, social justice and friendship among peoples and to the elimination of ideologies or practices of colonialism and racial discrimination,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of several, and the coming into force of some, conventions, under the aegis of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, for the elimination of various forms of discrimination,

Concerned by manifestations of intolerance and by the existence of discrimination in matters of religion or belief still in evidence in some areas of the world,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for the speedy elimination of such intolerance in all its forms and manifestations and to prevent and combat discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief,

Proclaims this Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief:

Article 1

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have a religion or whatever belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have a religion or belief of his choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article 2

1. No one shall be subject to discrimination by any State, institution, group of persons or person on the grounds of religion or other beliefs.

2. For the purposes of the present Declaration, the expression "intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief" means any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on religion or belief and having as its purpose or as its effect nullification or impairment of the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis.

Article 3

Discrimination between human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and shall be condemned as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and enunciated in detail in the International Covenants on Human Rights, and as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations between nations.

Article 4

1. All States shall take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life.

2. All States shall make all efforts to enact or rescind legislation where necessary to prohibit any such discrimination, and to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance on the grounds of religion or other beliefs in this matter.

Article 5

1. The parents or, as the case may be, the legal guardians of the child have the right to organize the life within the family in accordance with their religion or belief and bearing in mind the moral education in which they believe the child should be brought up.

2. Every child shall enjoy the right to have access to education in the matter of religion or belief in accordance with the wishes of his parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, and shall not be compelled to receive teaching on religion or belief against the wishes of his parents or legal guardians, the best interests of the child being the guiding principle.

3. The child shall be protected from any form of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood, respect for freedom of religion or belief of others, and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men.

4. In the case of a child who is not under the care either of his parents or of legal guardians, due account shall be taken of their expressed wishes or of any other proof of their wishes in the matter of religion or belief, the best interests of the child being the guiding principle.

5. Practices of a religion or beliefs in which a child is brought up must not be injurious to his physical or mental health or to his full development, taking into account article 1, paragraph 3, of the present Declaration.

Article 6

In accordance with article 1 of the present Declaration, and subject to the provisions of article 1, paragraph 3, the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief shall include, inter alia, the following freedoms:

(a) To worship or assemble in connexion with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for these purposes;

(b) To establish and maintain appropriate charitable or humanitarian institutions;

(c) To make, acquire and use to an adequate extent the necessary articles and materials related to the rites or customs of a religion or belief;

(d) To write, issue and disseminate relevant publications in these areas;

(e) To teach a religion or belief in places suitable for these purposes;

(f) To solicit and receive voluntary financial and other contributions from individuals and institutions;

(g) To train, appoint, elect or designate by succession appropriate leaders called for by the requirements and standards of any religion or belief;

(h) To observe days of rest and to celebrate holidays and ceremonies in accordance with the precepts of one's religion or belief;

(i) To establish and maintain communications with individuals and communities in matters of religion and belief at the national and international levels.

Article 7

The rights and freedoms set forth in the present Declaration shall be accorded in national legislations in such a manner that everyone shall be able to avail himself of such rights and freedoms in practice.

Article 8

Nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as restricting or derogating from any right defined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights.