

Chapter XI

Institutional machinery

The year 1986 saw the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the Security Council, which, in addition to its agenda, continued to explore ways to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the powers entrusted to it under the Charter of the United Nations.

The General Assembly held two special sessions during the year—one on the critical economic situation in Africa and the other on the question of Namibia. The Assembly resumed and concluded its fortieth session in 1986 and held the major part of its forty-first session, with 146 items on its agenda. On 19 December, the Assembly suspended that session, retaining six items and one sub-item on the agenda (decision 41/470).

In the closing report of his first term of office, the Secretary-General expressed the conviction that the Organization's effectiveness depended on the readiness of Member States to see the whole of the United Nations as the necessary structure for dealing with the problems of an interdependent world (see p. 12). On 10 October, the Assembly, on the Security Council's recommendation (resolution 589(1986)), appointed Javier Perez de Cuellar for a second five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (resolution 41/1).

During the year, the Secretary-General continued his missions of good offices in an effort to achieve a political solution to the situations involving Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Iran and Iraq, and Kampuchea.

In October, the Assembly requested continued co-operation between the United Nations and both the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 41/3) and the League of Arab States (41/4).

As there were no new admissions to the United Nations during 1986, its membership remained at 159.

Security Council

The Security Council held 91 meetings in 1986 and adopted 13 resolutions.

Meeting numbers. SC 2640-2730.

On 17 January 1986, the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the Council members, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the

Security Council and the inauguration on 1 January 1986 of the International Year of Peace (see p. 115).

In his annual report on the work of the Organization, presented to the Assembly in September (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said that, in previous reports, he had suggested measures to make the United Nations—primarily the Security Council—more effective in dealing with the threat, as well as the reality, of armed conflict. In that regard, two requirements had to be met: the permanent Council members, especially the two most powerful, had to perceive that, notwithstanding bilateral differences and distrust, it was in their national interest to co-operate within the Council and to apply their collective influence to the resolution of regional disputes; and all Member States had to perceive in greater measure that the existence of an authoritative and representative international organization capable of maintaining peace and security was in their individual as well as the common interest and that its decisions should be respected.

On 13 June 1986⁽¹⁾ the Security Council President stated that he was placing on record that the Council had held consultations on issues raised in the Secretary-General's four annual reports covering 1982 to 1985. Members had explored possible ways to enhance the Council's effectiveness in accordance with the powers entrusted to it under the Charter and the consultations were being pursued informally.

The question of enhancing the Council's role in limiting international conflict continued to be considered in 1986 by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see p.999).

Agenda

During 1986—its forty-first year—the Security Council considered 16 agenda items. It continued the practice of adopting at each meeting the agenda for that meeting. (For list of agenda items, see APPENDIX IV.)

Ten of the items were included for the first time⁽²⁾ They concerned complaints by the Syrian Arab Republic against Israel (one item), by Burkina Faso, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR against the United States (three items), by

Nicaragua against the United States (four items), by Chad against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (one item); and the situation in southern Africa.

On 17 September⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General notified the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter, of 20 matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that the Council had discussed since his previous annual notification⁽⁴⁾. He listed 111 other matters not discussed during the period but of which the Council remained seized. On 3 December,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General notified the Assembly that the Council had taken two additional matters under consideration and that it had ceased to deal with one matter previously listed. By **decision 41/409**, the Assembly took note of those matters.

In other actions related to the Council's responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, the Assembly, by **resolution 41/90**, stressed the need to enhance the Council's effectiveness in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and its authority and enforcement capacity in accordance with the Charter. It emphasized that the Council should consider holding periodic meetings to review outstanding problems and crises, enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts. The Assembly reiterated the need for the Council, particularly its permanent members, to ensure effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the Charter. By **resolution 41/38**, the Assembly requested that the Council remain seized of the question of the April 1986 military attack by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and that the Secretary-General report thereon in 1987.

With regard to South Africa, by **resolution 41/35 B** the Assembly called on the Council urgently to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and urged it to strengthen its 1977 mandatory arms embargo against that country⁽⁶⁾. That action was also requested by the Assembly in **resolution 41/95**. In **resolution 41/35 H**, the Council was additionally urged to take steps for strict implementation of the arms embargo requested by it in 1984⁽⁷⁾ and to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from it. Council action was requested by the Assembly in **resolution 41/55 B** to block existing loopholes in the 1977 arms embargo. It was also urged, in **resolution 41/35 F**, to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

In action with regard to Namibia, the Assembly, by **resolution 41/39 A**, reiterated its call for the

Council to tighten the arms embargo against South Africa and ensure strict compliance. It also urged the Council to act decisively to fulfil the United Nations direct responsibility over Namibia and ensure that the United Nations independence plan for the Territory was fully respected and implemented. The Council was urged to act decisively against any action by the illegal occupation regime to frustrate the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and national liberation and was called on to declare that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and not a question to be left for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa. In view of South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, the Assembly strongly urged the Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it. That action was again urged in **resolution 41/39 B**.

By **resolution 41/63 D**, the Assembly requested the Council to ensure Israel's compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories. With regard to Israeli nuclear armament, the Assembly, in **resolution 41/93**, again requested the Council to ensure that Israel comply with a 1981 resolution⁽⁸⁾ and place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in the nuclear field.

Members

In 1986, as in the previous four years, the question of equitable representation on the Security Council and increase in its membership was not considered. Draft resolutions, proposing an increase in membership from 15 to 21, had been discussed in 1979⁽⁹⁾ and 1980⁽¹⁰⁾ by the General Assembly, but no action had been taken.

On 19 December 1986, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second (1987) session (**decision 41/469**).

Report for 1985/86

At a private meeting on 12 November 1986, the Security Council unanimously adopted its report covering the period 16 June 1985 to 15 June 1986.⁽¹⁾ The General Assembly took note of the report by **decision 41/415** of 1 December.

REFERENCES

- (1) A/41/2. (2) Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986, S/INF/42. (3) A/41/613. (4) YUN 1985, p. 394. (5) W41/613/Add.I. (6) YUN 1977, p. 161, SC res. 418(1977), 4 Nov. 1977. (7) YUN

1984, p. 143, SC res. 558(1984), 13 Dec. 1984. (°)YUN 1981, p. 282, SC res. 487(1981), 19 June 1981. (°)YUN 1979, p. 435. (°)YUN 1980, p. 461.

PUBLICATIONS

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, Supplement 1975-1980 (ST/PSCA/I/Add.8), Sales No. E.86.VII.1. Index to Proceedings of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, 1986 (ST/LIB/SER.B/S.23), Sales No. E.87.I.6.

General Assembly

The General Assembly met in four sessions during 1986—its resumed fortieth regular session and the major part of its forty-first, as well as its thirteenth and fourteenth special sessions.

The first part of the fortieth session had been held from 17 September to 18 December 1985.(°) The session resumed in 1986 from 28 April to 9 May, on 20 June and on 15 September, when it was declared closed.

The thirteenth special session on the critical economic situation in Africa was held from 27 May to 1 June and the fourteenth on the question of Namibia from 17 to 20 September.

The forty-first regular session opened on 16 September and continued until its suspension on 19 December. During the general debate, from 22 September to 10 October, the Assembly heard 149 statements by heads of State or Government and heads or members of delegations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following a statement by its President that, with the exception of six items and one sub-item, consideration of the agenda had been concluded, the General Assembly adopted decision 41/470 without vote.

Suspension of the forty-first session

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of the forty-first session the following agenda items:

- Item 38: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;
- Item 43: Question of Cyprus;
- Item 44: Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;
- Item 45: Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq;
- Item 62 (d): Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
- Item 140: Current financial crisis of the United Nations;
- Item 146: Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.

General Assembly decision 41/470

Adopted without vote

Oral proposal by President; agenda item 8.

Agenda

As it had decided in December 1985,(°) the General Assembly resumed its fortieth session in April 1986 to consider nine items and four sub-items remaining on that session's agenda. In addition, it reopened one item to take note of information provided by the Secretary-General that eight Member States were in arrears in paying their financial contributions to the United Nations within the terms of Article 19 of the Charter (item 122), and two sub-items: one to appoint a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 17 (a)) and the other to consider the convening of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (item 69 (c)). It also added an item on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 150) and a sub-item to confirm the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (item 17 (m)).

At the closing meeting of its fortieth session, on 15 September, the Assembly, by a series of decisions, included items in the agenda of its forty-first session on: the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decision 40/459 B); the current financial crisis of the United Nations (40/472 B); the situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (40/479); the observance of the quinqucentenary of the discovery of America (40/480); the question of Cyprus (40/481); implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (40/482); and consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (40/483). The Assembly also decided on 15 September to defer consideration of the appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to include it in the agenda of a future session (40/326).

On 27 May, by decision S-13/23, the Assembly adopted a seven-item agenda for the thirteenth special session on the critical economic situation in Africa(°) allocating six of them for consideration in plenary meetings and the substantive item to its Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole.

By decision S-14/22 of 17 September, the Assembly adopted a six-item agenda for the fourteenth special session on the question of Namibia(°) and decided to consider the substantive item directly in plenary meetings.

In 1986, the forty-first session had 146 items on its agenda, of which 143 were included by the

Assembly on 20 September; the other three were added on 14 and 31 October, and a sub-item was included on 19 November⁽⁵⁾ (For list of agenda items, see APPENDIX IV.) Inclusion of the items and their allocation to the Assembly's Main Committees or plenary meetings⁽⁶⁾ were recommended by the General Committee⁽⁷⁾

On 16 September, the Committee approved a 142-item agenda on the basis of preliminary⁽⁸⁾ and annotated preliminary lists of items⁽⁹⁾ a 143-item provisional agenda⁽¹⁰⁾ a one-item supplementary list⁽¹¹⁾ and a request to include an item on a Declaration by the Organization of African Unity on the April 1986 United States military attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya⁽¹²⁾ (see p. 247). The Committee recommended: that two items—celebration of the one-hundred-and fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire and observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America—be deleted from the list; that consideration of the inclusion of items concerning East Timor (see p. 964) and the external debt crisis and development (see p. 509) be deferred; and that the item on establishment of a comprehensive system of international security be re-titled to read "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security" and included in the agenda as amended.

On 19 September, the Committee recommended that the item on the external debt crisis and development be included in the agenda and allocated to the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. On 13 October, it recommended that an item on "Israeli nuclear armament" be included and allocated to the First Committee (see p. 59) and that an item on "Emergency assistance to El Salvador" be included and considered directly in plenary meeting (see p. 482). On 30 October, it recommended that an item concerning the June 1986 "Judgment of the International Court of Justice concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance" be included in the agenda and considered directly in plenary meeting, and rejected, by 10 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions, its merger with the item on the situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (see p. 194).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following examination of the recommendations of the General Committee, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/402** without vote.

Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 36th and 52nd plenary meetings, on 20 September, 14 and 31 October 1986, the General

Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first, second, third and fourth reports, adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for the forty-first session.

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item of item 18 entitled "Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee".

General Assembly decision 41/402

Adopted without vote

First part approved by General Committee (A/41/250 & Add.1-3), 16 and 19 September, 13 and 30 October (meetings 1-4); second part proposed by Secretary-General (A/41/245); agenda item 8.

Organization of work

In its first and second reports, covering its 16 and 19 September meetings⁽¹³⁾ the General Committee made recommendations concerning the organization of the forty-first session, based on suggestions by the Secretary-General⁽¹⁴⁾ and recommendations of the Committee on Conferences.⁽¹⁵⁾

The General Committee's recommendations provided for a schedule of daily meetings, fixed the duration of the general debate and drew attention to provisions embodied in a 1979 decision⁽¹⁶⁾ on the rationalization of the Assembly's procedures and to recommendations on the same subject made at a 1985 meeting of Presidents of the General Assembly on the occasion of the Organization's fortieth anniversary⁽¹⁷⁾ The Committee also drew attention to the Assembly's May 1986 decision (40/472 A) on the current financial crisis of the United Nations, deferred consideration of the Secretary-General's proposal that the Assembly's forty-first session be curtailed by three weeks, and recommended that both the practice whereby the Special Political Committee could obtain transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings on request and the Assembly's decision not to reproduce in extenso statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-first session. The Committee also recommended that the Assembly consider the recommendations relating to the rationalization of the Assembly's work contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations⁽¹⁸⁾ (see p. 1021) and the recommendations on the subject made by the Working Group of the Whole of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, transmitted to the Secretary-General on 25 June by the United Republic of Tanzania⁽¹⁹⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the General Committee's recommendations, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/401** without vote.

Organization of the forty-first session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first and second reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-first session.

General Assembly decision 41/401

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/41/250 & Add.1) without vote, 16 and 19 September (meetings 1,2) suggestions by Secretary-General (A/BUR/41/1); agenda item 8.

In the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences⁽²⁰⁾ the General Committee recommended to the Assembly that a number of subsidiary organs be authorized to meet during the forty-first session. Acting on its recommendations, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/403** without vote.

Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-first session

At its 3rd, 14th, 48th and 80th plenary meetings, on 20 and 29 September, 23 October and 21 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and of the General Committee, decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-first session:

- (a) Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (b) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
- (c) Committee on Conferences;
- (d) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (e) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (f) Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (g) Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories;
- (h) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (i) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

General Assembly decision 41/403

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/41/250) without vote, 16 September (meeting 1); proposals by Committee on Conferences (A/41/595 & Add.1-3); agenda item 8.

Representatives' credentials

At each of its 1986 sessions except the resumed regular session continued from 1985, the General Assembly approved reports of its Credentials Committee, accepting the credentials submitted by Member States for representatives attending those sessions.

On 29 May, the Credentials Committee examined a memorandum of the previous day from the Secretary-General, reporting, as updated during the meeting, on the status of credentials of representatives to the thirteenth special session.

The memorandum indicated that formal credentials had been received from 77 Member States and communications on the subject had been received from a further 46. Thirty-one Member States had empowered their permanent representatives to represent their respective State in the Assembly without limitation as to session, while four Members had not yet communicated information regarding their representatives.

At the May meeting and at a 16 October meeting in respect of the forty-first regular and the fourteenth special sessions, the Committee heard statements in connection with the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile, Democratic Kampuchea and Grenada. (For the composition of the Credentials Committee at each 1986 session, see APPENDIX III.)

The USSR opposed acceptance of the credentials of what it called Fascist Chile and the puppet regime established by the United States in Grenada, as well as those of so-called Democratic Kampuchea, which, the USSR said, were representatives of a band of renegades driven from their country for their bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people; the People's Republic of Kampuchea, formed through free elections in 1979 and exercising effective control over the entire territory of the country, should be granted the legitimate right to represent the Kampuchean people's interests. The United States, stating that the credentials of those three countries were in order, said that, although it would not object to the credentials of Afghanistan, that did not mean it did not object to the nature of that country's Government which had been installed as a result of foreign aggression from the USSR. China felt that Democratic Kampuchea was the legal Government of Kampuchea and added that allowing Afghanistan to take part in the special session should not be interpreted as acquiescence in a situation created by foreign armed invasion and occupation. Ghana stated that the situations in Chile, Democratic Kampuchea and Grenada were domestic and should be left to the people to resolve, while the Afghanistan situation was a regional issue for which Ghana expected the international community to find a solution in the near future.

The Netherlands felt that the Committee's task was technical and it was not its function to make political judgements regarding the Governments that had issued credentials, a position shared by Fiji. Rwanda stated that it had no formal objection to any credentials, although its acceptance of Chile was not to be interpreted as acceptance of certain policies of that Government. The Bahamas was willing to accept the credentials of all representatives since they complied with the Assembly's rules of procedure. Brazil spoke similarly. Canada

said it accepted the credentials of delegations for technical reasons and not for foreign policy considerations; the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea appeared to be in order—they had been accepted at previous Assembly sessions and there was no basis for a departure from past practice. For the same reasons, Canada had no objections to the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile and Grenada.

On 29 May, the Committee, acting on a proposal by its Chairman, adopted without vote a resolution, by which it accepted the credentials received, taking into account the various reservations, it being understood that those credentials not yet submitted by Member States participating in the thirteenth special session would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The Committee also recommended for adoption a draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve its report(21)

On 30 May, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution S-13/1, by which it approved the report of the Credentials Committee on the credentials of representatives to the thirteenth special session. Following the resolution's adoption, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on behalf of Viet Nam and other delegations that had not recognized the existence of Democratic Kampuchea, expressed reservations regarding its credentials. Democratic Kampuchea replied that the Lao People's Democratic Republic was trying to deceive world opinion. China said that the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the legitimate regime of that country and repeated its views on Afghanistan as voiced at the meetings of the Credentials Committee (see above). Afghanistan said China's remarks were irrelevant.

On 17 September, the Assembly adopted without vote decision S-14/21, by which it decided to consider at its forty-first session a consolidated report by the Credentials Committee concerning the credentials of representatives to both the fourteenth special session and the forty-first session.

At its first meeting of the forty-first session on 16 October, the Committee had before it a memorandum of the same date from the Secretary-General on the status of credentials of representatives to the two sessions. That memorandum indicated that formal credentials for the forty-first session had been submitted by 138 Member States and communications on the subject had been received from a further nine. With regard to the fourteenth special session, formal credentials had been submitted by 60 Member States and communications received from a further 13. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that a majority of Member States were represented at the fourteenth special session by permanent representatives whose credentials em-

powered them to represent their States in all United Nations organs and thus no additional credentials were required. Also before the Committee was a letter from the Arab Group objecting to the credentials of Israel to the Assembly's forty-first session (see below)⁽²²⁾

The Committee heard statements in connection with the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile, Democratic Kampuchea and Grenada (see above).

Acting on an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Committee adopted without vote a resolution by which it accepted the credentials received for the forty-first and fourteenth special sessions, taking into account the reservations expressed. It also recommended for adoption a draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve the Committee's first report regarding those two sessions⁽²³⁾

On 4 December, at its second meeting, the Committee examined a further memorandum from the Secretary-General stating that, for the forty-first session, formal credentials from an additional nine Member States had been received and communications on the subject had been received from two more. With regard to the fourteenth special session, formal credentials had been received from another seven Member States and communications had been received from another three. The Committee approved the Chairman's proposal that it should accept the formal credentials submitted and accept the communications received as provisional credentials.

Acting without vote on an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Committee submitted a draft resolution recommending Assembly approval of its second report⁽²⁴⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

As recommended by the Credentials Committee, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on credentials of representatives to its forty-first and fourteenth special sessions.

On 21 October, it adopted resolution 41/7 A without vote.

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

General Assembly resolution 41/7 A

21 October 1986

Meeting 45

Adopted without vote

Approved by Credentials Committee (A/41/727) without vote, 16 October (meeting 1); draft orally proposed by Chairman; agenda item 3.

Before adopting the resolution, the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 77 to 40, with 16 abstentions, decided not to act on an amendment sponsored by 20 States to reject the credentials of Israel. That decision was taken on a motion by Iceland, also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. On 7 October⁽²²⁾ Oman had transmitted a letter from the Arab Group, signed by 20 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

tion, giving the grounds for their objection (see p. 269).

Israel's credentials were also challenged in a 17 October letter⁽²⁵⁾ signed by 48 Member States. On 27 October⁽²⁶⁾ Israel, referring to the Arab Group's letter⁽²²⁾ stated that the Group had abused the United Nations credentials procedure and sought to undermine the broad consensus on the principle of universality.

The representation of Kampuchea in the United Nations was also challenged in two communications (see p. 208).

Explaining its vote on the resolution, the Byelorussian SSR, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, protested the recognition of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea, stating that such a State did not exist and that representatives presenting themselves under that label represented people expelled from their country, including Pol-Potists, condemned for carrying out bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people. The Lao People's Democratic Republic said it, Viet Nam and what it termed the People's Republic of Kampuchea were disappointed at the erroneous decision by the Credentials Committee with regard to Kampuchea's representation; the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which exercised full authority over all the national territory, should have regained its rightful place within the Organization. These views were echoed by Cuba, Democratic Yemen and Mongolia; Cuba also expressed reservations concerning the credentials of Grenada. The Syrian Arab Republic recorded its reservations concerning Democratic Kampuchea's credentials for reasons given at previous Assembly sessions. China stated that although Democratic Kampuchea was suffering Vietnamese aggression and occupation, its credentials were valid from the political and legal points of view. Democratic Kampuchea said the Assembly had again confirmed the country's status as a Member of the Organization and its Coalition Government as the legal representative of the Khmer nation.

Belgium, China, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom stated that the fact that they did not object to Afghanistan's credentials did not imply recognition of the current regime there. Pakistan recorded its formal reservation concerning the Afghan delegation's credentials, consistent with its stand on the situation there which, it said, constituted a flagrant contravention of the United Nations Charter. Afghanistan stated that it again rejected the validity and relevance of statements made with regard to its credentials; such statements had no bearing on the legitimacy

of the Afghanistan Government which derived its legitimacy from its own people.

Israel said that if a member of the Assembly was for the United Nations, it had to be for the principle of universality and should vote accordingly. Egypt pointed out that its support of the motion by Iceland was in accordance with its position on the means of reaching a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/7 B** without vote.

The General Assembly
Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

General Assembly resolution 41/7 B

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Credentials Committee (A/41/727Add.1) without vote, 4 December (meeting 2); draft orally proposed by Chairman; agenda item 3.

Rationalization of UN procedures

Responding to the General Assembly's 1985 request⁽²⁷⁾ the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization kept the question of the rationalization of United Nations procedures under review, devoting three meetings to the topic in April 1986⁽²⁸⁾ (see p. 999). The Committee's Working Group had before it a revised version of a working paper submitted in 1985 by France and the United Kingdom⁽²⁹⁾

Some Committee members stressed the close link of the rationalization of procedures with the substantial issues and stressed the importance of keeping the subject under review; they also noted that the financial situation of the Organization required optimum use of reduced resources. Other members pointed out, however, that a body had been established to deal specifically with the Organization's financial situation and that the issue of rationalization was complex. It was also recalled that a number of forums had considered aspects of the rationalization topic and it was suggested that the Secretariat should undertake a survey of developments in them. Some said that the paper focused selectively on the Assembly and that it should deal with all the United Nations principal and subsidiary organs, particularly the Security Council, and their functioning and modalities.

In **resolution 41/83** on the report of the Special Committee's April/May session, the Assembly again requested the Committee to keep the topic under review.

REFERENCES

- (1) YUN 1985, p. 394. (2)Ibid., p. 395, GA dec. 40/470, 18 Dec. 1985. (3)A/S-13/13. (4)A/S-14/3. (5)A/41/251 & Add.1-3. (6)A/41/252 & Add.1-3. (7)A/41/250 & Add.1-3. (8)A/41/50/Rev.1.

(⁸)A/41/100 & Add.I. (¹⁰)A/41/150. (¹¹)A/41/200. (¹²)A/41/241. (¹³)A/41/250 & Add.I. (¹⁴)A/BUR/41/1. (¹⁵)A/41/595. (16)YUN 1979, p. 440, GA dec. 34/401, 21 Sep., 25 Oct., 29 Nov. & 12 Dec. 1979. (17)YUN 1985, p. 403. (18)A/41/49. (19)A/41/437. (20)A/41/595 & Add.1-3. (²¹)A/S-13/12. (²²)A/41/689. (²³)A/41/727. (²⁴)A/41/727/Add.1. (²⁵)A/41/728 & Add.1. (²⁶)A/41/766. (²⁷)YUN 1985, p. 1178, GA res. 40/78, 11 Dec. 1985. (²⁸)A/41/33. (²⁹)YUN 1985, p. 397.

PUBLICATIONS

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, Supplement No. 5, vol. I: Articles 1-22 of the Charter, Sales No. E.86.V.6; vol. II: Articles 23-54 of the Charter, Sales No. E.85.V.8; vol. V: Articles 92-111 of the Charter, Sales No. E.86.V.7. Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly, Forty-first session—1986/1987, Part I—Subject Index; Conclusion of the Fortieth session—1985/1986 (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.41 (Part I)), Sales No. E.87.I.17 (Part I); Part II—Index to Speeches (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.41 (Part II)), Sales No. E.87.I.17 (Part II). Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-first session, 16 September-19 December 1986, A/41/53; and Addendum, 14 September 1987

Secretary-General

In the final annual report of his first five-year term (see p. 12), the Secretary-General stated that he had received strong and consistent support from the membership during his years in office but felt compelled to express concern over a tendency to view the Secretary-General as separate from the rest of the Organization. To express full confidence in the Secretary-General while failing to support the Security Council or work constructively in the General Assembly was fundamentally contradictory, he said. He was convinced that the continuing and enhanced effectiveness of the United Nations depended on the readiness of Member States to see the whole of the United Nations as the necessary structure for dealing with the transcendent problems of an interdependent world.

Appointment of the Secretary-General

At a closed meeting on 10 October 1986, the Security Council adopted unanimously resolution 589(1986), by which it recommended to the General Assembly that Javier Perez de Cuellar be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office from 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1991.

Meeting number. SC 2714.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Later the same day, after the Council President informed the President of the General Assembly of the recommendation⁽¹⁾ the Assembly adopted resolution 41/1 by acclamation.

Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/1

10 October 1986

Meeting 33

Adopted by acclamation

15-nation draft (A/41/L.1); agenda item 16.

Sponsors: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Good offices

During 1986, the Secretary-General continued the missions of good offices entrusted to him by either the Security Council or the General Assembly. Those missions concerned Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Iran-Iraq conflict and Kampuchea.

The Secretary-General continued his efforts towards achieving a political solution to the Afghanistan situation through the intermediary of his Personal Representative, who undertook extensive consultations in the area. The seventh round of negotiations on the situation commenced at Geneva on 5 May (see p. 215). He also continued to pursue his good offices mission concerning Cyprus and, in March, presented to the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities a draft framework agreement for consideration (see p. 237). At the request of the Security Council in October (see p. 227), the Secretary-General intensified his mediation efforts in the Iran-Iraq conflict, including an attempt to reactivate the eight-point plan presented by him to both parties in 1985.⁽²⁾

With regard to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Secretary-General continued his renewed mission of good offices to assist Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations, meeting with their heads of Government, Foreign Ministers and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations (see p. 962). During the year, he also maintained contacts with representatives of the States most closely concerned with the Kampuchea situation, both directly and through his Special Representative (see p. 206).

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/696. (2)YUN 1985, p. 242.

Co-operation with other intergovernmental organizations

Co-operation between the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations was the subject of four 1986 General Assembly resolutions. Those organizations were the League of Arab States and

the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see below); the Organization of African Unity (see p. 172); and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (see p. 1016). Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation was discussed in the Economic and Social Council (see p. 888).

League of Arab States

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General, in August 1986, submitted a report on progress made in strengthening political, economic, social and cultural co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States⁽²⁾

The report described consultations and exchanges of information between the two organizations during 1986 and summarized follow-up action on proposals for co-operation agreed by them in 1983.⁽³⁾ Information was given on 19 multilateral proposals, involving two or more bodies of the United Nations system, concerning such topics as disarmament, economic and social data collection and population research, natural resources (water, minerals), promotion of technical co-operation, conventional, new and renewable energy sources, maritime transport, rural development, preservation of historical sites, health care and various social issues.

The report also described the status, as described by the United Nations agencies, programmes and bodies concerned, of bilateral proposals in six main areas of co-operation. These included: political matters, particularly the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf area; economic, financial and technical co-operation for development; food and agriculture; social development, labour matters, human resources and cultural affairs; refugees, disaster prevention and emergency relief, and human rights; and information and communication. Also included was a summary of progress made on proposals adopted at a 1985 joint United Nations/Arab League meeting on social development⁽⁴⁾

JIU report. In September 1986,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on co-operation between the two organizations. The report reviewed areas of co-operation during the preceding 10 years and proposals under discussion for future co-operation. It also described mechanisms for co-operation between the secretariats of the League of Arab States system and those of the United Nations system, noting that relations were governed by a network of more than 40 arrangements, agreements and letters of intent. The mechanisms thus established ranged

from the exchange of documents to reciprocal representation at meetings; others provided for periodic inter-secretariat meetings or permanent representation. The report went on to describe the formulation of co-operation programmes and projects and their financing, execution and evaluation.

In a series of recommendations, JIU said that the organizations of the United Nations system should give priority, in their regional co-operation with the Arab specialized institutions, to advanced sectors which justified recourse to outside expertise. With regard to mechanisms for co-operation, it recommended that, to benefit from the experience accumulated by Arab specialized institutions, UNDP should obtain their technical advice before intergovernmental meetings on the Arab regional programmes at the beginning and in the middle of each UNDP programming cycle. Given the high level of representation at ad hoc meetings between the United Nations system, the League of Arab States and the Arab specialized institutions, the United Nations should concentrate the work of those meetings on examining problems in regional technical co-operation and means of solving them, leaving detailed discussion of projects to the mechanisms set up for that purpose. It also recommended: that support for the joint inter-agency working groups should be entrusted to a senior headquarters specialist in technical co-operation who would be responsible for coordinating and intensifying their activity and guiding it towards practical results; that United Nations organizations should ensure that their programmes and projects for co-operation with the League and the Arab specialized institutions fell within the framework of the 1980 Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development⁽⁶⁾ that the United Nations system should make more use of the networks-of-institutions mechanism, employing their administrative infrastructure, and increase the number of economically viable projects, in order to lighten the budgetary burden of regional projects; and that United Nations organizations should be invited to call on the services of local experts, obtain equipment from domestic industries and undertake training within the region whenever such a course was possible and less expensive. In addition, it was recommended that the United Nations should assist the League with a view to strengthening its evaluation activities concerning regional programmes and projects.

In his comments on the JIU report⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General said that, although it provided a useful overview of the various areas of technical co-operation and of related mechanisms for co-operation, it did not reflect the full range of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States. In preparing his comments, the Secretary-General consulted with all

participating organizations of the United Nations system, some of which indicated that the report did not sufficiently reflect the scope of current co-operation.

Statements in the Security Council. In 1986, the League's Secretary-General, its Permanent Observer to the United Nations and its Acting Permanent Observer made statements at nine Security Council meetings, to which they had been invited to participate in accordance with rule 39^a of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Those meetings dealt with the Middle East situation, including the occupied Arab territories, the Iran and Iraq conflict, and complaints against the United States regarding its attackin against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 October, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/4** by recorded vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 40/5 of 25 October 1985,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint

Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, including the following measures:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/4

17 October 1986 Meeting 41 106-2-1 (recorded vote)

20-nation draft (A/41/L.5); agenda item 23.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahinya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahinya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Cyprus.*

*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Israel, explaining its vote, said the Arab League's activities contravened the Charter and disregarded the fundamental principles of peace and security on which the United Nations was based; since its inception in 1945, it had had one central goal—the eradication of the State of Israel. The United States voted negatively because in paragraph 3 the Secretary-General was requested to implement Assembly resolutions which the United States had voted against.

Although supporting the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League, a number of other speakers also had reservations about paragraph 3: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and the United Kingdom (for the 12 members of the European Community), which added that resolutions on co-operation should avoid introducing contentious issues and that the scarce resources available for co-operation should be applied to the best effect.

Organization of the Islamic Conference

In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽⁸⁾ the Secretary-General in August 1986 submitted a report on co-operation between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference⁽⁹⁾

He reported that, in accordance with the Assembly's 1985 recommendation⁽⁸⁾ the second general meeting between the secretariats of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Conference was held at Geneva from 28 to 30 July 1986, the first having been held in 1983.⁽⁹⁾ The meeting focused on five priority areas: food security and agriculture; development of science and technology; investment mechanisms and joint ventures; eradication of illiteracy; and assistance to refugees. It agreed on a series of conclusions and recommendations in those areas and identified two additional priority areas of co-operation—technical co-operation among Islamic countries and development of trade—for which UNDP and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development respectively were designated lead agency. It was also agreed that enhanced co-operation was desirable in other areas, including women and development, human resources and manpower development, telecommunications and disaster relief. It was felt that such co-operation

should initially be developed between the concerned United Nations agencies and the Conference.

During the year, co-operation in political matters continued to centre on decolonization and apartheid, outer space, disarmament and a number of political and security-related matters, including the Middle East situation, the Iran-Iraq war and Afghanistan. Close co-operation also continued between the Conference and various bodies of the United Nations system in economic, social and cultural development.

On 5 May,⁽¹¹⁾ Morocco transmitted the final communique and resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January), dealing with political and information, economic, cultural, and administrative and financial affairs. Morocco also transmitted, on 21 October⁽¹²⁾ the final communique of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference (New York, 2 October), dealing with, among other matters, the Middle East, Afghanistan, South Africa and Namibia, the attack by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the situation in the Horn of Africa. The Foreign Ministers also appealed to quarters exercising influence in Lebanon and to the Islamic parties there to stop the massacres of Palestinians in refugee camps in southern Lebanon. They also requested the United Nations Secretary-General to intervene to stop the aggressive attacks by the Amal militias and Israel and to ensure protection and provide relief to the residents of the camps.

During 1986, the Secretary-General of the Conference participated in two Security Council meetings and its Acting Permanent Observer in one, under rule 39^b of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Those meetings dealt with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, complaints against the United States and the situation in southern Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 October, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/3** without vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-

operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation be-

^bSee footnote a on p. 384.

tween the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/3

16 October 1986

Meeting 40

Adopted without vote

Draft by Morocco (A/41/L.3); agenda item 22.

Other intergovernmental organizations

At the request of the host Governments of several intergovernmental conferences, the main documents of those meetings were transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1986 for circulation as documents of the General Assembly, the Security Council or both, as follows:

—Resolutions adopted by the Seventy-fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Mexico City, 7-12 April).⁽¹³⁾

—Final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, India, 16-19 April).⁽¹⁴⁾

—The Tokyo Declaration entitled "Looking forward to a better future" and the "Statement on international terrorism" issued at the Tokyo Economic Summit (Tokyo, 4-6 May).⁽¹⁵⁾

—Final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September).⁽¹⁶⁾

—Final communique adopted by the meeting of Ministers and heads of delegation of the non-aligned countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October).⁽¹⁷⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 399, GA res. 40/5, 25 Oct. 1985. (2)A/41/481. (3)YUN 1983, p. 394. (4)YUN 1985, p. 731. (5)A/41/615. (6)YUN 1982, p. 587. (7)A/41/615/Add. 1. (8)YUN 1985, p. 402, GA res. 40/4, 25 Oct. 1985. (9)A/41/532. (10)YUN 1983, p. 396. (11)A/41/326-S/18049. (12)A/41/740-S/18418. (13)A/41/435. (14)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (15)A/41/354. (16)A/41/697-S/18392. (17)A/41/703-S/18395.

Other institutional questions

Composition of UN organs

In 1986, as in previous years since 1979, consideration of the question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations was deferred, based on a recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which reported that none of its members had requested to speak on the substance of the item.⁽¹⁾ Acting on that recommendation, the General Assembly on 3 December adopted **decision 41/417**, by which it included the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second (1987) session.

Observer status of national liberation movements

By **resolution 41/71**, the General Assembly called on States to accord to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions (see p. 1003).

REFERENCE

- (1)A/41/757.