GPdeC

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

2-7 JULY 1983

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

CLEAR
MB/WG AUG 2005
Clear pp JAN 28 2013

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES S-1022
BOX 64
FILE 8
ACC. 94/152

Trip Geneva

JOINT MEETINGS OF CPC/ACC

CONFERENCE ROOM XXI
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA, 2-3 JULY 1984

SPEAKING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

JE DÉCLARE OUVERTE LA DIX-NEUVIÈME SÉRIE DE RÉUNIONS COMMUNES DU CPC ET DU CAC. JE VOUDRAIS VOUS SOUHAITER LA BIENVENUE, ET J'ESPÈRE QU'UN DIALOGUE FRUCTUEUX AURA LIEU ENTRE LES DEUX COMITÉS.

L'ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE ANNOTÉ EST DEVANT NOUS DANS LE DOCUMENT E/1984/89.

PUIS-JE CONSIDÉRER L'ORDRE DU JOUR ADOPTÉ?

IL EN EST AINSI DÉCIDÉ.

STRATEGIE INTERNATIONALE DU DEVELOPPEMENT ET COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE ET TECHNIQUE ENTRE PAYS EN DEVELOPPEMENT

NOUS AVONS DEUX SUJETS DE DISCUSSION POUR CETTE ANNÉÉ: LA QUESTION DE L'APPLICATION DE LA STRATÉGIE INTERNATIONALE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT, AVEC UNE ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE DONNÉÉ À L'AFRIQUE, ET LA QUESTION DE LA COOPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE ET TECHNIQUE ENTRE PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT.

JE VOUDRAIS SUGGÉRER QUE NOUS TRAITIONS CES DEUX SUJETS SÉPARÉMENT. SI VOUS EN ÊTES D'ACCORD, JE PRÉSENTERAI QUELQUES REMARQUES INTRODUCTIVES SUR LE PREMIER, AU NOM DU CAC.

MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS,

SUR LA RECOMMANDATION DU CONSEIL ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL, NOUS AXERONS NOS DÉBATS CETTE ANNÉÉ SUR L'APPLICATION DE LA STRATÉGIE INTERNATIONALE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT POUR LA TROISIÈME DÉCENNIE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT. IL EST EN VÉRITÉ NATUREL QUE NOUS DISCUTIONS DE CETTE QUESTION, AU MOMENT OÙ LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE EST EN TRAIN D'EXAMINER ET D'ÉVALUER L'APPLICATION DE LA STRATÉGIE.

LA STRATÉGIE EXPRIME L'ENGAGEMENT POLITIQUE DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'APPUYER LES EFFORTS DES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT POUR ACCÉLÉRER LEUR DÉVELOPPEMENT ET AMÉLIORER LA CONDITION DE LEURS PEUPLES. ELLE FOURNIT UN CADRE À L'EXAMEN DES PROBLÈMES GÉNÉRAUX DE DÉVELOPPEMENT, ET ELLE S'ADRESSE, EN MÊME TEMPS, AUX BESOINS IMMÉDIATS DES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT TOUT EN INDIQUANT LES MESURES À PRENDRE À L'ÉCHELON NATIONAL ET INTERNATIONAL.

LA STRATÉGIE EST L'UN DES DOCUMENTS CLEFS SUR LESQUELS SE GUIDENT LES TRAVAUX DES ORGANISMES DES NATIONS UNIES. AVEC LES MESURES DE POLITIQUE ADOPTÉES POUR ATTEINDRE SES BUTS ET OBJECTIFS, ELLE A SERVI DE BASE POUR L'ÉLABORATION PAR LES ORGANISMES DES NATIONS UNIES DE LEURS PLANS OU PROGRAMMES À MOYEN TERME, COMME NOUS L'AVONS VU LORS DE NOTRE SESSION IL Y A DEUX ANS.

L'EXAMEN ET L'ÉVALUATION DE LA STRATÉGIE SONT EN COURS AU MOMENT OÙ UN CERTAIN NOMBRE DE PAYS DÉVELOPPÉS À ÉCONOMIE DE MARCHÉ SORTENT DE L'UNE DES RÉCESSIONS LES PLUS GRAVES DE L'APRÈS-GUERRE. MAIS CETTE REPRISE PROGRESSE À UN RYTHME INÉGAL

ET ELLE NE FAIT SENTIR SON IMPACT QUE TRÈS LENTEMENT SUR LA PLUPART DES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT. DES MESURES VISANT À ÉLARGIR LA REPRISE DANS LES PAYS DÉVELOPPÉS ET À RELANCER LE PROCESSUS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DANS LES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT SONT INDISPENSABLES SI L'ON VEUT ATTEINDRE LES BUTS ET OBJECTIFS DE LA STRATÉGIE. SI UNE TELLE RELANCE N'A PAS LIEU DANS LES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT, DES RÉPERCUSSIONS FÂCHEUSES POUR LE PROCESSUS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES PAYS DÉVELOPPÉS EUX-MÊME POURRAIENT EN RÉSULTER.

LE COMITÉ CHARGÉ DE L'EXAMEN ET DE L'ÉVALUATION DE LA STRATÉGIE A TENU EN MAI DERNIER UNE LONGUE SESSION AU COURS DE LAQUELLE SES MEMBRES ONT PROCÉDÉ À UN ÉCHANGE DE VUES APPROFONDI ET DÉTAILLÉ. LE COMITÉ CONDUIRA DES CONSULTATIONS INFORMELLES À GENÈVE ET REPRENDRA SES DISCUSSIONS EN SEPTEMBRE.

JE VOUDRAIS DIRE À CE STADE QUELQUES MOTS AU SUJET DE LA CONTRIBUTION DES ORGANISMES DU SYSTÈME DES NATIONS UNIES A CET EXERCICE. UN CERTAIN NOMBRE DE CEUX-CI ONT PRÉSENTÉ AU COMITÉ DES RAPPORTS SUR L'APPLICATION DE LA STRATÉGIE DANS LES SECTEURS RELEVANT DE LEUR COMPÉTENCE. EN OUTRE TOUS M'ONT ADRESSÉ DES CONTRIBUTIONS SUBSTANTIELLES POUR L'ÉLABORATION DU RAPPORT DE SYNTHÈSE QUI M'AVAIT ÉTÉ DEMANDÉ PAR L'ASSEMBLÉÉ GÉNÉRALE. ENFIN ILS ONT, AU SEIN DE L'ÉQUIPE SPÉCIALE SUR LES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT À LONG TERME, ÉLABORÉ UN RAPPORT TRAITANT CERTAINS ASPECTS CENTRAUX DE L'APPLICATION DE LA STRATÉGIE. ULTÉRIEUREMENT, LES INSTITUTIONS SPÉCIALISÉES ET LES PROGRAMMES ONT PARTICIPÉ,

À UN NIVEAU ÉLEVÉ, À UNE SÉRIE DE CONSULTATIONS OFFICIEUSES AVEC LE COMITÉ DE L'EXAMEN ET DE L'ÉVALUATION. SELON LE PRÉSIDENT DU COMITÉ, M. DADZIE, QUI AURAIT AIME ÊTRE AVEC NOUS AUJOURD'HUI, MAIS A ÉTÉ EMPÊCHÉ AU DERNIER MOMENT, CES DÉLIBÉRATIONS ONT ÉTÉ TRÈS UTILES, TANT POUR LES GOUVERNEMENTS QUE POUR LES SECRÉTARIATS. JE SUIS CONVAINCU QUE LE DIALOGUE FRUCTUEUX QUI A ÉTÉ AINSI ENGAGÉ AU COMITÉ SE POURSUIVRA LORS DE NOTRE RÉUNION.

DANS LE CADRE DE L'EXAMEN DE L'APPLICATION DE LA STRATÉGIE, LA RÉUNION COMMUNE DOIT ACCORDER UNE ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE À L'AFRIQUE. CE CONTINENT FAIT FACE À UNE CRISE SOCIALE ET ÉCONOMIQUE SANS PRÉCÉDENT. LES DIFFICULTÉS DE LA PLUPART DES PAYS AFRICAINS ONT ÉTÉ EXACERBÉES PAR DES CIRCONSTANCES EXTÉRIEURES DÉFAVORABLES ET LES EFFETS D'UNE GRAVE SÉCHERESSE ET D'AUTRES CALAMITÉS QUI ONT ENTRAINÉ D'INTENSES SOUFFRANCES POUR UNE GRANDE PARTIE DE LA POPULATION. ALORS QU'ILS VOUDRAIENT POUVOIR DIRIGER LEUR ATTENTION SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE, LES GOUVERNEMENTS DOIVENT LUTTER POUR ASSURER LA SURVIE MÊME DE LEURS PEUPLES.

COMME VOUS LE SAVEZ, J'AI CONSULTÉ MES COLLÈGUES DU SYSTÈME DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LA FAÇON D'ENTREPRENDRE UNE ACTION CONCERTÉE FACE À LA SITUATION ACTUELLE EN AFRIQUE, POUR CONSOLIDER ET, SI POSSIBLE, APPUYER LES INITIATIVES PRISES PAR CERTAINS D'ENTRE EUX.

DE TOUTE ÉVIDENCE, IL FAUT PRENDRE IMMÉDIATEMENT DES MESURES POUR RÉPONDRE AUX BESOINS LES PLUS PRESSANTS DE LA POPULATION DES PAYS FRAPPÉS PAR UNE GRAVE SÉCHERESSE. LES OPÉRATIONS DE SECOURS

QUI SONT EN COURS, EN PARTICULIER DANS LE DOMAINE ALIMENTAIRE ET DANS CELUI DE LA SANTÉ, ONT DÉJÀ DONNÉ DES RÉSULTATS. MAIS DES BESOINS PRESSANTS DEMEURENT DANS CERTAINS PAYS. L'ACTION D'URGENCE NE DOIT DONC PAS SE RELÂCHER. IL FAUT EN MÊME TEMPS INTENSIFIER LES EFFORTS POUR FAIRE FACE AUX BESOINS À LONG TERME.

MÊME SANS LES EFFETS DÉVASTATEURS DE LA SÉCHERESSE, LA SITUATION DU CONTINENT AFRICAIN SERAIT TRÈS PRÉOCCUPANTE, COMME L'ONT SOULIGNÉ LES MINISTRES AFRICAINS DANS LE MEMORANDUM SPÉCIAL QU'ILS ONT ADRESSÉ À L'ECOSOC, AINSI QUE JE L'AVAIS FAIT MOI MÊME DANS MES PREMIÈRES INTERVENTIONS. NOTRE DISCUSSION AU COURS DE CETTE RÉUNION COMMUNE CONSTITUERA, JE L'ESPÈRE, UNE CONTRIBUTION UTILE AU DÉBAT DU CONSEIL ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE, PUISQUE POUR LA PREMIÈRE FOIS LES REPRÉSENTANTS DES GOUVERNEMENTS ET DES INSTITUTIONS DU SYSTÈME PEUVENT AVOIR UN ÉCHANGE DE VUES LIBRE ET CONSTRUCTIF.

SANS ANTICIPER SUR LES CONCLUSIONS D'UN TEL ÉCHANGE, JE VOUDRAIS SOULIGNER LA NÉCESSITÉ D'UNE MOBILISATION EFFICACE PAR LES AFRICAINS EUX-MÊME DE LEURS RESSOURCES. IL EST EN MÊME TEMPS ESSENTIEL D'OBTENIR UN SOUTIEN ADDITIONNEL DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT À LONG TERME, EN PARTICULIER POUR RENFORCER LE SECTEUR AGRICOLE QUI CONSTITUE L'ÉLÉMENT FONDAMENTAL DE LEUR ÉCONOMIE. IL FAUT, BIEN ENTENDU, SOULIGNER L'IMPORTANCE DE L'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE POUR FAIRE FACE A DES SITUATIONS CRITIQUES. MAIS CE N'EST QU'UN PALLIATIF. LA POPULATION

CROÎT À UN RYTHME PLUS RAPIDE QUE LA PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE. DES MESURES DOIVENT ÊTRE PRISES D'URGENCE POUR INVERSER CES TENDANCES STRUCTURELLES. MALHEUREUSEMENT, ON A OBSERVÉ CES DERNIÈRES ANNÉES DES SIGNES DE STAGNATION, VOIRE DE DÉCLIN, DE L'APD ACCORDÉE À L'AFRIQUE. OR, CE QU'IL FAUT, C'EST AUGMENTER LE VOLUME DE CETTE AIDE EN MÊME TEMPS QUE LES PAYS AFRICAINS EUX-MÊME DOIVENT ADOPTER DES PROGRAMMES DE RELÈVEMENT PROPRES À RÉTABLIR LES ÉQUILIBRES ÉCONOMIQUES ET UNE BASE SAINE POUR LEUR DÉVELOPPEMENT FUTUR.

JE DONNE MAINTENANT LA PAROLE AU DISTINGUÉ PRÉSIDENT DU CPC, LE CONSEILLER TOMMO MONTHE:

[M. TOMME MONTHE]

JE REMERCIE LE PRÉSIDENT DU CPC ET JE DONNE MAINTENANT LA PAROLE AU PROCHAIN ORATEUR SUR MA LISTE:

1.
2. M. AL-SUDEARY, FIDA
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

possible addition at end of first para., on page 10.

"Il faut souligner que, compte tenu du Programme d'action de Caracas, le Conseil économique et social a réaffirmé, dans sa résolution 1983/66, le rôle des commissions régionales dans la promotion de la coopération économique et technique entre pays en développement aux niveaux sous-régionaux, régionaux et interrégionaux."

La coopération économique et technique entre pays en développement

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je propose que nous abordions maintenant la seconde question inscrite à notre ordre du jour: la coopération économique et technique entre pays en développement. Le choix de ce sujet est particulièrement indiqué à un moment où la récession économique mondiale a mis en relief la nécessité de prendre des mesures pour rétablir le rythme du développement. L'étude de cette question revêt une importance particulière dans le cadre de l'examen et l'évaluation en cours de la Stratégie internationale du développement, où il est reconnu que "la coopération économique et technique entre pays en développement, fondée sur le principe de l'autonomie collective, constitue une composante dynamique et essentielle d'une restructuration effective des relations économiques internationales".

Lors de notre dernière session, nous avons examiné un certain nombre de problèmes généraux concernant la coopération Sud-Sud, le rôle du système des Nations Unies, ainsi que la concrétisation de cette coopération dans la pratique. Le Conseil économique et social a pris acte, dans sa résolution 1983/50, du fait que nous avions décidé, lors de nos réunions communes, "de passer en revue les travaux concernant la coopération économique et technique entre pays en développement afin de mieux coordonner les activités

DES NATIONS UNIES DANS CES DOMAINES ET DE FAIRE EN SORTE QU'ELLES RÉPONDENT MIEUX AUX BESOINS DES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT". LE CONSEIL A DEMANDÉ QU'IL SOIT FAIT RAPPORT À CE SUJET AU CPC APRÈS LA DIX-NEUVIÈME SÉRIE DE RÉUNIONS COMMUNES, À LAQUELLE NOUS PARTICIPONS PRÉSENTEMENT.

LE CONSEIL M'A AUSSI PRIÉ DE VEILLER À CE QUE L'ANALYSE INTERORGANISATIONS DES PROGRAMMES D'ACTIVITÉS SOIT EFFECTUÉE "COMPTE DÛMENT TENU DE L'APPUI DES NATIONS UNIES À LA MISE EN OEUVRE DU PROGRAMME D'ACTION DE CARACAS, CONFORMÉMENT AUX MANDATS ADOPTÉS PAR LES ORGANISMES DES NATIONS UNIES". LE RAPPORT INITIAL SUR L'ANALYSE INTERORGANISATIONS DES PROGRAMMES VA ÊTRE PRÉSENTÉ À L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE CETTE ANNÉE PAR L'INTERMÉDIAIRE DU CPC.

LE CONSEIL A RECOMMANDÉ QUE LES PROGRAMMES ET PLANS DE TRAVAIL DES ORGANISMES DES NATIONS UNIES SOIENT PRÉSENTÉS DE FAÇON À PRÉCISER CLAIREMENT LES ACTIVITÉS MENÉES PAR CES ORGANISMES, ET QUE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS SOIENT COMMUNIQUÉS PÉRIODIQUEMENT AUX ETATS MEMBRES. LE CONSEIL A INVITÉ TOUS LES ORGANISMES ET INSTITUTIONS, COMPTE TENU DE LEUR MANDAT, À ACCORDER UNE ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE À L'ÉVALUATION DE LEURS CAPACITÉS, AINSI QU'À PROPOSER DES MOYENS DE RENFORCER LES ACTIVITÉS DANS CE SECTEUR. DANS SA NOTE D'INFORMATION E/1984/104, LE CAC, POUR DONNER SUITE À CES RECOMMANDATIONS, DÉVELOPPE EN TERMES GÉNÉRAUX LA DÉMARCHE QUE LES ORGANISMES DES NATIONS UNIES ENTENDENT SUIVRE POUR APPORTER LEUR APPUI À CETTE COOPÉRATION, ET EXAMINE CERTAINS PROBLÈMES

D'ORIENTATION QUI SE POSENT À EUX À PROPOS DE CET APPUI.

LA PREMIÈRE SÉRIE DE CES PROBLÈMES CONCERNE LA DÉFINITION DU RÔLE QUE LES ORGANISMES DOIVENT JOUER POUR QUE CETTE COOPÉRATION PUISSE RÉPONDRE EFFECTIVEMENT AUX INITIATIVES ENTREPRISES PAR LES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT. LA SECONDE SÉRIE A TRAIT AU NIVEAU ET À L'AFFECTATION DES RESSOURCES DES NATIONS UNIES CONSACRÉES À CES ACTIVITÉS. LES DEUX SÉRIES DE PROBLÈMES MÉRITENT D'ÊTRE ÉTUDIÉES ATTENTIVEMENT À LA PRÉSENTE RÉUNION. EN VUE DE SUIVRE LES PROGRÈS DE L'APPLICATION DES MESURES SUGGÉRÉES, LE CAC EXAMINERA LA QUESTION PÉRIODIQUEMENT.

DE SON CÔTÉ, L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE A PRIÉ LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL AU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET À LA COOPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE DE FAIRE FIGURER DANS SON RAPPORT D'ENSEMBLE SUR LES ACTIVITÉS OPÉRATIONNELLES PRÉVU POUR 1986, UN EXAMEN, À L'ÉCHELLE DU SYSTÈME, DES ACTIVITÉS RATTACHÉES À LA COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE ENTRE PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT QUI SONT MENÉES PAR DIFFÉRENTES ORGANISATIONS.

LORSQU'ILS AURONT ÉTÉ ÉLABORÉS, LES RAPPORTS QUE J'AI MENTIONNÉS OFFRIRONT ENSEMBLE UNE VASTE ÉTUDE DES TRAVAUX DES NATIONS UNIES CONCERNANT LA COOPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE ET TECHNIQUE ENTRE PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT. ILS DEVRAIENT AIDER, TANT À FOURNIR AUX GOUVERNEMENTS L'INFORMATION DONT ILS ONT BESOIN, QU'À ENCOURAGER LA COOPÉRATION ENTRE LES INSTITUTIONS DES NATIONS UNIES, GRÂCE À UNE MEILLEURE CONNAISSANCE DE LEURS ACTIVITÉS RESPECTIVES.

JE DONNE MAINTENANT LA PAROLE AU DISTINGUÉ PRÉSIDENT DU CPC, LE CONSEILLER TOMMO MONTHE :

[M. TOMMO MONTHE]

JE REMERCIE LE PRÉSIDENT DU CPC DE SES REMARQUES. JE DONNE MAINTENANT LA PAROLE AU PROCHAIN ORATEUR SUR MA LISTE :

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

AGENDA FOR THE TWENTIETH SERIES OF JOINT MEETINGS

LET US NOW TURN BRIEFLY TO THE FOURTH ITEM IN OUR AGENDA. NAMELY THE SUBJECT FOR THE TWENTIETH SERIES OF JOINT MEETINGS IN 1985. MAY I TAKE IT THAT, AS INDICATED IN OUR AGENDA, THE JOINT MEETINGS WOULD WISH TO TAKE UP THE SUBJECT OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, GIVEN THE FACT THAT CPC WILL REVIEW A CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL PROGRAMME ANALYSIS ON THIS SUBJECT NEXT YEAR ? ARE THERE ANY VIEWS ON THIS MATTER ?

CONCLUSION

THAT BRINGS US TO THE END OF THE MEETING. I THINK WE HAVE HAD A USEFUL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS, AND LOOK FORWARD TO OUR DISCUSSIONS NEXT YEAR. I DECLARE THE NINETEENTH SERIES OF JOINT MEETINGS CLOSED.

Trip file - Geneva

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/T/1182
6 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH UN STAFF IN GENEVA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION, FORMER PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA

Addresses Economic and Social Council

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

GENEVA, 6 July -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met here today with the Staff Committee representing the United Nations staff in Geneva, to discuss matters of mutual concern to the staff and to the Secretary-General.

He later met with Pio Terenzio, Executive Director of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who is attending the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

The Secretary-General then met with Rodrigo Carazo, former President of Costa Rica and President of the Council of the University for Peace, who informed him of a contribution of $1 million to the University by the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation. The University for Peace has its headquarters in Costa Rica, according to an international agreement and charter adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 1980. Mr. Carazo is in Geneva to preside over a conference which will analyse the present world situation and priority areas of activity for the University for Peace, on the theme "Peace Now, What Can Be Done?".

The Secretary-General then met with the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, and with the President of the Economic and Social Council, Ambassador Sergio Correa da Costa of Brazil. He also received Lucille Mair, Secretary-General of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, who briefed him on the work of the regional preparatory meeting of the Conference, being held in Geneva.

Following a luncheon hosted by the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General addressed the opening session of the Council. (For text of the Secretary-General's statement, see Press Release SG/SM/3442).

(more)

For information media — not an official record

8181P

Later this afternoon, the Secretary-General is due to receive a group of representatives from French-speaking countries, and Jean-Pierre Hocke, Director of Operational Activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross. This evening, the Secretary-General will be guest at a dinner hosted by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who launched the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues yesterday, 5 July.

The Secretary-General will meet the Geneva press corps tomorrow morning (7 July) at the Palais des Nations before flying to Vienna, where he will have meetings with the Austrian Federal Chancellor, Fred Sinowatz, and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Erwin Lang. He will also confer with high United Nations officials at the Vienna International Centre.

The Secretary-General will return to New York over the week-end.

* *** *

MJS/JH cc: SG

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/JPK

File: US[redacted]
XRef: articles received
Xref: Trip Geneva

10 August 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I should like to thank you for your letter of 28 July, enclosing some photographs taken at the reception you gave for the 4th of July.

It was a great pleasure to be able to join you at your Residence and I warmly appreciated your kindness in sending me these mementoes of what was indeed a most enjoyable occasion. My wife joins me in extending to you and Mrs. Swaebe our best wishes and warm regards.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. Geoffrey Swaebe
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

For use of Cable Operations Unit only
Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

UN CHILD CARE
X4 RIP GENEVA

For use of drafter – A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date :	Drafter – Rédacteur :	Room – Bureau :	Ext. – Poste :
10 Aug. 1983	M. C. Hellin	594	7091
Dept.:	Allotment – Compte :	File – Dossier :	
OPS/OASG	UNA-28840-XXX		

TO:

ANDRE VARCHAVER

UN OFFICE AT GENEVA

REUR GVA03627 PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT MR. EMILIO DE OLIVARES IS PRESIDENT, UN INTL. CHILD CARE CENTRE INC., MS. CATHERINE KOTTNER FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT. HAVE TRANSMITTED YOUR INQUIRY MISS CUTULIC'S VISIT TO THEM. REGARDS. (HELLIN)

Prepared by: _____
Préparé par : _____

Authorized by: _____
Autorisé par : Signature

Marie-Christine Hellin, Staff Counsellor
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

COPY TAKEN BY
SG's OFFICE

Trip file Geneva follow up
(ECOSOC) (end June)

TELEGRAM

NATIONS UNIES UNITED NATIONS

xref DIESA

For use of Drafter:

Date:	Drafter's name:	Authorized by:	Department:
25/7/83	Benon Sevan		

Extension: 5063 Room No: E.3064	Attachment No.	Registry file No.

For use of Cable service only: ZYF 238/7 P1/2

Number	Class	Authority	Time	Date	Operator

Priority | Address: UNATIONS NEWYORK

ECOGN34

TEXT (typed in capitals and double spaced)

GLIVARES WITH REFERENCE TO OUR CONVERSATION AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT OF ECOSOC ATTACHED PLEASE FIND TEXT OF ECOSOC DECISION 1983/163 ADOPTED ON 22 JULY ON CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION. REGARDS

SEVAN

1983 JUL 25 19:39 UNOG TELECOM

BY FACSIMILE

INCOMING ACTION
TO
FILE NO
ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

S.G. - for information
a stronger ECOSOC
decision on Documentation

Benon Sevan

ECOSOC DECISION 1983/163 ADOPTED ON 22 JULY 1983

Control and limitation of documentation

The Economic and Social Council, recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Council concerning the control and limitation of documentation, requests the Secretary-General to:

(a) Bring to the attention of intergovernmental and expert bodies, before decisions are adopted, any request for documentation that exceeds the ability of the Secretariat to prepare and process on time and within its approved resources;

(b) Draw the attention of intergovernmental bodies to areas where duplication of documentation is likely to occur and/or where opportunities for integrating or consolidating documents that deal with related or similar themes might exist, with a view to rationalizing documentation.

JYF 238/7 P2/2

COPY TAKEN BY
SG's OFFICE

ICIHI
Visit Trip Geneva/ECOSOC ← to see

endent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues
Indépendante sur les Questions Humanitairés Internationales

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1983

ICIHI
Phone: (022) 31 64 00
Telex: 28.736 ICHI-CH

Secretariat:
47 bis, avenue Blanc
CH 1202 Geneva - Switzerland

July 14, 1983

Envoyer à adresse
[illegible] du
Sadruddin Aga Khan
Case Postale
[illegible]
Suisse

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

Allow me to thank you again for having accepted to join us during the launching ceremony of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues. Your presence on 5 July was a source of great encouragement and your statement provided us with valuable guidelines for our future efforts.

Crown Prince Hassan and our colleagues were gratified, as I was, to welcome you at Bellerive the following evening. It was good of you to include this dinner in your very heavy programme.

I will keep you personally informed of developments with respect to the Commission's future work and seek your advice, which we will certainly need.

Please accept the assurance of my highest consideration and warmest personal esteem.

Yours,
Sadruddin Aga Khan

H.E. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary General
United Nations
United Nations Plaza
Grand Central
P.O. Box 20
New York, N.Y. 10017

SG, Press Conf
xrf Trip Geneva

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/SM/3443/Rev.1*
8 July 1983

PRESS CONFERENCE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

HELD AT GENEVA, 7 JULY 1983

* This revision contains translations of the French and Spanish portions of the transcript contained in the original release.

For information media — not an official record

Press Release SG/SM/3443/Rev.1
8 July 1983

ANTHONY CURNOW, Director, Information Service (translation from French): Ladies and Gentlemen, the Secretary-General's press conference is open. I give the floor to the President of the Correspondents' Association, Mr. Philippe Grandjean.

Mr. GRANDJEAN (translation from French): Mr. Secretary-General, I take pleasure in welcoming you on behalf of all my colleagues in the Association and I am looking forward to continuing the tradition established by your predecessors and maintained by you of holding a press conference for us on the occasion of the Economic and Social Council session in Geneva.

I should like to inform you about some of our professional concerns at a time when we are awaiting events which will be important for Geneva. I am thinking in particular of the important International Conference on the Question of Palestine and in that connection, once again on behalf of my colleagues, I would venture to urge you to make arrangements to facilitate the access of journalists and correspondents accredited to the Palais des Nations during the Conference on Palestine, and to ensure that briefings are held regularly so that we are properly informed about the work of the Conference. I don't want to take up any more time and I should like to thank you for your attention and for anything you can do to make our work easier in circumstances that are becoming increasingly difficult. Thank you.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): It is I who thank you. I should like to thank all of you for coming to this press conference which is, as you have so rightly said, already a tradition and for me a genuine source of satisfaction, since I very much want to have contacts with the press and especially with the press accredited to our Office in Geneva. You know that I attach great importance to this city, which has traditionally served as a meeting-place for the solution of major international problems, and as Secretary-General I am delighted to be here. I am delighted that this wonderful city is the site of the European office of the Organization of which I am the Secretary-General. I have taken careful note of your concern regarding the Conference on Palestine and the facilities to be given the press and here and now I am instructing the Director to provide you with facilities compatible with the difficulty of your work. I repeat, I am giving instructions that your work should be facilitated. Now I am ready for your questions.

André NAEF, Tribune de Genève (translation from French): Did the latest series of negotiation on Afghanistan held recently in Geneva temper the optimism you expressed in April concerning that question and, generally speaking, from the standpoint of the United Nations, what practical action do you intend to take to follow up on your efforts in this sector?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): I shall speak to you frankly, as is my custom. Certain progress was made at Geneva. That was not enough for me; I would have preferred a much more rapid process, but so long as the two parties concerned and other parties indirectly interested wish our efforts or my efforts to continue, I am at their disposal. Therefore, I do not have the right to be discouraged even if the progress made is not sufficient. I shall therefore continue my efforts; my personal representative is to go to Kabul and Islamabad to pursue his efforts. I hope that the pace will become a little more rapid. I myself, in New York, remain in touch with the ambassadors of the parties concerned, and so, as I have already stated on several previous occasions, I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic, I am realistic, and for me realism means taking note of the fact that the two parties, that is, Pakistan and Afghanistan, are still expressing interest, not only privately but also publicly, in public statements made by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those countries.

HANNS SEIDERBURG (Associated Press): In your address to the Economic and Social Council yesterday, you mentioned that world military spending is approaching $800 billion this year. I wonder what the source is for your statement because major countries -- several major countries -- do not have very transparent military budgets. Also, since you compare this to official development aid, I would appreciate your comment on the SIPRI Yearbook's analysis published last week, that about two-thirds of the total arms flows between 1978 and 1982 went to developing countries.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: My source of information is the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations. Is that all you want me to say, or do you want me to elaborate a little more on this problem of disarmament. I am always ready to say something about the arms talks. You raised a second point which is very close to my heart as I come from a developing country. I think this problem is really a tragic problem. I used the expression yesterday in my speech I think, that expenditure on weapons is an absurdity. But I compare this problem of arms sales by the developed to the developing countries to drug abuse and the traffic in drugs. It is very easy to say that the developing countries buy arms. The drug addicts buy drugs. You have to go to the source and find out who is selling them arms. That is a point which has to be very much emphasized.

The countries which produce arms should not sell arms to countries which are in the process of development, because their money, instead of going to building hospitals, roads, schools, houses, is going to buying arms. And not all countries which buy arms need them for their defence although, of course, some arms are required for defence. I think the countries which produce, and which are great users of arms, should have some criteria for selling arms to developing countries. Who is responsible? Those who use arms or those who sell them? Similarly, who is responsible -- the one who consumes the drugs or the one who sells them? This is something that has to be clarified and I thank you very much for your question because you have given me the opportunity of saying something which for me is extremely important.

(more)

ALAN McGREGOR (The Times): You said yesterday in addressing the Economic and Social Council that you expected the recovery referred to in the Williamsburg Declaration to be materialized and made durable. What do you think could be done now by the developed countries to make this recovery more durable, particularly in view of what has happened in Belgrade?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: In terms of recovery we are all of course very pleased with the recovery which really does exist in the United States. What really concerns us is that this recovery would take quite a lot of time to bring benefit to the developing countries. What really concerns me is mainly in which way we can accelerate the benefits of this recovery in the developing countries, for there we are facing tragic problems. Just keep in mind the fact that all wars that are being fought right now are being fought in developing countries; they are not in the developed countries. That is why I think we have to make every effort in order to ensure that this recovery, which starts for instance in the United States and which I hope will expand to all developed countries, will in some way benefit as soon as possible the developing countries. That is a point which I think you very well understand, because at the source of this political instability is the so dramatic economic situation of most of the developing countries.

ALI MOSTOFI, Tribune de Genève (translation from French): Mr. Secretary-General, is the United Nations still taking an interest in the war between Iran and Iraq and if so, what is the position with regard to United Nations action at this time?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): I in turn should like to ask you a question: are Iran and Iraq still interested in United Nations participation?

Mr. MOSTOFI (translation from French): Luckily for me, I am not the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): The United Nations cannot impose its good offices, but in any case I must say that we are still interested and are monitoring the situation. Every day I am in constant touch with Prime Minister Palme, my friend and collaborator in this matter, concerning the exact moment when we should or could launch what I might call a new offensive, a peace offensive. We have received certain indications that the atmosphere is improving. Don't be surprised if we do something in the very near future. But as a good journalist you know very well that it is not easy. It is a complex task and above all, as I said at the outset, what we absolutely must have is the co-operation and political will of the parties concerned. Nevertheless, there are some indications that there might be a certain opening for a new United Nations initiative, within the context of what we have already done. Don't forget that Mr. Palme has been to Iran and Iraq five or six times.

(more)

OTTO GOBIUS (Dutch and Belgian Radio/TV): Are you taking, or do you intend to take, any initiative to get Syria's co-operation for the withdrawal of troops in Lebanon?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have been very much in touch with all the parties concerned but mainly with Lebanon, with the contributing countries, and with members of the Security Council, on the extension of the UNIFIL mandate, and I am extremely grateful to the contributing countries and mainly your own country, the Netherlands, which are prepared, I mean so far as the information I have, for an extension of three more months of United Nations presence in Lebanon. The Government of Lebanon will request an extension of three months, and I think the meeting will take place around the 15th/16th of this month in New York. Then I expect the Security Council to approve this extension which would mean no change in the terms of reference of our troops in the area. I think it will be three months of the status quo from the military point of view which I hope will give a little time for the negotiators -- we have so many negotiators around -- to find a way of achieving the withdrawal of all troops in Lebanon. I want to stress very much that we cannot take decisions without consulting with the contributing countries because we cannot impose on them any tasks or any terms of reference with which they don't agree.

Mrs. LEFEVRE DE WIRZ, Radio Mia, Panama (translation from Spanish): Mr. Secretary-General, I would like to ask you whether there are, within the United Nations system, any studies on converting the arms industry into progress- and development-oriented industries and, if not, why such a study is not made.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from Spanish): Well, on this point, there are a number of studies both in the United Nations and elsewhere and I remember, for instance, some suggestions by a well-known French politician, Edgar Faure, who was very interested in this question. Of course, one of the main arguments advanced by the arms-exporting developed countries is that the industries they have now are geared to the production of armaments, so what you say is obviously very much to the point, which is the conversion of those industries to peaceful purposes such as constructing -- I don't know -- tractors, trucks, locomotives, and naturally that is bound to be a slow process, and I understand that there is more than one study not only in the United Nations but by other organizations and other people interested in this problem of the selling of arms.

BORKO STOSIC, Politika, Belgrade (translation from French): Mr. Secretary-General, in your statement yesterday you spoke about the problem of global negotiations and expressed a certain hope. I wonder what real progress you hope to see during the work of the next General Assembly of the United Nations?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): As you know, we all hoped that Belgrade would provide an opportunity for giving a kind of fresh impetus to global negotiations. That has not exactly been the case; but it must be admitted that Belgrade was tremendously useful for contacts between the two groups, North-South, and we very much hope that the next General Assembly of the United Nations will give us a new opportunity, or give them a new opportunity, to discuss global negotiations. As I said yesterday, I maintain that global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations are the only way to resolve the North-South problem. What is the advantage of the United Nations framework? The advantage of the United Nations framework is that we shall have a set of universal negotiations involving all the developed countries of the East and the West and all the underdeveloped countries of the South. So that is a point which, in my opinion, is very important. It should always be borne in mind that the United Nations framework has the tremendous advantage that all countries are represented in it.

Also, it should be remembered that there has, nevertheless, been some evidence of flexibility, particularly on the part of the countries of the South, which should benefit the North as well. There have been some indications of an understanding of the problems of the countries of the South. Thus, an atmosphere is, nevertheless, developing. One should not be too impatient. It should be recalled, for example -- I always make this comparison -- that the Conference on the Law of the Sea took nine years; so why should one expect the global negotiations, which are truly a major undertaking, to be resolved in two, three or four meetings? We must be patient. It is an extremely slow exercise, but it must be begun.

We must go to the negotiating table, and I, for my part, hope that the General Assembly of the United Nations will give us a new pretext for reviving this idea of global negotiations, even if a less daring initial approach, a progressive, phased approach, is desired. The essential point is that something must be done and that the North-South dialogue must be revived and encouraged.

PHILIPPE GRANDJEAN, Radio Suisse Romande (translation from French): Many observers who have followed the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would not be tempted to share your optimism regarding the multilateral framework for arriving at concrete results. Do you not think that it is time to re-examine some of these multilateral frameworks in order to make them more effective and more realistic in relation to contemporary problems, particularly the problems of development and growth, precisely in the light of the rather meagre results obtained at Belgrade in this area?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): I have spoken of the United Nations framework; I did not do so out of optimism but from conviction. I believe that it is only within the framework of the United Nations, where 157 countries are represented, that a problem which is not only a North-South problem but a universal problem can be resolved. It is not a

(more)

problem between one group of countries and another group of countries. It is a universal problem which must find long-term solutions that take into account the positions of all the States members of the international community. One sometimes has the impression that it is a small problem arising in a group of Latin American, Asian or other countries vis-à-vis the European countries, Canada or the United States. It is a universal problem, it is the problem of world economic relations.

Today, the developed countries are beginning to realize the meaning of interdependence; it is a concept for which it has been difficult to win acceptance and, now, all the countries of the world accept this concept of interdependence. When you eat a bowl of rice, you are interdependent; you are eating rice that has not necessarily been produced in Europe and which has perhaps been produced in Asia or elsewhere. Thus, this concept of the universality of the problem of the North-South dialogue must be borne in mind. It is a universal problem, and universal problems must be resolved within the framework of the United Nations. Otherwise, why did all these Governments sign the Charter of the United Nations? In order to forget it? In order to seek out other forums, when they have a forum that they themselves have created?

MIREILLE LEMARESQUIER, Radio France (translation from French): What do you expect, in concrete terms, from the United Nations Conference on Palestine, in view of the fact that some countries that must be taken into account, including the United States, seem unwilling to participate in that Conference and that, also, a certain division exists currently within the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French: First of all, I have the impression that you are speaking rather of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting ...

Ms. LEMARESQUIER (translation from French): I am speaking of the August Conference.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): When you say that the European countries and the United States are not participating, you are speaking mainly of the Conference being held now, the Regional Conference. I do not know whether this position will be maintained at the end of August. If you are sure that they are not going to participate, that is another matter, and I thank you for the information.

Ms. LEMARESQUIER (translation from French): We have been told that the United States would not participate in the August Conference. I am not talking about the European countries. It is the spokesman for the Conference who told me.

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): If you are speaking about the United States, it is possible, but I do not know whether you are in a position to tell me, for example, that France is not going to attend; that I did not know. The United States will not, I think, participate. But I am not sure regarding the other European countries. In regard to the Palestinian problem, the Conference is not called the "Conference on the PLO"; the Conference is called the "International Conference on the Question of Palestine". Thus, the PLO's internal problem has nothing to do with the Conference itself. The objective of the Conference is quite different. The internal problems of the PLO will, I think, be resolved, but it is not a matter that directly concerns the Conference.

ANATOLE ROUDAKOV (USSR Television and Radio Moscow): Will you be so kind as to make some comments on the last proposal put forward by the Soviet Union to freeze nuclear armaments at their current level.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The United Nations point of view is that any initiative deserves consideration and I hope that this proposal, which is an interesting one, will be duly considered by the other side. But what is important is that they should start discussing seriously around a conference table. It is much better than to exchange proposals over our heads. I think what is important is that they start really discussing, a discussion related to disarmament, at the negotiating table.

Mr. NEUERBOURG (Associated Press): In addressing the newly formed Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, you mentioned the fact that there are already quite a number of organizations which deal with the same topics but then you continued: "Mais malgré ces efforts, nous ne saurions en aucun cas rester indifférents à la persistance des souffrances." Do I take this to mean that you think that the more commissions the better, or do you imply that the existing United Nations machinery does not provide an adequate response?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think that the efforts of this new institute will be in a way complementary to our efforts; I do not mean that our efforts are not adequate or insufficient. As far as human rights are concerned, we have three channels. One is, of course, the Commission on Human Rights, and the other is the activities of the Centre for Human Rights which now has a higher level than before. The third is what I call my quiet diplomacy. This is active. It is quiet because it is my experience that I cannot quote the specifics of my personal démarches with Governments directly at the highest level, or sometimes with their representatives either in Geneva or in New York. I am trying to solve many cases related to human rights. What we are doing is the best we can do. But as usual everything depends on the political will and the good faith of the Governments concerned. I can assure you that as far as human rights are concerned, I am personally committed. In this fight for human rights, I meant that any new efforts complementary to my efforts were welcome.

(more)

ANDRE NAEF, Tribune de Genève (translation from French): I have a question on Chad. Do you regard the conflict as purely internal or do you consider that one or more foreign interventions are involved which would require international action?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): According to the information I have received, whatever foreign interference and intervention there have been were limited to the supply of arms to one side or the other; as far as I know, there has not yet been confirmation of the presence of any foreign forces in Chad. The Chad question is a problem that we are following very closely; however, I would point out that it is a problem which is under consideration by the regional body, the Organization of African Unity. There has been no confirmation of the presence of Zairian troops, but I have the impression that this question was discussed by the new Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire. I, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, must give the regional organization an opportunity of solving the problem. If an intervention by the Secretary-General or the Security Council was expressly requested, I should, of course, make myself immediately available to the parties concerned.

PAUL-EMILE DENTAN, Le Démocrate, Delémont (translation from French): Three days ago you saw Mr. Rauf Denktash. Do you still expect the Cyprus question to be solved 10 years after the Turkish intervention?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): I understand your impatience and I assure you that from time to time I too grow impatient on account of Cyprus -- a problem which has become so familiar and which at the same time is of such great concern to me. I spoke recently with the two parties concerned. I have recently had a long discussion with Mr. Denktash -- an hour and a half, almost two hours -- and I am again trying to elucidate the positions of the two parties involved. I intend to renew my efforts and to try out new ideas, if possible, with the parties concerned -- through talks and intercommunal negotiations, since this is the framework which has been established by both the Security Council and the General Assembly. I must, of course, act in accordance with the terms of reference given to me by those two bodies, the General Assembly and the Security Council. However, as I have said to you -- and have also stated to the two parties, to President Kyprianou as well as to Mr. Denktash -- I intend to try again and to see whether it is possible to speed up the solution. It is a problem which, as you know, is very thorny, a problem whose solution depends primarily on mutual trust. Unless there is a relationship of trust between the two parties, it will be extremely difficult to advance. That is why I am now trying to find common denominators for the purpose of enabling the intercommunal talks to resume.

RAGIP DURAN, Hurriyet (translation from French): Another question on Cyprus. I believe that you know of the preparations of the leaders of the Turkish community with a view to creating an entity called the "Federated States" or "Turkish Cypriot State". How do you perceive these preparations

(more)

for the declaration of an independent State, or a unilateral declaration of independence, and what would be the position of the United Nations if an independent Turkish State were created in the island?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): Well, I must say frankly that it would be a decision which, instead of assisting my efforts, would delay a solution. For the time being, as far as I know, these are speculations; I hear that a bill has been put before the Turkish Cypriot assembly. I must tell you without beating about the bush and in all honesty that, if this step were taken, it would not assist me in my efforts.

Mr. McGREGOR (The Times): Earlier this year, you sent Mr. Cordovez to the Gulf to see if he could do anything about stopping the oil spill. The oil spill has continued ever since and the United Nations, UNEP namely, is curiously silent on this subject. A great deal of harm is being done to the natural resources of the Gulf, but UNEP says nothing. Do you contemplate any new initiative there?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I sent a mission to Kuwait but this problem was addressed mainly by a regional organization. It was this regional body which dealt with this problem specifically. Then I had my mission there for some time at the disposal of the parties and mainly at the disposal of the regional body until I had to withdraw it because they found their own ways and the solution to the problem. I thank you for raising this problem because immediately upon my return to New York I shall see whether there is something we can do in order to help them. The reason we stopped helping was because they were dealing with the problem among themselves. We did offer our assistance but our assistance was not necessary.

FRANCISCO IBANEZ-MARTIN, El País (translation from Spanish): Mr. Secretary-General, the European Office of the United Nations has just recently accredited, apparently with no misgivings, an ambassador who is a professional soldier accused of having taken an active part in the repression of Chile and is therefore responsible for violations and abuses of fundamental freedoms and human dignity. Don't you think that this kind of action is rather disparaging and discreditable for the United Nations and, after all, creates a serious precedent? Thank you.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from Spanish): I do not want to go into the substance of the question; I should simply like to explain to you the procedural aspect of the matter. For example -- you have a Spanish accent -- if Spain wants to send an Ambassador to Berne, before making the appointment it seeks agreement and the Swiss Government is free to say no, we do not want this person, why don't you choose someone else? In the case of the United Nations, the procedure is not the same. The United Nations is not consulted in advance about the appointee, simply because the set-up is different; the United Nations is a governmental organization, so that each Government has the right to send to the United Nations whatever representative it likes, because

(more)

the Organization is their organization. This is different from the case of an ambassador from one country to another, because obviously countries are sovereign. Unfortunately, I am not sovereign and I cannot tell Member States whom to send as their representative unless, of course, there is something that might affect the security of the host country, in which case the matter calls for a different approach.

Mr. IBANEZ (translation from Spanish): If you will allow me, Sir, I realize that the question is embarrassing, but I should like a substantive reply, because in a way it calls in question the prestige and credibility of the United Nations.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from Spanish): Look, Sir, I have just told you that the United Nations is a governmental organization. I have no right to criticize any of the 157 Member States.

PIERRE SIMONITSCH, Tages Anzeiger (translation from French): Allow me to revert to the talks on Afghanistan. It appears that one of the stumbling-blocks is the international guarantee of non-interference as part of an agreement. From your contacts, do you have the impression that the great Powers, particularly the Soviet Union, the United States and China, are ready to give such a guarantee?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL (translation from French): I agree with you that this is one of the most important issues in the talks as a whole, and I would say that it is still a little early to be able to express an opinion on this matter, because one of the cornerstones of the talks is that progress must be made simultaneously in all areas -- as you know the issues are the withdrawal of troops, the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of the region, the question of guarantees and the refugee problem. Accordingly, we are trying to make progress on all four fronts concurrently, in a co-ordinated and, so to speak, synchronized way. That is why I am unable at present to tell you the definitive reaction of the States which are supposed to give guarantees of non-interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, it being not only Afghanistan but also Pakistan and the other countries of the region which are involved.

* *** *

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG Press Conf. re Trip Geneva

SG/SM/3443
8 July 1983

PRESS CONFERENCE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

HELD AT GENEVA, 7 JULY 1983

8206P

For information media — not an official record

Press Release SG/SM/3443
8 July 1983

M. CURNOW, Directeur du Service d'Information: Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, Messieurs, la conférence de presse du Secrétaire général est ouverte. Je donne la parole au Président de l'Association des correspondants, M. Philippe Grandjean.

M. GRANDJEAN: Monsieur le Secrétaire général, j'ai le plaisir de vous souhaiter la bienvenue au nom de tous les collègues de l'association et je souhaite avec plaisir renouer avec la tradition déjà instaurée par vos prédécesseurs et par vous-même d'ailleurs de nous accorder une conférence de presse à l'occasion de la réunion de l'ECOSOC à Genève.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général, permettez-moi donc de vous faire part de quelques-unes de nos préoccupations professionnelles à l'aube d'événements qui seront importants pour Genève, je pense notamment à cette Conférence importante sur la question de la Palestine et là je me permets, au nom encore une fois de mes collègues, de vous demander instamment de veiller à ce que l'accès des journalistes et correspondants régulièrement accrédités au Palais des Nations soit facilité lors de cette Conférence sur la Palestine, de même que vous seriez très aimable de veiller à ce que des "briefings" soient régulièrement instaurés de façon à ce que nous soyions correctement informés sur le déroulement de cette Conférence. Voilà, je ne vais pas m'attarder davantage et je vous remercie de votre attention et des efforts que vous pourrez faire pour faciliter notre travail dans des circonstances qui sont toujours plus difficiles. Je vous remercie.

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL: C'est moi qui vous remercie. Je vous remercie vous tous d'être venus à cette conférence de presse qui est, comme vous l'avez très bien dit, déjà une tradition et pour moi vraiment une source de satisfaction puisque je tiens absolument à avoir des contacts avec la presse et surtout avec la presse accréditée auprès de notre office à Genève. Vous savez que j'attache une grande importance à cette ville; cette ville est une ville dont la tradition est de servir de lieu de rencontre pour la solution des grands problèmes internationaux et je suis, en tant que Secrétaire général, ravi d'être ici; je suis ravi d'avoir cette merveilleuse ville comme Siège européen de l'Organisation dont je suis le Secrétaire général.

Je prends très bonnne note de votre préoccupation au sujet de la Conférence sur la Palestine et des facilités qui doivent être accordées à la presse et devant vous je donne des instructions au Directeur pour qu'il vous donne les facilités compatibles avec les difficultés de votre tâche. Je le répète devant vous, je donne l'instruction de vous rendre votre tâche facile. Voilà Monsieur. Maintenant je suis ouvert à vos questions.

ANDRE NAEF (Tribune de Genève): Monsieur le Secrétaire général, est-ce que la dernière série de négociations sur l'Afghanistan qui s'est déroulée à Genève récemment, a contribué à tempérer l'optimisme que vous manifestiez sur cette question en avril et d'une manière générale, quelle suite concrète du point de vue des Nations Unies entendez vous donner à vos efforts dans ce secteur?

(more)

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Je vais vous parler comme d'habitude en toute franchise. Je vous dirais qu''on a fait un certain progrès à Genève. Ce n'est pas pour moi assez, j'aurais voulu un processus beaucoup plus accéléré; mais tant que les deux parties concernées et d'autres parties indirectement intéressées veulent que nos efforts ou que mes efforts continuent, je suis à leur disposition. Je n'ai donc pas le droit d'être découragé même si les progrès ne sont pas suffisants. Je vais donc maintenir mes efforts; mon représentant personnel va se rendre à Kaboul et à Islamabad pour continuer ses efforts. J'espère que le rythme va être un peu plus accéléré.

Je me maintiens moi-même, à New York, en contact avec les ambassadeurs des parties concernées, donc je ne suis, comme je vous l'ai déjà dit plusieurs fois, ni optimiste, ni pessimite, je vois la réalité et pour moi la réalité consiste à constater que les deux parties intéressées, c'est-à-dire le Pakistan et l'Afghanistan, maintiennent leur intérêt, pas seulement en privé mais aussi publiquement par le truchement des déclarations publiques faites par les ministres des relations extérieures des deux pays intéressés.

HANNS NEUERBOURG (Associated Press): In your address to the Economic and Social Council yesterday, you mentioned that world military spending is approaching $800 billion this year. I wonder what the source is for your statement because major countries -- several major countries -- do not have very transparent military budgets. Also, since you compare this to official development aid, I would appreciate your comment on the SIPRI Yearbook's analysis published last week, that about two-thirds of the total arms flows between 1978 and 1982 went to developing countries.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: My source of information is the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations. Is that all you want me to say, or do you want me to elaborate a little more on this problem of disarmament. I am always ready to say something about the arms talks. You raised a second point which is very close to my heart as I come from a developing country. I think this problem is really a tragic problem. I used the expression yesterday in my speech I think, that expenditure on weapons is an absurdity. But I compare this problem of arms sales by the developed to the developing countries to drug abuse and the traffic in drugs. It is very easy to say that the developing countries buy arms. The drug addicts buy drugs. You have to go to the source and find out who is selling them arms. That is a point which has to be very much emphasized.

The countries which produce arms should not sell arms to countries which are in the process of development, because their money, instead of going to building hospitals, roads, schools, houses, is going to buying arms. And not all countries which buy arms need them for their defence although, of course, some arms are required for defence. I think the countries which produce, and which are great users of arms, should have some criteria for selling arms to developing countries. Who is responsible? Those who use arms or those who sell them? Similarly, who is responsible -- the one who consumes the drugs or the one who sells them? This is something that has to be clarified and I thank you very much for your question because you have given me the opportunity of saying something which for me is extremely important.

(more)

ALAN McGREGOR (The Times): You said yesterday in addressing the Economic and Social Council that you expected the recovery referred to in the Williamsburg Declaration to be materialized and made durable. What do you think could be done now by the developed countries to make this recovery more durable, particularly in view of what has happened in Belgrade?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: In terms of recovery we are all of course very pleased with the recovery which really does exist in the United States. What really concerns us is that this recovery would take quite a lot of time to bring benefit to the developing countries. What really concerns me is mainly in which way we can accelerate the benefits of this recovery in the developing countries, for there we are facing tragic problems. Just keep in mind the fact that all wars that are being fought right now are being fought in developing countries; they are not in the developed countries. That is why I think we have to make every effort in order to ensure that this recovery, which starts for instance in the United States and which I hope will expand to all developed countries, will in some way benefit as soon as possible the developing countries. That is a point which I think you very well understand, because at the source of this political instability is the so dramatic economic situation of most of the developing countries.

ALI MOSTOFI (Tribune de Genève): M. le Secrétaire général, est-ce que les Nations Unies s'intéressent encore à la guerre entre l'Iran et l'Iraq et dans ce cas, si oui, où en sont-ils dans leurs démarches à ce moment précis?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Je voudrais vous retourner la question et vous poser la question : Est-ce que l'Iran et l'Iraq s'intéressent encore à une participation des Nations Unies?

M. MOSTOFI: Heureusement pour moi je ne suis pas Secrétaire général des Nations Unies.

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Les Nations Unies ne peuvent pas imposer leurs bons offices mais de toute façon je dois vous dire ceci, nous maintenons notre intérêt et nous suivons -- comme on dit en anglais "monitor" -- la situation. Tous les jours je suis en contact constant avec mon ami et collaborateur pour ce sujet, le Premier Ministre Palme sur le moment précis où nous devons, où nous pouvons déclencher, pour ainsi dire, une nouvelle offensive, mais celle-ci pacifique.

Nous avons certaines indications sur le fait que l'atmosphère s'améliore. Ne soyez pas étonnés si d'ici peu nous faisons quelque chose. Mais vous le savez très bien, en bon journaliste, que ce n'est pas facile. C'est une tâche compliquée, et surtout, c'est ce que je vous ai dit tout à fait au début, ce dont nous avons absolument besoin, c'est de la coopération, de la volonté politique des parties concernées. Mais il y a quand même quelques indications dans le sens d'une certaine ouverture pour une nouvelle initiative des Nations Unies, c'est-à-dire dans le cadre de ce que nous avons déjà fait. N'oubliez pas que M. Palme est allé cinq ou six fois en Iran et en Iraq.

(more)

OTTO GOBIUS (Dutch and Belgian Radio/TV): Are you taking, or do you intend to take, any initiative to get Syria's co-operation for the withdrawal of troops in Lebanon?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have been very much in touch with all the parties concerned but mainly with Lebanon, with the contributing countries, and with members of the Security Council, on the extension of the UNIFIL mandate, and I am extremely grateful to the contributing countries and mainly your own country, the Netherlands, which are prepared, I mean so far as the information I have, for an extension of three more months of United Nations presence in Lebanon. The Government of Lebanon will request an extension of three months, and I think the meeting will take place around the 15th/16th of this month in New York. Then I expect the Security Council to approve this extension which would mean no change in the terms of reference of our troops in the area. I think it will be three months of the status quo from the military point of view which I hope will give a little time for the negotiators -- we have so many negotiators around -- to find a way of achieving the withdrawal of all troops in Lebanon. I want to stress very much that we cannot take decisions without consulting with the contributing countries because we cannot impose on them any tasks or any terms of reference with which they don't agree.

Mme. LEFEVRE DE WIRZ (Radio Mia, Panamá): Señor Secretario, quisiera preguntarle si existe algún estudio dentro de los organismos de las Naciones Unidas para transformar la industria bélica en industria orientada para el progreso y el desarrollo, y si no, ¿por qué no se hace?

El SECRETARIO GENERAL: Mire usted, sobre ese aspecto hay una serie de estudios no solamente en las Naciones Unidas sino fuera de las Naciones Unidas y recuerdo por ejemplo el caso de unas sugestiones de un famoso político francés Edgar Faure que se ha interesado mucho en ese aspecto, es decir porque evidentemente uno de los primeros argumentos que dan los países desarrollados exportadores de armamento es que tienen ya la industria adaptada a la construcción de armamentos, y entonces evidentemente lo que usted dice es muy pertinente; se trata de convertir esas industrias para fines pacíficos para construir no sé ... tractores, camiones, locomotoras, y naturalmente, ese es un proceso que tiene que ser lento, evidentemente, y sobre eso entiendo yo que hay más de un estudio, no sólamente dentro de las Naciones Unidas sino de otros organismos y otras personalidades que se interesan en ese problema de la venta de armamentos.

BORKO STOSIC (Politika, Belgrade): Monsieur le Secrétaire général, dans votre discours d'hier vous avez développé le problème des négociations globales et exprimé un certain espoir. Je me demande quels progrès réels vous espérez voir pendant les travaux de la prochaine Assemblée générale des Nations Unies?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Comme vous le savez, nous espérions tous que Belgrade allait donner une opportunité pour une espèce de relance des négociations globales. Ca n'a pas été exactement le cas; mais il faut admettre que Belgrade a servi énormément à des contacts entre les deux groupes

(more)

Nord - Sud, et nous espérons beaucoup que la prochaine Assemblée générale des Nations Unies nous donnera une nouvelle opportunité, ou leur donnera une nouvelle opportunité, et une nouvelle occasion pour discuter des négociations globales. Comme je l'ai dit hier, je maintiens que les négociations globales dans le cadre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies sont l'unique, la seule manière de résoudre le problème Nord-Sud. Quel est l'avantage du cadre des Nations Unies? L'avantage du cadre des Nations Unies est que nous aurions une négociation universelle qui comprendrait tous les pays développés de l'Est, de l'ouest et tous les pays sous-développés du Sud. Donc c'est un point qui, à mon avis, est très important. Avoir toujours en tête le fait que le cadre des Nations Unies a cet énorme avantage que tous les pays y seront représentés.

Et aussi, il faut penser qu'il y a eu quand même certaines preuves de flexibilité, surtout du côté des pays du Sud qui doivent profiter aussi bien au Nord. Il y a eu certains signes de compréhension des problèmes des pays du Sud. Donc il y a quand même une atmosphère qui se développe. Il ne faut pas trop s'impatienter. Il faut se rappeler, par exemple - je fais toujours cette comparaison - que la Conférence sur le droit de la mer a pris neuf ans; alors pourquoi veut-on que les négociations globales qui sont vraiment une grosse affaire soient résolus en deux, trois ou quatre séances? Il faut être patient. C'est un exercice extrêmement lent, mais il faut le commencer.

Il faut aller à la table de négociation et moi j'espère que l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies nous donnera un nouveau prétexte pour relancer cette idée de négociations globales, même si l'on veut commencer par une approche un peu moins audacieuse, une approche progressive par étapes. L'essentiel c'est qu'il faut faire quelque chose et il faut relancer et encourager le dialogue Nord-Sud.

PHILIPPE GRANDJEAN (Radio Suisse Romande): Beaucoup d'observateurs qui ont suivi la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement ne seraient pas tentés de partager votre optimisme en ce qui concerne le cadre multilatéral pour aboutir à des résultats concrets. Est-ce que vous ne pensez pas qu'il est temps de réexaminer certains de ces cadres multilatéraux pour leur donner plus d'efficacité et plus de réalisme aussi par rapport aux problèmes contemporains, notamment ceux du développement et de la croissance, ceci justement en fonction des résultats plutôt maigries qui ont été obtenus à Belgrade sur ce plan-là?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: J'ai parlé du cadre des Nations Unies; je ne l'ai pas fait par optimisme, je l'ai fait par conviction. Je trouve que c'est seulement dans le cadre des Nations Unies où 157 pays sont représentés qu'on peut résoudre un problème qui n'est pas seulement un problème Nord-Sud, mais un problème universel. Ce n'est pas un problème entre un groupe de pays contre un autre groupe de pays. C'est un problème universel qui doit avoir des solutions à long terme, dans lesquelles on tient compte des positions de tous les pays membres de la communauté internationale. Parfois on a l'impression que c'est un petit problème qui se présente dans un groupe de pays d'Amérique latine, de l'Asie ou autre, contre les pays d'Europe, le Canada, ou les Etats-Unis. C'est un problème universel, c'est le problème des relations économiques mondiales.

(more)

Aujourd'hui même les pays développés commencent à réaliser, le sens de l'interdépendance; c'est un concept que l'on a eu du mal à faire prévaloir et maintenant tous les pays du monde acceptent ce concept de l'interdépendance. Quand vous mangez un bol de riz, vous êtes interdépendant; vous mangez un riz qui n'a pas été nécessairement produit en Europe, qui a peut-être été produit en Asie ou quelque part ailleurs. Donc, il faut avoir en tête ce concept de l'universalité du problème du dialogue Nord-Sud. C'est un problème universel et les problèmes universels doivent être résolus dans le cadre des Nations Unies. Sinon pourquoi tous ces gouvernements ont signé la Charte des Nations Unies? Pour l'oublier? Pour aller chercher d'autres forums quand ils ont un forum qu'eux-mêmes ont créé?

MIREILLE LEMARESQUIER (Radio France): Qu'attendez-vous concrètement de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur la Palestine? étant donné que des pays avec lesquels il faut compter, dont les Etats-Unis, semblent ne pas vouloir participer à cette conférence, et étant donné aussi qu'il existe une certaine division actuellement au sein de l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: D'abord j'ai l'impression que vous parlez plutôt de la Réunion préparatoire régionale européenne...

Mme. LEMARESQUIER: Je parle de la Conférence du mois d'août.

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Quand vous dites que les pays européens et les Etats-Unis ne participent pas, vous parlez surtout de la conférence qui a lieu maintenant, de la Conférence régionale. Je ne sais pas si cette position va être maintenue à la fin du mois d'août. Si vous êtes sûre qu'ils ne vont pas y participer, alors ça c'est une autre affaire et je vous remercie de l'information.

Mme. LEMARESQUIER: On nous a dit qu'il semblait que les Etats-Unis ne participeraient pas à la conférence du mois d'août. Je ne parle pas des pays européens. C'est le porte-parole de la Conférence qui me l'a dit.

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Si vous parlez des Etats-Unis, c'est possible, mais je ne sais pas si vous êtes à même de m'assurer, par exemple, que la France ne va pas y assister; ça je ne le sais pas. Les Etats-Unis, je pense qu'ils ne vont pas participer. Mais je ne suis pas sûr pour ce qui est des autres pays européens. Alors en ce qui concerne le problème palestinien, la Conférence ne s'appelle pas la Conférence sur l'OLP, la Conférence s'appelle Conférence internationale sur la question de la Palestine. Donc le problème intérieur de l'OLP n'a rien à faire avec la Conférence elle-même. L'objectif de la Conférence est tout à fait autre. Les problèmes internes de l'OLP, je pense qu'ils vont être résolus, mais ce n'est pas une affaire qui concerne directement la Conférence.

ANATOLE ROUDAKOV (USSR Television and Radio Moscow): Will you be so kind as to make some comments on the last proposal put forward by the Soviet Union to freeze nuclear armaments at their current level.

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The United Nations point of view is that any initiative deserves consideration and I hope that this proposal, which is an interesting one, will be duly considered by the other side. But what is important is that they should start discussing seriously around a conference table. It is much better than to exchange proposals over our heads. I think what is important is that they start really discussing, a discussion related to disarmament, at the negotiating table.

Mr. NEUERBOURG (Associated Press): In addressing the newly formed Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, you mentioned the fact that there are already quite a number of organizations which deal with the same topics but then you continued: "Mais malgré ces efforts, nous ne saurions en aucun cas rester indifférents à la persistance des souffrances." Do I take this to mean that you think that the more commissions the better, or do you imply that the existing United Nations machinery does not provide an adequate response?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think that the efforts of this new institute will be in a way complementary to our efforts; I do not mean that our efforts are not adequate or insufficient. As far as human rights are concerned, we have three channels. One is, of course, the Commission on Human Rights, and the other is the activities of the Centre for Human Rights which now has a higher level than before. The third is what I call my quiet diplomacy. This is active. It is quiet because it is my experience that I cannot quote the specifics of my personal démarches with Governments directly at the highest level, or sometimes with their representatives either in Geneva or in New York. I am trying to solve many cases related to human rights. What we are doing is the best we can do. But as usual everything depends on the political will and the good faith of the Governments concerned. I can assure you that as far as human rights are concerned, I am personally committed. In this fight for human rights, I meant that any new efforts complementary to my efforts were welcome.

M. NAEF (Tribune de Genève): Une question sur le Tchad. Est-ce que vous estimez que ce conflit est purement interne ou bien qu'il y a déjà une ou plusieurs interventions étrangères qui nécessiteraient une action internationale?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: D'après mes informations, ce qu'on a eu comme interférences et interventions étrangères se sont limitées à donner des armes à un côté ou à l'autre, mais que je sache, il n'y a pas eu encore confirmation d'aucune présence de forces étrangères au Tchad. Le problème du Tchad est un problème que nous suivons de très près mais je tiens à vous dire que c'est un problème qui est examiné par l'organisme régional, l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine. La présence de troupes zaïroises est quelque chose qui ne m'a pas été confirmée mais j'ai l'impression que c'est une question qui a été discutée par le nouveau Président de l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine avec le Ministre des relations extérieures du Zaïre. Alors moi, en tant que Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, je dois donner à l'Organisation

(more)

régionale ses chances de résoudre ce problème. Si jamais il y avait une demande express d'une intervention du Secrétaire général ou du Conseil de sécurité, bien sûr je me mettrais tout de suite à la disposition des parties concernées.

PAUL-EMILE DENTAN (Le Démocrate, Délémont): Vous avez vu il y a trois jours M. Rauf Denktash. Est-ce que vous avez encore de l'espoir que le problème de Chypre puisse être résolu dix ans après l'intervention turque?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Je comprends votre impatience et je vous assure que moi aussi je deviens de temps en temps impatient au sujet de Chypre. Un problème qui m'est tellement familier et en même temps qui me tient tellement à coeur. J'ai parlé récemment avec les deux parties concernées. Je viens d'avoir avec M. Denktash une longue discussion, une heure et demie, deux heures presque, et j'essaie d'éclaircir à nouveau les positions des deux parties concernées. J'entends renouveler mes efforts, j'entends sonder de nouvelles idées, si possible, avec les parties concernées, mais toujours dans le cadre des conversations, des négociations intercommunautaires puisque c'est le cadre qui a été établi aussi bien par le Conseil de sécurité que par l'Assemblée générale.

Donc il faut que j'agisse, dans les termes de référence qui m'ont été donnés par les deux organes, l'Assemblée générale et le Conseil de sécurité. Mais, comme je vous l'ai dit, je l'ai dit aussi aux deux parties, aussi bien au Président Kyprianou qu'à M. Denktash, j'entends faire un nouvel effort de façon à voir si c'est possible d'accélérer la solution du problème. C'est un problème qui, vous le connaissez, est très difficile, c'est un problème dont la solution a besoin surtout d'un élément, la confiance mutuelle. Tant qu'on n'aura pas créé une atmosphère de confiance entre les deux parties, il sera très difficile de faire des progrès. C'est pour cela que j'essaie maintenant de trouver des communs dénominateurs de façon à relancer les conversations intercommunautaires.

RAGIP DURAN (Hurriyet): Toujours une question sur Chypre. Je pense que vous être au courant des préparatifs des dirigeants de la communauté turque de créer une entité appelée Etat fédéré ou Etat chypriote-turc. Comment vous analysez ces préparatifs pour la déclaration d'un Etat indépendant ou bien pour déclarer l'indépendance unilatéralement et puis ensuite, au cas où il y aura un Etat indépendant, un Etat turc indépendant dans l'île, quelle sera la position de l'ONU?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Bien sûr je vous dis en toute honnêteté que ce serait une décision qui n'aiderait pas mes efforts, mais au contraire servirait à retarder une solution du problème. Mais pour le moment, je ne sais pas, si ce sont des spéculations, j'entends qu'il y a un projet de loi déposé à l'Assemblée turque-chypriote. Je vous dis très clairement et très honnêtement, si cela devait avoir lieu, ce serait une mesure qui ne m'aiderait pas dans mes efforts.

(more)

Mr. McGREGOR (The Times): Earlier this year, you sent Mr. Cordovez to the Gulf to see if he could do anything about stopping the oil spill. The oil spill has continued ever since and the United Nations, UNEP namely, is curiously silent on this subject. A great deal of harm is being done to the natural resources of the Gulf, but UNEP says nothing. Do you contemplate any new initiative there?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I sent a mission to Kuwait but this problem was addressed mainly by a regional organization. It was this regional body which dealt with this problem specifically. Then I had my mission there for some time at the disposal of the parties and mainly at the disposal of the regional body until I had to withdraw it because they found their own ways and the solution to the problem. I thank you for raising this problem because immediately upon my return to New York I shall see whether there is something we can do in order to help them. The reason we stopped helping was because they were dealing with the problem among themselves. We did offer our assistance but our assistance was not necessary.

FRANCISCO IBAÑEZ-MARTIN (El País): Señor Secretario General, la oficina europea de las Naciones Unidas ha acreditado, aparentemente sin escrúpulos y hace muy poco tiempo, a un embajador, militar de profesión y acusado de haber participado activamente en la represión de Chile y, por consiguiente, responsable de violaciones y atropellos contra las libertades fundamentales y la dignidad humana. ¿No cree usted que esta forma de proceder desprestigia de alguna forma y quita credibilidad a las Naciones Unidas, y después de todo constituye un precedente grave? Muchas gracias.

El SECRETARIO GENERAL: Yo no quiero ir al fondo de la cuestión; lo único que quisiera es explicarle a usted el aspecto procesal del problema. Por ejemplo, el acento de usted es español, si España quiere enviar un Embajador a Berna, pide previamente antes de nombrarlo, pide lo que se llama el "agreement" (demande d'agrément) y el Gobierno suizo es libre de decirle no, no deseamos a esta persona, ¿por qué no escoge usted a otra? En el caso de las Naciones Unidas el procedimiento no es igual. A las Naciones Unidas no se le consulta previamente sobre la persona que va a ser designada, sino simplemente (porque la figura es diferente), las Naciones Unidas es una organización de gobiernos, de manera que cada gobierno tiene derecho de enviar a las Naciones Unidas al representante que quiere porque la Organización es su organización.

Es diferente del caso de un embajador que va de un país a otro, porque evidentemente el país es soberano. Desgraciadamente, yo no soy soberano y yo no le puedo decir a los países Miembros qué representante manden salvo naturalmente que haya algo que afecte la seguridad del país nuésped, en cuyo caso, en fin, el asunto merece una consideración diferente.

Sr. IBAÑEZ: Si me permite, Señor Secretario General, entiendo que la pregunta es embarazosa, pero yo quisiera una respuesta sobre el fondo, porque de alguna forma se pone en tela de juicio el prestigio y la credibilidad de las Naciones Unidas.

(more)

El SECRETARIO GENERAL: Mire señor, yo acabo de decirle que la Organización de las Naciones Unidas es una organización de gobiernos. Yo no tengo ningún derecho de criticar a ninguno de los 157 países Miembros.

PIERRE SIMONITSCH (Tages Anzeiger): Permettez-moi de revenir aux négociations sur l'Afghanistan. Il paraît qu'une des pierres d'achoppement c'est la garantie internationale de non-ingérence dans le cadre d'un accord. Est-ce que dans vos contacts vous avez eu l'impression que les grandes puissances, et en particulier l'Union soviétique, les Etats-Unis et la Chine, sont prêtes à donner une telle garantie?

Le SECRETAIRE GENERAL: Je suis d'accord avec vous que c'est là un des points les plus importants de l'ensemble des négociations et je dirais que c'est encore un peu tôt pour se prononcer sur cet aspect-là, parce que l'une des clés de ces négociations, c'est que tous les points doivent pour ainsi dire progresser en même temps, c'est-à-dire qu'il y a le retrait des troupes comme vous le savez, il y a le problème de la non-interférence dans les affaires intérieures de la région, il y a le problème des garanties, il y a le problème des réfugiés. Alors nous voulons, nous essayons de faire bouger les quatres points en même temps d'une façon pour ainsi dire coordonnée et pour ainsi dire chronométrée. C'est pour cela que je ne suis pas en ce moment à même de vous dire quelle est la réaction définitive des pays qui sont censés donner des garanties de non-interférence dans les affaires intérieures des pays de la région, parce qu'il ne s'agit pas seulement de l'Afghanistan, mais aussi du Pakistan et des autres pays de la région.

* *** *

SG Statement
YM/INP Geneva
(ECOSOC)

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/SM/3442
6 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO SECOND 1983 SESSION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

GENEVA, 6 July (UN Information Service) -- Following is the text of a statement made today by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the second regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council, being held at Geneva from 6 to 29 July:

Let me say firstly how happy I am once more to be amongst you to address the opening meeting of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council. My happiness, Mr. President, is the greater for being able to do so under your chairmanship. You Sir, have many achievements to your credit in the service of your country at the United Nations. You are therefore bringing to your chairmanship of this body the vast experience and knowledge gained during that service. The distinction you have already brought to this office will continue to be remembered for a long time.

The Secretary-General's statement to the second regular session of ECOSOC is traditionally an opportunity for him to present his reflections and perceptions as regards the world economic situation, and some views on the over-all course of action. This year is no exception and I would like today to begin by sharing with you some thoughts that I expounded in addressing the Summit of the Non-Aligned countries, in my letter to the seven Heads of Government and State participating at the Williamsburg Summit, and in my statement to the Belgrade Conference.

I emphasized two important points. On the one hand, the world economy -- both in the short term as well as the longer term -- is undergoing a transition after a severe global recession which has hit the developing countries particularly hard. That their situation continues to be serious is confirmed in the World Economic Survey. On the other hand, however, interdependence in the world economy has grown strongly in recent years. It is now broadly perceived that many of the problems are commonly shared. However, concerted action, when most needed, is somehow frustrated. International economic co-operation, which has been a cornerstone of progress in preceding decades, has recently shown signs of erosion.

The sixth session of UNCTAD was an important occasion to revive such co-operation, to counter the negative trends that had plagued the world

(more)

For information media — not an official record

8182P

economy, above all demonstrate the capacity and the will of Governments to overcome differences, and to act together. The four major issues that I emphasized were:

1. The need to adopt immediate measures to halt the serious decline in economic activity in developing countries; such measures are particularly necessary in the areas of liquidity, development finance, commodities and trade.

2. The need to consider these measures to assist developing countries as an integral part of a concerted effort for global economic recovery and accelerated development. This, as you will recall, was the theme of my address to you last summer. We can take satisfaction from the fact that there is now a recognition of the necessity to move towards both growth and development.

3. The need to continue appropriate domestic policies, both in developed and developing countries, to complement international action. It would be a mistake to assume that solutions to all our problems lie in the international arena.

4. The need to address issues relating to the framework of international economic relations covering especially the trading, monetary and financial systems, in order to adapt it to changing conditions and requirements.

The Belgrade Conference has just ended. We have already heard several preliminary assessments of the results, and we shall certainly hear more during the course of your debate. No doubt, Governments need time to assess fully the results of the Conference.

My preliminary feeling on the outcome of Belgrade is that these results are not commensurate with the gravity of the situation in developing countries and the requirements of the world economy at large. In particular they do not sufficiently respond to the immediate need for concerted international action. I can therefore well understand the dissatisfaction expressed by developing countries with the results achieved, particularly in relation to the aspirations embodied in the Buenos Aires Platform.

On the other hand, it is important to take into account the economic circumstances facing the world today. Furthermore, some of the issues raised in Belgrade were quite complex. Also, there are important differences of perception on the nature and causes of the problems and therefore on the lines of action to be followed in some key areas.

Nevertheless, I am encouraged to learn that serious discussions and negotiations took place on a wide range of substantive issues at the Conference. Limited but concrete results were achieved in important areas. The fact that under such difficult circumstances, Governments were conducting a dialogue in a non-confrontational manner and adopted resolutions by consensus on practically all important items on the agenda is a good development. It is a tribute to the strength of UNCTAD as an institution, and of the United Nations at large.

(more)

Belgrade was a step, but in my view this is meaningful only on the understanding that dialogue and action will be pursued with determination in the General Assembly, in the permanent machinery of UNCTAD and in the other institutions of the United Nations system.

Where do we go from here, Mr. President?

Whatever may be our judgement on the outcome of Belgrade, our starting point must surely be the acute problems facing most developing countries. In other words, the task, through immediate measures, of assisting these countries in their difficulties must be pursued and broadened.

I am perfectly aware of the most recent indications of a strengthened recovery especially in the United States. Indeed, the feeling that the recovery in industrial countries will help developing countries in the immediate future may have been one factor inhibiting key Governments in Belgrade from considering some specific measures of immediate benefit to developing countries.

I believe that there is a serious risk in relying on the certainty and durability of a sufficiently widespread process of recovery. As the Williamsburg Declaration stated, the recovery still needs to be materialized and made durable. This will require, in particular, concerted action to bring down real interest rates, limit currency fluctuations, and curb protectionist measures. Even in the event of a more durable and widespread recovery in the industrial countries, there will be some time before its impact is fully felt in developing countries. The channels through which such impulses would be transmitted to the developing countries, primarily trade and finance, are particularly weak at this juncture. As the World Economic Survey states, there has been an increase in the "viscosity" of the process of transmission of growth impulses from the developed to the developing countries in recent times.

In the short run therefore, there is little alternative to action on liquidity and finance. This is important not only for countries facing acute debt problems but for a whole range of developing countries, particularly the low income and the least developed among them. These issues were extensively discussed in Belgrade, and some recommendations were also made. Now, positive decisions on an issue of SDRs, access to Fund resources, compensatory financing and progress on the seventh replenishment of IDA are in my view particularly urgent.

I encourage all Governments to work towards securing such decisions. Similar action will need to be taken in the areas of commodities and trade. Since the latter were extensively discussed in Belgrade, I shall not elaborate further here. The Secretary-General of the Conference, Mr. Gamani Corea, will no doubt deal with these issues in his report to you.

The trials through which the international monetary and financial system have recently gone have brought to the fore the need to examine the functioning and the rules of the game underlying that system. Several prominent leaders have referred to this matter. The Williamsburg Summit gave

(more)

concrete shape to some of these ideas, evoking as it did, the eventual possibility of an international monetary conference. A process of study has been set into motion which is to be welcomed. Given the importance of the topic and the complexity of the issues involved, as reflected in the discussions at Belgrade, there is room for broadening this process of analysis.

In this regard, I wish to draw your attention to the valuable suggestion made by the Committee for Development Planning in its latest report. Having considered proposals for a conference on the longer-term issues in the interrelated areas of trade, money and finance, the Committee wisely felt that a process of intense preparation would be necessary. In that context, it suggested that an ad hoc expert group be established under the auspices of the United Nations, inter alia, to examine the full range of existing proposals for reform.

While the modalities relating to this suggestion can be discussed further, the objective of the Committee, namely, to mobilize expertise to study the issues, deserves your attention.

I have dealt somewhat lengthily with the general economic situation, particularly its monetary and financial aspects. I also wish to address other issues critical to the international economy, and the development of developing countries.

On food issues, the Council has the benefit of the deliberations of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the FAO Council and the World Food Council. The global food supply situation is rather a satisfactory one at the moment, but the distribution of that supply remains problematic. Per capita production has fallen in many developing countries. The situation in Africa is particularly critical.

Humankind may have demonstrated its technical capability to produce the aggregate amount of food required to nourish every man, woman and child on this planet. It has yet to demonstrate its capacity to actually deliver such nourishment to all. The key challenge facing the international community is how best to support national efforts in developing countries. Those countries have come to recognize the need for national strategies as part of a comprehensive approach to food security and self-reliance. But they will require support -- multilateral and bilateral -- if their efforts are to bear fruit. Attempts to build up an international food security system must also continue relentlessly especially while over-all production is at a relatively satisfactory level.

With respect to energy problems, some satisfaction can be expressed at the institutional arrangements now established in the United Nations with reagard to new and renewable sources of energy. However, I continue to be concerned that the current favourable oil supply situation may detract us from the longer-term tasks that continue to face us, especially the need for investment, and for an orderly and smooth transition.

Investments in developing countries are vital, and there is a continuing need for international arrangements to facilitate such investments. Lastly, I

(more)

do feel there is scope for a positive dialogue on these and other energy issues between producers and consumers. The United Nations offers possibilities to contribute to such a dialogue.

In the process of development, few issues are more critical than the growth of indigenous capability in developing countries for science and technology. I am glad to note that, after a long stalemate, significant progress has recently been made on the establishment of long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. I have in mind, in particular, the recent agreement on the voting procedures. However, collective effort is now necessary to mobilize adequate resources for the System, and bring the long-term arrangements into effect during the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. A positive decision will be a concrete demonstration that through good will and effort on all sides, results can be achieved in such a priority area.

The recent financial and other problems of developing countries have heightened awareness on their part of the potential benefits from the activities of transnational corporations, provided these activities are made more compatible with the development interests of developing countries. This gives added importance to the work of the United Nations in formulating a code of conduct for transnational corporations with universal application. We have come close to an agreement on the code in recent months; yet a final agreement has eluded us. The present session of ECOSOC has a role in searching for ways and means of bringing the work on the code to an early and successful conclusion.

An important part of your deliberations will be devoted to a comprehensive policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations system, on the basis of a report which has been prepared and will be introduced by the Director-General. I have already referred to the over-all importance of development finance at this critical juncture. I wish to emphasize the importance of these activities in such a difficult period of change, especially as a help to Governments to make more efficient use of scarce resources. These are all sound reasons for strengthening support for the operational activities of the system.

The organizations of the system themselves, must, individually and collectively, ensure an economical and effective use of these resources, and demonstrate adaptability to changing needs. That is the only way to retain and strengthen the confidence of the donor countries as well as of the recipient countries.

Over and over again, when discussing these issues, we confront the wall of resource constraint. Yet, strangely enough, when it comes to resources for armaments, that wall suddenly disappears. I am told that in 1983, world military spending was rapidly approaching $800 billion. The sheer magnitude baffles me: according to my rough calculation, the total amount of official aid to all developing countries from all sources in an entire year is now equal to 18 days of global military expenditure.

(more)

At some point, this absurdity -- and there is no other word for it -- has to come to a stop. I believe that the healthy growth of the world economy and the accelerated development of developing countries at the level envisaged by the International Development Strategy is incompatible with such levels of military expenditures. Thus, economic exigencies add to the political imperatives for slowing down, indeed reversing the arms race.

There is one important unfinished item on the agenda of the General Assembly on which delegations here at ECOSOC may wish to reflect: global negotiations.

An importnat development can be said to have taken place at the last summit of the non-aligned countries, namely the proposal for a more flexible two-stage approach. I understand informal discussions have continued on this matter, but it is clear that obstacles still remain.

Regardless of the outcome of these discussions, the essential point about the negotiations can be underlined, namely the need to address long-term problems in several interrelated areas, and at a high political level. Let us hope that the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly will be able to take steps forward on this issue.

The thrust of my remarks is to emphasize once again, the urgent need to utilize every opportunity to take action to deal with both immediate and longer-term problems. It is essential that the current session of the Council carries further the step taken at Belgrade, and adequately prepares the ground for constructive action by the General Assembly at its forthcoming session. For this purpose, you have the possibility of drawing upon the entire United Nations system.

Despite the present difficulties and the divergence of views on modes of action, let us, in the interest of humankind, move forward with firmness and determination towards our common objectives.

* *** *

Trip Geneva

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/T/1182
6 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH UN STAFF IN GENEVA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION, FORMER PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA

Addresses Economic and Social Council

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

GENEVA, 6 July -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met here today with the Staff Committee representing the United Nations staff in Geneva, to discuss matters of mutual concern to the staff and to the Secretary-General.

He later met with Pio Terenzio, Executive Director of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who is attending the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

The Secretary-General then met with Rodrigo Carazo, former President of Costa Rica and President of the Council of the University for Peace, who informed him of a contribution of $1 million to the University by the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation. The University for Peace has its headquarters in Costa Rica, according to an international agreement and charter adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 1980. Mr. Carazo is in Geneva to preside over a conference which will analyse the present world situation and priority areas of activity for the University for Peace, on the theme "Peace Now, What Can Be Done?".

The Secretary-General then met with the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, and with the President of the Economic and Social Council, Ambassador Sergio Correa da Costa of Brazil. He also received Lucille Mair, Secretary-General of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, who briefed him on the work of the regional preparatory meeting of the Conference, being held in Geneva.

Following a luncheon hosted by the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General addressed the opening session of the Council. (For text of the Secretary-General's statement, see Press Release SG/SM/3442).

(more)

For information media — not an official record

Later this afternoon, the Secretary-General is due to receive a group of representatives from French-speaking countries, and Jean-Pierre Hocke, Director of Operational Activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross. This evening, the Secretary-General will be guest at a dinner hosted by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who launched the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues yesterday, 5 July.

The Secretary-General will meet the Geneva press corps tomorrow morning (7 July) at the Palais des Nations before flying to Vienna, where he will have meetings with the Austrian Federal Chancellor, Fred Sinowatz, and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Erwin Lang. He will also confer with high United Nations officials at the Vienna International Centre.

The Secretary-General will return to New York over the week-end.

* *** *

SG Statement

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip Geneva (ECOSOC)

SG/SM/3440
5 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

GENEVA, 4 July (UN Information Service) -- Following is the text of a statement made today by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the thirty-fifth session of the International Law Commission, being held at Geneva from 3 May to 22 July:

May I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your warm words of welcome on behalf of the International Law Commission. As a lawyer myself, it is a particular pleasure for me to be in your company.

On this, our first meeting, I would like to mention some of my own preoccupations concerning the vital importance of the codification and progressive development of international law. As we all know, a basic aim of the United Nations, spelt out in the preamble to the Charter, is the establishment of conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained. Principal among the purposes of the Organization -- as enunciated in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter -- is the maintenance of international peace and security.

The same paragraph enumerates to this end the bringing about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, of the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace. The concept of a coherent and generally accepted body of international law thus lies at the heart of the Charter. Not only is such a body of law essential for solving existing disputes without violence, but also for the day-to-day coexistence and co-operation of the many States which today constitute the international community.

You may ask whether it is not perhaps ironic to stress the importance of the role of international law in the present state of international relations, when there are constant claims made about the violation of the basic principles that make up that corpus of law. On the contrary, in my view, the time has never been more critical than now, when substantial confusion reigns about the international norms of conduct, for restating and formulating the very foundation of international relationships and legal order. Human history has demonstrated that without a clear formulation of legal principles,

(more)

For information media — not an official record

providing guidelines for the conduct of States in the common interest, the world would face even greater difficulties in searching for an ordered direction of international affairs.

States, regardless of their ideology and socio-economic systems and of their size and relative military and economic strength, should acknowledge that there is no viable long-term alternative to a policy of development and peaceful coexistence except within a framework of international law.

The continuing role which the United Nations is expected to play in the growth and development of a coherent and generally acceptable body of international law finds expression in Article 13, paragraph 1(A), of the Charter according to which "the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification".

The adoption by the San Francisco Conference of this provision marks the beginning of a new era in the process of progressively developing and codifying international law, without equal in its history. The framers of the Charter conceived of the work of progressive development and codification of international law as a political objective of the United Nations to the realization of which, Member States have, politically and legally, committed themselves to collaborate and co-operate.

The process of developing and codifying international law now takes place primarily in the forums of the universal international Organization, in which the participants seek to update, mould and even transform the criteria for conducting their relations so as to make these norms more responsive and effective in the context of new situations. The process relies on multilateral diplomacy, producing treaties and codifying conventions, rather than upon the process of the evolution of customary international law through practice, acceptance or acquiescence. Its aim is the fulfilment of the political aspirations, interests and needs of the States and of the organized international community with a view to facilitating international co-operation and contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security through the certainty of law.

Besides the underlying concern with the need to maintain international peace and security, there have been other major factors which have led States to attach growing importance to the progressive development and codification of international law. It is generally recognized that, in the past 40 years, international society has undergone a substantial transformation which constantly calls for the progressive development of international law and its codification, in the interest of contemporary requirements.

(more)

As has been emphasized time and again, what was adequate and appropriate at the turn of the century when 60 per cent of the world's land and 70 per cent of its total population was formed of colonies, dominions and protectorates of empires, or even in 1945 when 51 States were signatories to the United Nations Charter, cannot be expected to meet the demands of an international community of 157 States faced with a whole range of new issues and problems. These issues and problems have also arisen from the scientific and technological developments which have materially affected the global structure and the global economy, producing a need for legal regulation of activities which were, by the middle of this century, still beyond man's capacities.

Ours is a civilization largely guided by the benefits and demands of science, where limited resources are coupled with an increasing need for their more rational and equitable distribution and where our interdependency, brought about by the ease of modern communications and the necessities of progress, has grown so much that national economic and industrial activities substantially affect not only our immediate neighbours but also States on the other side of the planet. The international flow of goods and services in today's world has been so amply documented that its mention alone will suffice to confirm that interdependence.

The point is that sustained global interaction has rendered the life and the stable existence of States dependent upon numerous factors operating beyond their national boundaries: the contemporary effective pursuit by States of development and coexistence is dependent, in ever greater degree, upon their ability to identify these factors and to devise feasible methods of effecting them. At the same time, States have remained jealous of their independence and territorial sovereignty.

We are going through a period when more emphasis is put on what separates us than what brings us together. Furthermore, there is no question that in a world with limited resources and severe economic depression, one's larger share is at the expense of another's smaller share. This is the stage where we face the danger of losing sight of common interests and of the consensus as to what the direction should be. The codication of legal principles against such a background of interdependency has proven to be an enormous task, but all the more important for that reason.

Next November, 36 years will have passed since the General Assembly, by resolution 174 (II), established the International Law Commission as a means of exercising one of the principal functions entrusted to it by Article 13 of the Charter.

With the establishment of the Commission, the General Assembly acquired a permanent subsidiary organ of the highest scientific and technical quality to carry out the essential preparatory work of all codifications, namely the elaboration of basic drafts. The community of States has always taken care to ensure the election to the Commission of jurists of the highest qualifications and standing.

(more)

The Commission has been constituted as a body capable of formulating legal rules, simultaneously, on a variety of complex subjects. Besides, the Commission's membership adds a unique feature to its character: individual experts drawn from academia, the diplomatic life and the practising bar provide an invaluable combination of talents, and experience for analysing from both the theoretical and practical points of view, State practice, judicial decisions and doctrine in order to ascertain what the content should be of the legal rules to be formulated.

Nevertheless, since diplomatic codification cannot be carried out in a political vacuum, the General Assembly has integrated the International Law Commission in the political system of the United Nations and has also associated the Member States, individually and collectively, to all the main stages of the codification process. This amalgam of legal objectivity and political subjectivity constitutes without doubt one of the most characteristic features of the Commission and of the codifying method adopted by the United Nations. It is certainly the basis of its flexibility and effectiveness in the elaboration of drafts that have surely proven viable when submitted to the final scrutiny of States.

The International Law Commission has become, in the 35 years of its existence, the most respected international institution in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law. It has responded to the call of the international community at large, expressed through the General Assembly, and has produced over the years a series of Conventions, some of which form the principal landmarks in current international law such as the 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the 1963 Convention on Consular Relations and the 1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties.

The achievements of the Commission have been due not only to the enhancement of the process of co-ordinating its study of a given topic with the opinions expressed by Governments but to the flexibility of approach that has been shown. The Commission's practice in this regard has served to demonstrate that there is a range of possibilities available in furtherance of the Commission's object and that which may fit the needs of a particular topic and of the international community in one context may not be equally suitable in another.

As the Commission's work continues in the future, it will no doubt further extend the repertoire of the techniques which are available, within the framework of the Statute, for the successful codification and progressive development of international law in different spheres. This will be particularly important as the Commission moves, as it certainly will, into those new areas of international law where advances of science and technology require the development of legal rules necessary to regulate the immensely valuable, but sometimes potentially dangerous, instruments which science and technology have given to us.

In my first report on the work of the Organization, I emphasized that an important first step towards the full realization of the role and capacity of

(more)

the United Nations would be a conscious recommitment by Governments to the Charter. I believe that such a recommitment is particularly appropriate today as regards the objective enshrined in the Article of our constitutive instrument that I quoted earlier.

Clearly, the progressive development and codification of any legal rules capable of universal acceptance is no simple task. More than ever there is need for legal minds to search for accommodation of so many conflicting demands and relationships and to design coherent legal rules that will provide guidance in meeting the challenges of peaceful coexistence and development. I am convinced that the International Law Commission will prove again to be responsive to the winds of change and will continue to meet the growing expectations of mankind. I wish you all success in your important tasks.

* *** *

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

T.P. Geneva
(Ecosoc)

SG/T/1180
5 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH LEADER OF TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY, ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

GENEVA, 4 July -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met today with His Excellency Raul Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Soon after this meeting, the Spokesman for the Secretary-General issued a statement on the discussions. (For text of the statement, see Press Release SG/SM/3441-CYP/1117 issued today.)

Following this meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the International Law Commission. (For text of the Secretary-General's statement, see Press Release SG/SM/3440 issued today.)

The Secretary-General then attended a reception given by the Permanent Representative of the United States, Jeffrey Swaebe, on the occasion of the United States national day.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General presided over the opening session of the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), and later had a number of discussions with Jean Ripert, Director-General for Development and International Co-operation, and other high officials of the United Nations system concerning the work of ACC/CPC, as well as the recently concluded sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade.

* *** *

For information media — not an official record

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip Geneva (ECOSOC)

SG/T/1181
5 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER OF YUGOSLAVIA AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF UNCTAD

To Address Commission on Humanitarian Issues

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

GENEVA, 5 July -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met today, in the morning, with Lazar Mojsov, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, who presided over the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) during the recent session in Belgarde.

Mr. Mojsov briefed him about the session.

The Secretary-General also met today with Gamani Correa, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, and presided over the continued meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)/Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC).

This afternoon the Secretary-General is again presiding over the work of the ACC/CPC and will in the late afternoon address the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues.

This Commission is being launched today by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. Its purpose will be to bring to humanitarian problems and their solutions the same top level expertise, scrutiny and decision that has been applied in international economic and other fields. Its members, apart from Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, include: Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali of Tunisia; former Presidents Echevarria of Mexico and Senghor of Senegal; Foreign Ministers Mojsov of Yugoslavia and Salim of Tanzania; former World Bank President Robert McNamara; Simone Veil, former President of the European Parliament; David Owen, former Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom; and former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia.

The Commission is a result of a proposal by Jordan made at the 1981 General Assembly session for a new international humanitarian order.

The Secretary-General will then attend a reception given by Prince Sadruddin and the members of the Commission.

* *** *
For information media — not an official record

VD/CM

b/f: AS
File: Commission on Human Rights
Xref: Trip Geneva (ECOSOC)

27 June 1983 VD/CM 3800E 5041

EOSG

UNATIONS
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

_____ PERSONAL FOR HERNDL.

AS YOU MAY KNOW, SECGEN IS ADDRESSING INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ON HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS ON 5 JULY AT INVITATION OF PRINCE SADRUDDIN. A DRAFT SPEECH HAS BEEN PREPARED, WHICH IS ATTACHED BOTH IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH VERSIONS.

(Cable Editors: please send attached)by facsimile)

WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD REVIEW DRAFT AND GIVE YOUR COMMENTS TO OLIVARES/STOPFORD ON THEIR ARRIVAL ON 2 JULY,AS THEY ARE ACCOMPANYING SECGEN.

REGARDS,
DAYAL

Virendra Dayal

Chef de Cabinet

JSS/MJS/ET cc: SG
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/CHAO/GP/FP/MIP
File: IPU
Xref: Trip Geneva July 83

20 June 1983

Dear Mr. Terenzio,

Thank you for your letter of 16 May 1983 informing me of the results of the Spring Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which was held in Helsinki during April. I had already received an indication of the useful and encouraging discussions which took place there from Mr. Martenson and Mr. Varchaver. I believe it can be of much importance if the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at its 70th Session in Seoul adopts a resolution calling on all parliaments to support the proposals made in my Report to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

I will be in Geneva at the beginning of July and would be glad to meet with you on that occasion. If it is convenient for you, I would suggest that we might meet in my office in the Palais des Nations at 11.00 a.m. on 6 July.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Pio-Carlo Terenzio
Secretary General
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Geneva

Trip Geneva
(ECOSOC)

FOR: Mr. de Soto

MESSAGE FOR SG PARTY

Mr. Gamani Corea (UNCTAD) will be in Geneva next week and he would like to meet with the Secretary-General there. He will most probably arrive this weekend to Geneva.

Mena (x6895)

Susana
2:15
28-vi-83

Conveyed
29/6

Switzerland
XNJ Trip Geneva

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1983

MISSION PERMANENTE D'OBSERVATION
DE LA SUISSE AUPRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES

New York, le 23 juin 1983

Informed Mr Hartmann, in Amb Pometta absence, that he was leaving for Austria at least on 7 July, that he was committed to work in Geneva on the 6th, but that he looked forward to seeing Amb Probst on the 5th, at the Schmitt function

23/6

Monsieur le Chef de cabinet,

Par la présente, j'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer ce qui suit relativement à la possibilité de rencontre entre M. le Président de la Confédération suisse et M. le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies.

M. Pierre Aubert, Président de la Confédération et Chef du Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, donnera un déjeuner à Genève le jeudi 7 juillet en l'honneur des membres de la Commission indépendante chargée d'étudier un nouvel ordre humanitaire international, présidée par le Prince Addrudin Aga Khan et auquel M. le Secrétaire général est également invité. A cette occasion, un échange de vues pourra donc avoir lieu.

D'autre part, M. Raymond Probst, Secrétaire d'Etat, représentera le Président de la Confédération à l'ouverture des travaux de ladite Commission, le 5 juillet, et reverra également M.le Secrétaire général à cette occasion. Il m'a expressément chargé de vous dire, à l'intention de M. Javier Perez de Cuellar, que lui-même et Mme Probst seraient heureux de pouvoir accueillir M. le Secrétaire général et Mme Perez de Cuellar en visite privée à Berne, soit le 6 juillet dans la matinée et pour un déjeuner, soit dans la journée du 8 juillet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Chef de Cabinet, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

L'OBSERVATEUR DE LA SUISSE
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

F. Pometta

Monsieur Virendra DAYAL
Chef de Cabinet
Bureau S-3800E
Nations Unies

New York, N.Y. 10017

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION
OF SWITZERLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS

New York, June 23, 1983

Informal translation

Sir,

This is to confirm the possible arrangements with a view to organize a meeting between the President of the Swiss Confederation and H.E. the Secretary general of the United Nations.

Mr. Pierre Aubert, President of the Confederation, Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, will preside over a lunch given in honor of the members of the Independent Committee for a New International Humanitarian Order, to which the Secretary general is also invited, on Thursday, July 7, in Geneva. This provides the opportunity for an exchange of views.

On the other hand, Mr. Raymond Probst, Secretary of State, will represent the President of the Confederation at the formal opening of the Committee's work, on July 5, and will meet the Secretary general on this occasion. He has also asked me to convey to you for the Secretary general's attention his invitation to Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, whom he would like to receive in Berne on July 6,(morning and luncheon) or on Friday, July 8, (whole day) together with Mrs Javier Perez de Cuellar, if this is agreeable to the Secretary general.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

COM.7 (2-78)

For use of Cable Operations Unit only
Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

Trip Geneva July 83

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

For use of drafter – A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date :	Drafter – Rédacteur :	Room – Bureau :	Ext. – Poste :
21.6.83	P. Ruedas	2700	8227
Dept.: OUSG/A+M	Allotment – Compte :	File – Dossier :	

TO:
A :

UNATIONS
GENEVA

_____SUY. WILL BE IN GENEVA 4 TO 7 JULY TO ASSIST SECGEN AS REQUIRED, AND LOOK FORWARD SEEING YOU. GRATEFUL ASSIGN AN OFFICE FOR THAT PERIOD. REGARDS

RUEDAS

cc: Mr. de Olivares

Cleared by:
Visé par :

Authorized by: Patricio Ruedas
Autorisé par : Signature

Patricio Ruedas, USG
for Administration and Management
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

20-6

MJS/ET cc: SG
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/CHAO/GP/PR/MIP
File: ~~Trip/Best Berlin~~/Geneva
Xref:

July 83

17 June 1983 Stopford/ET 3802 5031

EOSG

UNATIONS
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

_____ FOR VARCHAVER FROM STOPFORD EOSG. REFERENCE OUR RECENT TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT SECGEN AND PARTY WILL ARRIVE GENEVA ON SATURDAY 2 JULY AT 2050 HRS. ON FLIGHT SK 607 FROM COPENHAGEN. SECGEN AND PARTY ARE EXPECTED TO LEAVE GENEVA ON 7 JULY BUT THIS IS STILL AWAITING CONFIRMATION. SECGEN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR, OLIVARES, GIULIANI, STOPFORD, HRUSOVSKY, GERARD LEVCHENKO (ASSISTANT OPERATIONS OFFICER) AND ST. VICTOR. ACCOMMODATION HAS BEEN RESERVED FOR SECGEN AND PARTY AT HOTEL LES BERGUES

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: MONDAY 4 JULY: 1200 HRS. MEETING WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION, LUNCHEON BY EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONS (TENTATIVE); AFTERNOON: OPENING OF ACC/CPC. TUESDAY 5 JULY: MORNING: CONTINUATION ACC/CPC, LUNEHEON BY MR. SUY; AFTERNOON: CONCLUSION ACC/CPC, 1730 HRS. SECGEN TO ADDRESS ICIHI. WEDNESDAY 6 JULY: 1030 HRS. MEETING WITH STAFF COMMITTEE (YOU SHOULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS); 1100 HRS. MEETING WITH TERENZIO; 1200 HRS. MEETING WITH ECOSOC BUREAU; 1315 HRS. LUNCHEON BY ECOSOC PRESIDENT; 1600 HRS. OPENING OF ECOSOC; EVENING: DINNER BY PRINCE SADRUDDIN.

GRATEFUL YOU CONFIRM ACCOMMODATION AND MAKE USUAL ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION. BEST REGARDS.

Michael J. Stopford, Second Officer, EOSG

AS/jb - cc: SG

bf: VD/EO/CHAO/GP/ID/FP/MJS/MIP

File: Stanley Foundation
XRef: trip file - ECOSOC

26 May 1983

Dear Mr.Stanley,

Thank you for your letter of 23 May and for the information you so kindly provided regarding the 18th Conference on the United Nations of the Next Decade, to be held in Burgenstock, Switzerland, from 25 to 30 June.

Unfortunately, I will be on an official trip elsewhere on those dates and, according to my present schedule, will arrive in Switzerland only on 2 July. Regretfully, therefore, I will be quite unable to attend the Conference, though if there should be a last-minute change in my plans, I would make every effort to pay you a visit, albeit brief.

I wish you all success and, in any case, look forward to receiving the report on your proceedings.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. C. Maxwell Stanley
President
The Stanley Foundation
Muscatine, Iowa

420 East Third Street, 52761

MIP/lc cc: SG

b/f: VD/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/MJS
File: GP "S"
Xref: Trip Geneva (ECOSOC July 1983)

18 de mayo de 1983

Estimada Dra. della Senta:

En nombre del Secretario General agradezco su carta de 2 de mayo por la cuál le informa de su loable iniciativa de haber adoptado y formado a un artista peruano.

Sería evidentemente interesante poder ver sus obras y estudiar la posibilidad de presentarlas al Secretario General para su decisión. La fotografía de una de ellas, que anuncia en su carta, no llegó adjunta. No me es posible, por lo tanto, apreciar la calidad de su arte.

Posiblemente viajaré a Ginebra en la primera semana de julio acompañado al Secretario General. El Señor Poccori Valencia podrá ubicarme durante esos días en el Palacio de las Naciones y concertar una entrevista conmigo a fin de apreciar sus obras.

El Secretario General agradece muy sinceramente su interés y el del Señor Poccori en hacer su retrato.

La saluda atentamente,

Emilio de Olivares
Director Ejecutivo

Señora
Dra. Elisabeth della Santa
Ginebra
59 avenue de Vandagneç
Meyrin (GE 1217)
Switzerland

cc: SG
Mr. Ruedas
b/f: EO/AS
File: SG trip Geneva (ECOSOC) July 83
Xref: UNOG

cc: GP
VD Chron.

5 May 1983 VD/RB 3800E 5028

EOSG

UNATIONS

GENEVA

FOR DIRECTOR-GENERAL. REF YOUR ZYF-209/04. SECRETARY-GENERAL ACCEPTS WITH PLEASURE YOUR INVITATION TO WORKING LUNCHEON ON 5 JULY IN GENEVA. REGARDS.

DAYAL

Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

'83 APR 29 10 38

E6/GP

For use of Drafter:

Date:	Drafter's Name:	Authorized by:	Department:
29.4.1983 gh	Erik Suy	Erik Suy	DG
Extension: 2100 Room No: 158	Allotment No.:	Registry file No.:	

ZYF-209/04 P1/4

For use of Cable service only:

Number	Class.	Allotment	Wordage:	Date	Time	Station	Sender	Received

Priority

Address:

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

CABLE OPERATIONS 29 APR 1983 13 11

GVA01969

TEXT (Typed in capitals and double spaced)

PLEASE TRANSMIT BY FAX

Page 1 of 4

SECRETAIRE GENERAL COPIE RUEDAS. J'ATTIRE VOTRE ATTENTION PARTICULIERE SUR L'ARTICLE CI-JOINT PARU CE MATIN DANS LA NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG AU SUJET DE L'ATTITUDE DU "GROUPE DE GENEVE" VIS-A-VIS DU BUDGET DE L'ONU ET DES INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES. CET ARTICLE SE REFERE NOTAMMENT A UNE LISTE DE MESURES QU'ENVISAGERAIENT LES MEMBRES DE CE GROUPE DONT CERTAINES AURAIENT LE CARACTERE DE SANCTIONS. PICCO VOUS A SANS DOUTE FAIT PART DE MON INTENTION D'ORGANISER UN DEJEUNER DE TRAVAIL LORS DE VOTRE PROCHAIN SEJOUR A GENEVE POUR VOUS PERMETTRE DE RENCONTRER LES MEMBRES DE CE GROUPE AINSI QUE D'AUTRES REPRESENTANTS PERMANENTS INTERESSES. ACCEPTERIEZ-VOUS UNE TELLE RENCONTRE POUR LE 5 JUILLET A 13 HEURES?

SALUTATIONS DISTINGUEES.

ERIK SUY

secretary g accept

INCOMING

ACTION

TO Dayal

FILE NO.

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

Return to Records Control Room 2074

NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG

29 avril 1983

ZSF-209/04

P2/4

Mehr Geld für die Uno-Organisationen?

Zunehmender Widerstand der Hauptbeitragsgeber

O. M. Die Diskussion über die künftigen Budgets der Uno-Organisationen, welche auf obligatorischen — nach einem bestimmten Schlüssel festgesetzten — Beiträgen beruhen, ist vor und hinter den Kulissen voll im Gange. Bemerkenswert ist ein von den bei der Uno akkreditierten Ständigen Vertretern der USA, Grossbritanniens und der Sowjetunion beim Uno-Generalsekretär Pérez de Cuéllar am 18. 11. 1982 *gemeinsam* unternommener Schritt. Die drei Diplomaten gaben der Besorgnis ihrer Länder über die *unzulängliche Kontrolle* des Wachstums des Uno-Budgets Ausdruck.

Im Januar 1983 machte der Ständige Vertreter Kanadas bei der Uno im Namen einer Anzahl *westlicher Länder* beim Uno-Generalsekretär eine weitere Demarche, und er informierte u. a. auch einige Mitgliedsländer der «Gruppe der 77», welche dem fünften Committee der Uno-Generalversammlung angehören, über die Haltung wichtiger Beitragsgeber bezüglich der Ausweitung des Uno-Budgets für 1984/85.

Die westlichen Länder sind an einem laufenden Dialog (vor allem auch mit dem Generalsekretär) interessiert. Ihre Kernthese geht dahin, dass gegenwärtig, mehr denn je, im Hinblick auf die finanziellen Probleme der Geberländer sichergestellt werden müsste, dass die an die Uno-Organisationen geleisteten Zuwendungen wirklich in *seriöser und effizienter Weise* verausgabt werden. Dabei wird die Bedeutung sorgfältiger Planung und Durchführung sowie die Notwendigkeit einer «vollen *Evaluierung*» unterstrichen. Aufgaben von geringer Priorität müssten eliminiert oder eingeschränkt werden. Ferner seien Ersparnisse bezüglich Reisen, Einstellung neuen Personals, Beschäftigung von Konsulenten usw. erforderlich.

Ueber den Bereich der Uno selbst hinaus ist die «Genfer Gruppe» (ein formlos zusammentretendes Gremium von 11 OECD-Ländern) im Rahmen der Uno-Sonderorganisationen bemüht, andere OECD-Länder, aber auch Entwicklungsländer zu einer «parallelen» Haltung hinsichtlich der Budgetprobleme zu bringen und sich zu Konsultationen zu treffen.

Hinter verschlossenen Türen wird derzeit aktiv die Problematik der Budgets der *Uno-Sonderorganisationen* diskutiert. Die höchsten Steigerungen für 1984/85 werden von der *Unesco* und der *FAO* gefordert.

Die Haltung der USA

Von besonderem Interesse ist die Haltung der USA, zumal diese zu fast allen Uno-Organisationen 25 Prozent des ordentlichen Budgets beiträgt. Das Budgetproblem stellt in der Sicht der USA derzeit für die Genfer Gruppe die wichtigste Frage dar. Es müsse bei dem seit zwei Jahren grundsätzlich angenommenen Prinzip des *Nullwachstums* bleiben, wobei allenfalls die Absorption gewisser Kostensteigerungen für höchste Prioritäten nicht auszuschliessen sei. Grundsätzlich müssten Kostensteigerungen durch *Einsparungen* bei Aktivitäten aufgefangen werden, welche überholt oder wirkungslos seien. Die USA erwarten, dass sämtliche Mitglieder der Gruppe das Konzept des Nullwachstums unterstützen. In den vergangenen Jahren habe die Durchsetzung des Konzepts stark darunter gelitten, dass einzelne Mitglieder sich würde nur die Beschlüsse der Gruppe erhalten — eine Stimme» die «Gruppe der 77» im Zusammenwirken mit den Generaldirektoren der Sonderorganisationen fast jedes Budget durchpauken kann. Dass die 11 Mitglieder der Genfer Gruppe in den meisten Sonderorganisationen bis zu 70 Prozent der finanziellen Mittel für die regulären Budgets aufbringen, fällt bei den Abstimmungen formell nicht ins Gewicht. Um ein Beispiel herauszugreifen: In der grössten Sonderorganisation, der FAO, wurde das letzte Budget vorbehaltlos nur von Ländern akzeptiert, welche rund 25 Prozent des Gesamtvolumens des Haushalts finanzieren. 92 der insgesamt 152 Mitgliedstaaten der FAO tragen nur mit je 0,01 bis 0,05 Prozent zum Budget bei (alle 92 Länder zusammen 1,40 Prozent!).

Bei dieser Sachlage wird auch in der Genfer Gruppe immer konkreter darüber nachgedacht, ob und mit welchen Massnahmen der durch die Majorisierung ermöglichten völligen *Missachtung der Hauptbeitragsgeber* begegnet werden kann. In einer in der Gruppe zirkulierenden Liste denkbarer Schritte figurieren u. a.: Verkleinerung und Herabstufung der Ständigen Vertretungen bei den einzelnen Organisationen; Nichtteilnahme an bestimmten Sitzungen; Verminderung freiwilliger Beiträge. Massiver wären folgende (ebenfalls erwogene) *Massnahmen:* Zahlung des Pflichtbeitrags nur entsprechend einem «annehmbaren» Budgetniveau; Einbehaltung des gesamten Pflichtbeitrags; Verzögerung der Beitragsleistung bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, in welchem der Verlust des Stimmrechts droht; Drohung mit Austritt aus der Organisation; Austritt.

Die USA haben klar zu erkennen gegeben, dass sie bereit sind, Massnahmen der erwähnten Art konkret in Betracht zu ziehen. Bekanntlich hat der Bonner Bundestag 1982 eine Zahlungssperre gegenüber der FAO verhängt, die erst kurz vor Jahresende aufgehoben wurde. Gleichzeitig mit der Aufhebung wurde für 1983 eine neue — wiederum totale — *Zahlungssperre* ausgesprochen, deren Aufhebung davon abhängig gemacht wird, dass sich die FAO bereit findet, gewisse Missstände zu beseitigen (z. B. detailliertere Informationen über das immer dubioser werdende technische Kooperationsprogramm der FAO; Zulassung wenigstens stichprobenweiser unabhängiger Evaluierungen und Kontrollen).

Bei der Uno selbst hat sich der Brauch entwickelt, Teilbeträge des Pflichtbeitrags *aus politischen Gründen* nicht zu zahlen. So haben sich Frankreich und die Sowjetunion wiederholt zu einer Teileinbehaltung entschlossen, weil sie mit bestimmten politischen Aktionen der Uno nicht einverstanden waren. Auch die USA haben 1982 — erstmalig — Zahlungen aus politischen Gründen *zurückgehalten*, weil sie nicht bereit waren, Uno-Programme zugunsten der Palästinenser zu unterstützen oder ein Erziehungsprogramm der Swapo finanziell mitzufördern. Was für die Uno selbst heute ein *Gewohnheitsrecht* darstellt, käme analog auch für die Sonderorganisationen in Betracht.

Die schärfste Sanktion, nämlich der Austritt, ist in den Verfassungen aller Sonderorganisationen vorgesehen. Der Austritt bewirkt nach Ablauf bestimmter Fristen das Erlöschen der Beitragspflicht. Politisch negative Auswirkungen eines Austritts könnten nicht unwesentlich da-

LISTE DES PAYS MEMBRES DU GROUPE DE GENEVE

(contributeurs principaux au budget)

ETATS-UNIS	(co-président)
ROYAUME-UNI	(co-président)
REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE	
FRANCE	
ITALIE	
JAPON	
AUSTRALIE	
CANADA	
PAYS-BAS	
BELGIQUE	
ESPAGNE	
SUEDE	(observateur)
SUISSE	(observateur)

ZYF-209/04 P3/4

LISTE DES PAYS MEMBRES DU GROUPE DE CORSIER (groupe informel auquel participent certains ambassadeurs à titre privé):

ETATS-UNIS

ROYAUME-UNI

TURQUIE

MAROC

TUNISIE

EGYPTE

MEXIQUE

PORTUGAL

AUSTRALIE

CANADA

22.4.1983
ES/gh

ZYF-209/04 P4/4

Trip Geneva July 83

Mr. Dayal,

Sec-Gen's schedule for the moment includes a luncheon on 5 July and the afternoon affair with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan beginning at 5 p.m., if I am not mistaken. As far as the 4th and 5th are concerned, we would have no objection from a technical point of view.

G. Picco/9.v.83

For use of Cable Operations Unit only
Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

RECEIVED
MAY 6 1983
GP

For use of drafter – A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date :	Drafter – Rédacteur :	Room – Bureau :	Ext. – Poste :
6 MAY 1983	DIEC	2963I	5718
Dept.: OSSECS	Allotment – Compte : UN GLOBAL	File – Dossier :	

TO:
A : SEE ATTACHED LIST

AT ITS ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION ON 29 APRIL, CPC CONSIDERED THAT THE TIME HAD NOT YET COME TO CHANGE THE DATE AND VENUE OF THE CPC/ACC MEETINGS FROM JULY TO OCTOBER AND FROM GENEVA TO NEW YORK AND CONCLUDED THAT THE MEETINGS SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN GENEVA ON 4 AND 5 JULY, AS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED. WE HAVE ARRANGED FOR THE MEETINGS TO BEGIN IN THE AFTERNOON OF 4 JULY, SO AS TO ENABLE ACC TO MEET ON THE MORNING OF THE SAME DAY TO CONSULT ON THE SUBJECTS IN THE MEETINGS' AGENDA. DURING THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF CPC (9 MAY - 3 JUNE 1983), ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE FOR CONSULTATIONS AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS THAT MAY BE PROPOSED TO CPC FOR INCLUSION IN THE JOINT MEETINGS' AGENDA. IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THOSE CONSULTATIONS, WE WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SUGGESTIONS REGARDING SUITABLE TOPICS. WARMEST REGARDS.

ROBERT MULLER

cc. liaison offices

Cleared by:
Visé par :

Authorized by:
Autorisé par :

Signature

Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

FOR INFORMATION:

INTERLAB
GENEVA
BLANCHARD

FOODAGRI
ROME
SAOUMA

UNESCO
PARIS
M'BOW

UNISANTE
GENEVA
MAHLER

INTBAFRAD
WASHINGTON
CLAUSEN

INTERFUND
WASHINGTON
DE LAROSIERE

ICAO
MONTREAL
LAMBERT

UPU
BERNE
SOBHI

BURINTERNA
GENEVA
BUTLER

METEOMOND
GENEVA
WIIN-NIELSEN

INTERMAR
LONDON
SRIVASTAVA

OMPI
GENEVA
BOGSCH

INATOM
VIENNA
BLIX

GATT
GENEVA
DUNKEL

IFAD
ROME
AL-SUDEARY

UNATIONS
GENEVA
COREA

UNIDO
VIENNA
KHANE

UNITERRA
NAIROBI
TOLBA

WORLDFOOD
ROME
INGRAM

HICOMREF
GENEVA
HARTLING

UNRWA
VIENNA
RYDBECK

UNHABITAT
NAIROBI
RAMACHANDRAN

UNATIONS
GENEVA
SAHLGREN

ESCAP
BANGKOK
KIBRIA

UNATIONS
SANTIAGO
IGLESIAS

ECA
ADDISABABA
ADEDEJI

ECWA
BAGHDAD
AL-ATTAR

UNATIONS
GENEVA
SUY
COPY: WAHID TARZI

12/1/8

Copies of ACC Cables should also be sent to:

Mr. James P. Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF
Room A-6004

Mr. Bradford Morse
Administrator
UNDP
Room DC-2128

Mr. Michel Doo Kingue
Executive Director
UNITAR
ROOM U-212

Mr. Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director
UNFPA
Room DN-1901

Mr. J. Ripert
Mr. V. Dayal
Mr. Bi Jilong
Mr. P. Ruedas
Mr. S.U. Yolah

cc: Liaison Offices

12/1/83

Ola A
X 124 Trip Geneva
(July 83)

5 May 83 C.A.Fleischhauer 3427 5338

OLA UNA-20111

UNATIONS

GENEVA

AAA

ROMANOV INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION. /THE SECRETARYGENERAL HAS AGREED TO MY SUGGESTION THAT HE VISIT AND ADDRESS THE ILC ON THE OCCASION OF HIS ENVISAGED VISIT TO GENEVA IN JULY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUMMER ECOSOC MEETING. THE DATE AND TIME WILL BE WORKED OUT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE APPOINTMENTS THAT ARE BEING CONSIDERED. BBB. OLA HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO SUBMIT A DRAFT STATEMENT. I WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF SUCH A DRAFT COULD BE PREPARED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CODIFICATION DIVISION PRESENTLY IN GENEVA.

FLEISCHHAUER

C.-A. Fleischhauer, The LEgal Counsel

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM — MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

Please prepare a statement.

TO: A: Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
The Secretary-General

DATE: 3 May 1983

REFERENCE: OLA

THROUGH: S/C DE: Mr. V. Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

V ref: Trip Geneva (July 83)

FROM: DE: Carl-August Fleischhauer
The Legal Counsel

Carl-August Fleischhauer

SUBJECT: OBJET: The International Law Commission

1. The International Law Commission (ILC) will hold its 35th session in Geneva from 3 May until 22 July 1983. I understand that you envisage to be in Geneva, in connection with the summer ECOSOC meeting, in the first half of July. I suggest that you visit, at this occasion, and address the ILC, if only briefly.

2. The ILC has been established in the exercise of the task entrusted to the Organization by Article 13, 1a of the Charter, that is, the codification and progressive development of international law. The Commission, which reports directly to the 6th Committee, is today the principal body dealing with codification and progressive development of international law. It has produced the drafts of such landmark conventions as the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and of seven other conventions. The Commission is composed of now 34 members individually appointed by the General Assembly. The qualifications of the members and the standard of work of the Commission continue to be very high although the process of codification and progressive development has become more difficult with the numerical increase of members of the United Nations and the increase in variety of the legal systems represented in the Organization.

3. Your predecessor, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, visited and addressed the Commission on two occasions, the second of which was on July 2, 1974. Your visit would not only be a sign of appreciation for the work of the Commission and its members. By visiting and addressing the Commission you would also underline the importance which you attach to the role of international law in today's world and the importance which you attach to the process of codification and progressive development of international law. You would certainly greatly encourage the members of the Commission in their work.