General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, strengthened role that he is playing with regard to early-relevant specialized agencies; the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the search and the Collection of Information, the Office of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, inter alia, early computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point to inform the General Assembly in future reports of the modalities of early warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; 2. Again invites all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation with and assistance to world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses; 3. Requests all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; 4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early-warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; 5. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses, and invites him to inform the General Assembly in future reports of the modalities of early warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees; 6. Specially encourages the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees; 7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of co-ordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; 8. Urges the Secretary-General to use available resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, inter alia, early computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies; 9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the strengthened role that he is playing with regard to early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees; 10. Decides to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-fifth session.

General Assembly resolution 44/164
15 December 1989 Meeting 82 Adopted without vote
Approved by Third Committee (A/44/848) without vote, 29 November (meeting 69), 22-nation draft (A/C.3/44/L.85), agenda item 12.
Meeting numbers: GA 44th session: 3rd Committee 48, 50-60; plenary 82.

Genocide
On 2 March, the Commission strongly condemned (91) the crime of genocide and affirmed the necessity for international co-operation towards its elimination. It noted that many States had ratified or acceded to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (19) and urged those that had not done so to become parties without delay.

Status of the 1948 Convention
As at 31 December 1989, 102 States had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Convention. Three States—the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen—became parties in 1989. On 8 August, the Secretary-General reported (92) to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention as at 1 August 1989.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION
On 15 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 44/158 without vote.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987 and 43/138 of 8 December 1988,
Recalling further its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide annexed thereto,
Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,
Convinced that international co-operation is necessary in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime,
Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses to mankind,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,