

SGPdec

SECRETARY - GENERAL'S TRIPS - TRIP TO
UNITED KINGDOM, SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - FOLDER 1 OF 2

15 NOV 1984 - 19 JAN 1985

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL (CODE CABLE - 1 ITEM)

CONFIDENTIAL (2 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)

CODE CABLES (3 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)

EL/WG JULY 2006

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 77

FILE 5

ACC.

ITINERARY

Final before departure from New York

JH/JPK/lc

19 January 1985

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Sun 20 Jan	LV: New York (JFK)	1000	-5	PA100	747	0
Sun 20 Jan	ARR: London (LHR) (Brown's Hotel)	2140	0			
Mon 21 Jan	London					
Tues 22 Jan	LV: London (LHR)	1110	0	BA4752	757	0
	ARR: Edinburgh (Hotel Caledonian)	1220	0			
Wed 23 Jan	LV: Edinburgh	0910	0	BA4733	VA11	0
	ARR: London (Brown's Hotel)	1020	0			
Thur 24 Jan	LV: London (LHR)	1415	0	KL122	DC9	0
Thur 24 Jan	ARR: Amsterdam	1610	+1			
Thur 24 Jan	LV: Amsterdam	1730	+1	SQ23	747	0
	ARR: Cairo	2250	+2			
Fri 25 Jan	LV: Cairo	0005	+2	SQ23	747	0
	ARR: Bangkok (Hotel Oriental)	1315	+7			
Sat 26 Jan	Bangkok					
Sun 27 Jan	Bangkok					
Mon 28 Jan	LV: Bangkok	1030	+7	QV421	AN4	0
	ARR: Vientiane	1200				
	LUNCH					
Mon 28 Jan	LV: Vientiane	1600		QV311	AN4	0
	ARR: Hanoi (Government Guest House)	1700	+7			
Tues 29 Jan	Hanoi					
Wed 30 Jan	LV: Hanoi	1340	+7	TH501	737	0
Wed 30 Jan	ARR: Bangkok (Hotel Oriental)	1520	+7			

Thur 31 Jan	LV: Bangkok	P.M.	+7	BY SPECIAL AIRCRAFT		
	ARR: Chiang Mai			Flight time 30 mins		
	Overnight Government House					
Fri 1 Feb	LV: Chiang Mai	A.M.		BY SPEICAL AIRCRAFT		
	ARR: Bangkok		+7	Flight time 30 mins		
	LV: Bangkok	1700	+7	MH/TG83	AB3	0
Fri 1 Feb	ARR: Kuala Lumpur	1955	+8			
	Hotel Hilton					
Sat 2 Feb	Kuala Lumpur					
Sun 3 Feb	LV: Kuala Lumpur	1330	+8	SQ107	AB3	0
	ARR: Singapore	1420	+8			
	LV: Singapore	1530	+8	SQ206	AB3	0
Sun 3 Feb	ARR: Jakarta	1600	+7			
	Government Guest House Wisma Negara					
Mon 4 Feb	Jakarta					
Tues 5 Feb	LV: Jakarta	1000	+7	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Jogjakarta/	1100	+7			
	Borobudur					
	LV: Jogjakarta	1505	+7	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Bali	1525	+7			
	Nusadua - Beach Hotel					
Thur 7 Feb	LV: Bali	1230	+7	GA663 (provided by		
	ARR: Jakarata	1400	+7	Government)		
	LV: Jakarata	1500	+7	GA966	AB3	0
	ARR: Singapore	1730	+8			
	Dinner at Government Guest House					
Thur 7 Feb	LV: Singapore	2110	+8	QF2	747	0
Fri 8 Feb	ARR: Sydney	0740	+10.5			
	(Government Guest House)					
Sat 9 Feb	LV: Sydney	1000	+10.5	QF43	747	0
Sat 9 Feb	ARR: Auckland	1450	+12			
	South Pacific Hotel)					
Sun 10 Feb	LV: Auckland	1000	+12	By Car		
	ARR: Ngaruawahia	1130	+12			
	Lunch					
	LV: Ngaruawahia	1430	+12	By Car		
	ARR: Hamilton	1600				
	LV: Hamilton	1615		Government Aircraft		
Sun 10 Feb	ARR: Wellington	1735	+12			
	(Park-Royal Hotel)					

Mon 11 Feb	Wellington					
Tues 12 Feb	LV: Wellington	1550	+12	QF48	747	0
	ARR: Sydney	1705	+10.5			
	LV: Sydney		+10.5			
	ARR: Canberra		+10.5			
	Lakeside Hotel					
Wed 13 Feb	Canberra					
Thur 14 Feb	LV: Canberra	P.M.	+10.5	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Sydney		+10.5			
	overnight, Government Guest House					
Fri 15 Feb	LV: Sydney	1500	+10.5	PA816	747	0
Fri 15 Feb	ARR: Los Angeles	0925	-8			
	The Beverly Hills Hotel					
Sat 16 Feb	LV: Los Angeles	1100	-8	PA90	747	0
	ARR: New York (JFK)	1905	-5			

COMPOSITION OF PARTY

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY
FOR HIS VISIT TO THE UK, SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
20 January - 16 February 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

* Mr. Rafeeuiddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia

** Mr. Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs

*** Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

**** Mr. Tatsuro Kunugi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

*** Mr. Hédi Annabi, Principal Officer

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

* will join the party at the conclusion of the Secretary-General's stay in the UK

** only in the UK

*** only in SE Asia

**** only in Thailand, Laos and Viet Nam

NB see the attached

NB

The Secretary-General decided that the following Resident Coordinators/UNIC Directors will accompany his party in their countries of accreditation:

United Kingdom

Mr. Erik Jensen
Director, UNIC London

Thailand

Mr. Winston Prattley
UNDP Resident Representative

Mr. Jamshid Anvar, Deputy
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Co-ordination
of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance
Programmes

Laos

Mr. Per Janvid
UN Resident Coordinator

Vietnam

Mr. Karl Englund
UN Resident Coordinator

Malaysia and Singapore

Mr. Y.Y. Kim
UN Resident Coordinator

Indonesia

Mr. Gamil Hamdy
UN Resident Coordinator

Australia/New Zealand

Mr. Paul Ignatieff
Director, UNIC Sydney

CONTACT NUMBERS

UNITED KINGDOM

London

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 Telex 851-23737 UNICUK G
 Cable OMNIPRESS, LONDON (ENGLAND)

Mr. Erik Jensen, Director
 Tel. office (01) 629-6411
 Tel. home (01) 351-0257

Mr. Kevin Kennedy, Deputy Director
 Tel. office (01) 629-6411
 Tel. home (01) 747-3763

Brown's Hotel, Dover St., SW 1
 Tel. (01) 493-6020
 Telex 28686

Edinburgh

The Caledonian Hotel
 Tel. (31) 225.2433

Dr. John H. Burnett, Vice-Chancellor and Principal,
 Edinburgh University
 Tel. office (31) 667-1011

THAILAND

(Country code: 66; Bangkok city code: 2)

ESCAP: Tel. 2829161, 2829171
 Telex 788 2392
 Cable ESCAP, BANGKOK (THAILAND)

Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria, Executive Secretary
Tel. home

UNDP+ Tel. 2829613
 Telex TH 82392
 Cable UNDEVPRO, BANGKOK (THAILAND)

Mr. Winston Prattley, Regional Representative

UNIC: Tel. 2829607 direct line
 2829161-200 Ext. 1866
 Cable ESCAP, BANGKOK (THAILAND)
 Telex 82392 ESCAP TH
 82315 ESCAP TH

Mr. Shih-ching Hsu, Chief
Tel. office 2829607
Tel. home 279-5431

Mr. Francisco M. Rosales, Information Officer
Tel. home 2793685, Ext. 39

Mr. Kunugi
Tel. home 270-1691

Mr. Anvar
Tel. home 270-1688

Oriental Hotel
Tel. (2) 234.8621

Chiang Mai

LAOS

UNDP: Tel. 2342, 2501, 3899
 Telex 306 ONU VTE LS
 Cable UNDEVPRO, VIENTIANE (LAOS)

Mr. P. Janvid, Resident Representative, a.i.
Tel. home

VIET NAM

UNDP: Tel. 5-7495, 5-7318, 5-7304
 Telex 217 UNDEVPRO VT
 Cable UNDEVPRO, HANOI (VIET NAM)

Mr. Karl Englund, Resident Representative
 Tel. home

Government Guest House
 Tel.

MALAYSIA

(Country code: 60; Kuala Lumpur city code: 3)

UNDP: Tel. 942555, 942687, 942717,
 942840, 942905, 942369
 Telex: MA 30270
 Cable: UNDEVPRO, KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)

Mr. Yoon Yul Kim, Regional Representative
 Tel. home

Hilton Hotel (Kuala Lumpur) (3) 422.122

INDONESIA

UNDP: Tel. 321308
 Telex: 44178 UNDEVPROIA
 Cable: UNDEVPRO, JAKARTA (INDONESIA)

Mr. Gamil Hamdy, Resident Representative
Tel. home 794.759

Yogyakarta

Wisma Negara Government Guest House
Tel. 361.4701

Bali

Nusadua Beach Hotel
Tel.

SINGAPORE

Country Code (65)

UNHCR

Tel.
Telex
Cable

UNHCR SINGAPORE

Mr. Van Aardenne

AUSTRALIA

(Country code: 61)

Sydney (city code: 2)

<u>UNIC:</u>	Tel:	29-21-51, 29-03-57
	Telex:	790-25777 UNSYD
	Cable:	OMNIPRESS, SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

Mr. Paul Ignatieff, Director
Tel. home 02-328-1681

Government Guest House
Tel.

Canberra (city code: 62)

NEW ZEALAND

Country Code (64)

Auckland

South Pacific Hotel
Tel. (09) 778-920

Governor General's Residence
Tel. (09) 686-015

Turanganaewae Marae
Tel. NT-8947 (through rural operator)

Hamilton Farm (Mr. Wallace)
Tel. CB-6891 (as above)

Wellington (04)

Park Royal Hotel
Tel. (04) 859-949

Prime Minister's Office
Tel. (04) 749-137

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tel. (04) 728-877

PROGRAMME

Rev. 3
19 January 1985

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIP TO UK,
SOUTH EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

20 January - 16 February 1985

Sunday, 20 January

10.00	depart New York	PA100
21.40	arrive London	
	transfer to Brown's Hotel	

Monday, 21 January

London

am	free
lunch	private
15.10	visit to new UNIC offices (subject to SG's approval)
16.10	depart UNIC office
16.30	call on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House (no speech) (Madam, BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)
16.50	depart Mansion House
17.00	UNA/UK Reception at Master Tailors' Hall (SG to speak briefly) (entire party)
18.00	depart Tailors' Hall
18.30	reception by Speaker of House of Commons in his Chambers (SG to speak briefly, off-the-cuff) (entire party)
19.45	depart for St. Ermine's Hotel, nearby
20.00	dinner by Institute for Development Studies (SG to speak) (Madam, EJ, FG)
later	return to Brown's Hotel

* * *

NB

1. Attire for these social engagements will be lounge suit and cocktail dress.

2. At dinner, the Institute members and Parliamentarians will hope to engage the Secretary-General in a dialogue on how he sees the crisis in Africa.

Tuesday, 22 January

London/Edinburgh

09.45 depart hotel

11.10 depart London (LHR) BA4752

12.20 arrive Edinburgh Airport
 transfer to University

13.00 for lunch hosted by Vice-Chancellor
13.15 of Edinburgh University at Abden House
 (very brief toast, off the cuff)
 (Madam, BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)

14.15 lunch concludes
 Transfer to Hotel Caledonian

15.25 meeting with Scottish press

15.45 depart Hotel

16.00 Courtesy call on Lord Provost at City Chambers
 (BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)

16.20 brief meeting with UNA Scotland and IYY Committee

16.50 depart City Chambers for University

17.15 SG delivers lecture at University

18.30 return to hotel

19.30 depart hotel

19.45 Dinner hosted by the Secretary of State for
 Scotland, Mr. George Younger, M.P.,
 at Bute House, his official residence
 (Madam, BEU, EJ, FG, JPK; lounge suit)

later return to hotel

NB All locations are within approximately 10 minutes
 driving time of the hotel.

Wednesday, 23 January

Edinburgh/London

08.30 depart hotel for airport

09.10 leave Edinburgh for London BA 4733

10.20 * arrive London (LHR)
met by Sir David Muirhead,
representative of the Foreign Secretary

11.30 meeting with Prime Minister at 10 Downing St.

12.15 ** working luncheon with Foreign Secretary Howe
at 1 Carlton Gardens, his official residence
(BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)

14.30 lunch concludes

afternoon free

19.45 concert at Wigmore Hall;
the Randall Ensemble will perform works by
Schubert and Mozart

* * *

- * The SG would proceed to Downing St.
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar would proceed to Brown's Hotel.
- ** Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar attends lunch in her honour to be hosted
by Mrs. Erik Jensen at the Jensen residence. 12.45 for 13.00.
Those attending will include Lady Howe, Lady Ennals, Mrs. C.
Ewart-Biggs and Mrs. S. Ramphal.

Thursday, 24 January

London/Amsterdam

11.30	meeting with Mr. C. Klibi, Secretary-General of Arab League (at Brown's Hotel)	
12.45	depart hotel for airport	
14.15	depart London	KL122
16.10	arrive Amsterdam	
	meeting with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Van Eckelen	t.b.c.
17.30	depart Amsterdam	SQ23
22.50	arrive Cairo	

Friday, 25 January

Bangkok

00.05	depart Cairo	SQ 23
13.15	arrive Bangkok welcomed by Prime Minister, military honours transfer to Hotel Oriental	
18.00	short briefing by Mr. Kunugi and Walzer (UNHCR) followed by	
18.30	*	informal dinner hosted by Mr. Kunugi at Hotel Oriental, with ladies
20.30	retire for the evening	

* guests will include the Secretary-General's party as well as Kibria, Prattley, Anvar, Walzer and wives.

Bangkok

12.00 Working lunch hosted by Foreign Minister
(very brief, off-the-cuff remarks)

15.00 ** Courtesy call on Prime Minister
at Government House, exchange of gifts

The Secretary-General and Foreign Minister sign a supplementary lease agreement between the Government of Thailand and the United Nations (ESCAP); t.b.c.

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16.40      return to hotel
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19.05 depart hotel

20.00 Reception in honour of SG and Madam hosted by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanonda at Government House followed by Banquet hosted by Prime Minister, same location (toast, entire party, dark lounge suit, ladies' evening dress)

* On the Thai side, up to 10 persons will accompany the Foreign Minister.

** While not intending to engage in any substantive discussion, the Prime Minister would like the Secretary-General to outline his general thinking on global and some regional developments. Also the Secretary-General might indicate which issues will arise in the Security Council in 1985.

NB Separate programme for Madam. Hosts envisage the following:

11.15- Sightseeing, accompanied by wife of Foreign
16.30 Minister or Deputy Foreign Minister. Lunch hosted
by Foreign Minister's wife followed by visit to
National Museum.

Sunday, 27 January

Bangkok

07.30	depart hotel
08.30	depart Bangkok by Government aircraft
09.00 *	Visit Khao-I-Dang Holding Center (with Madam)

* The Thai side has been requested to reschedule this visit to Friday, 1 February.

Monday, 28 January

Bangkok/Vientiane/Hanoi

09.45	depart hotel	
10.30	depart Bangkok	QV 421
12.00	arrive Vientiane	
	received by Vice-Foreign Minister	
	call on Prime Minister	
	lunch in Vientiane City hosted by Foreign Minister	
16.00	depart Vientiane	QV311
17.00	arrive Hanoi	
	welcome by Protocol Department,	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
	transfer to State Guest House	
18.30	official welcome at State Guest House	
	by Foreign Minister	
later	official dinner hosted by Foreign Minister	

Tuesday, 29 January

Hanoi

t e n t a t i v e

morning	discussions with Foreign Minister followed by press conference
afternoon	meetings with government leaders
evening	possible reception for government, diplomatic corps and UN personnel hosted by Resident Representative

NB

Attire: lounge suit throughout visit to Vietnam

Wednesday, 30 January

Hanoi/Bangkok

t e n t a t i v e

morning	continuation of discussions possible visit of UNDP/FAO project	
13.40	depart Hanoi	TH501
15.20	arrive Bangkok transfer to Hotel Oriental	
17.30	depart hotel	
18.30 to	reception at ESCAP in honour of Secretary-General and Madam	
20.00	Working dinner hosted by H.E. the Acting Foreign Minister at Peninsula Hotel (brief toast, Secretary-General accompanied by 6, maximum, dark lounge suit)	
NB: 18.30	Perm. Sec. Arsa meets with Messrs. Ahmed and Kunugi +1 at Peninsula Hotel	

Thursday, 31 January

Bangkok/Chiang Mai

09.30 depart from Hotel

10.00 arrive at UN Building, briefing by senior officials

10.30 Secretary-General addresses UN staff

11.15 visit to Exhibition of ESCAP Publications

11.25 meeting with Staff Council

11.45 pre-lunch drinks with senior officials

12.30 viewing of scale model of new ESCAP Conference complex

12.45 Lunch hosted by Mr. Kibria

14.00 depart ESCAP for Hotel

afternoon travel to Chiang Mai in Northern Thailand (government aircraft, 30 mins. flight))

evening private audience with their Majesties the King and the Queen (SG and Madam alone, no formal remarks)

* dinner hosted by their Majesties (SG and Madam to be accompanied by six, maximum, no toast, dark lounge suit, long dress)

overnight in Chiang Mai at Government House

* Separate arrangements in Chiang Mai for remainder of SG's party.

NB morning free for Madam

Friday, 1 February

Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur

morning return to Bangkok Government aircraft

possible visit to Khao I Dang camp

luncheon

16.15 Press conference at airport

17.00 depart Bangkok MH/TG 83

19.55 arrive Kuala Lumpur

welcome by Foreign Minister

transfer to Kuala Lumpur Hilton

evening private

Saturday, 2 February

Kuala Lumpur

10.00 Minister of Foreign Affairs
calls on Secretary-General at Kuala Lumpur Hilton

10.30 depart Hotel for office of Prime Minister
(accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs)

10.45 call on Prime Minister
followed by discussions (+ 3)

12.30 luncheon hosted by Minister of Foreign Affairs
14.00 at Hilton Hotel
(working, no toast, entire party)

15.00 - visit to National Museum
16.00 (Madam and entire party)

16.15 - visit to Karyanika (Art and Craft Centre)
17.15

20.30 dinner hosted by Prime Minister
at official residence Sri Perdana (toast)
(lounge suit)

Separate programme for Madam

10.00 call on Dato Seri Datin Paduka Dr. Siti Hamsah
(wife of Prime Minister)

followed by morning coffee with BAKTI members
(Association of Wives of Ministers)

followed by lunch hosted by Tengku Nooraini
(wife of Foreign Minister)

Sunday, 3 February

K.L./Singapore/Jakarta

10.00 meet UNDP staff at Kuala Lumpur Hilton
11.00 Press conference at Kuala Lumpur Hilton
12.00

12.45 Prime Minister arrives at Kuala Lumpur Hotel
to bid farewell to Secretary-General

13.00 depart for airport
(accompanied by Foreign Minister)

13.30 depart for Singapore SQ107
14.20 arrive Singapore

15.30 depart Singapore SQ206
16.00 arrive Jakarta

welcomed by Vice-President Umar and Madam

transfer to government guest house
Wisma Negara

19.00 call on Vice-President Umar

19.30 private dinner

Separate programme for Madam in Kuala Lumpur

10.00 visit of pewter show room with demonstrations

11.00 lunch with Datin Maria Musa
(wife of Deputy Prime Minister)

Monday, 4 February

Jakarta

08.40 depart Hotel
09.00 laying of wreath at Kalibata National
Hero Cemetery
09.20 return to Wisma Negara

09.40 depart for Merdeka Palace
10.00 - Secretary-General and Madam (+ 3)
10.15 call on President and Mrs. Soeharto
at Merdeka Palace

11.20 depart for Department of Foreign Affairs
11.30 - talks with Foreign Minister Mochtar
13.00 at Foreign Ministry (RA, SK, plus 1)

13.00 working luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister
and Mrs. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja at
"Pancasila Room" at Department of Foreign Affairs
(toast)

14.35 depart for UN Office
14.55 arrive at UN office

15.45 depart for Wisma Negara

16.30 - press conference at Wisma Negara
17.30

20.00 banquet hosted by Vice President
and Mrs. Umar Wirahadikusumah (toast)

Separate programme for Madam, following
courtesy call on President and Mrs. Soeharto

10.35 visit to Puri Bhakti Renatama Museum
at Merdeka Palace, accompanied by Mrs. Soeharto

11.35 - visit to Children's Rehabilitation Centre
12.35

14.45 - visit to Iwan Tirta Boutique
15.45

NB

Attire in Jakarta: dark suit (no black tie/long dress)

Tuesday, 5 February

Jakarta/Yogyakarta

08.40	depart for residence of Vice President	
09.00	farewell call on Vice President and Mrs. Umar Wirahadikusumah	
09.20	depart for airport	
10.00	depart for Yogyakarta	government aircraft
11.00	arrive Yogyakarta airport	
11.10 - 12.00	visit to Borobudur Temple	
	Lunch	
13.15 - 13.35	visit to Multi Media Training Centre	
14.15	depart for Yogyakarta airport	
15.05	depart for Bali	government aircraft
15.55	arrive Bali	
	transfer to Nusa Dua Beach Hotel	

NB

1. The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Mochtar
will accompany the Secretary-General in Yogyakarta
and in Bali.

2. Attire: informal

Wednesday, 6 February

Yogyakarta/Bali

08.40 - visit to various art/cultural centres
15.40

luncheon at Tampaksiring Palace

15.40 return to Hotel

18.00 Kecak dance performance at Nusa Dua Hotel

20.00 dinner hosted by Governor of Bali and
Mrs. Mantra at the City Hall

reside at the Nusadua Beach Hotel

NB

1. The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Mochtar
will accompany the Secretary-General and Madam in
Bali and Yogyakarta.

2. Attire: informal

Thursday, 7 February

Bali/Jak./Singapore

a.m. free

12.30	depart Bali	GA663 (provided by
14.00	arrive Jakarta	government)
15.00	depart Jakarta	GA966
17.30	arrive Singapore	
	transfer to Government Guest House	

dinner * hosted by Prime Minister
 at Government Guest House
 (no toast, lounge suit)
 (Madam, SK, RA + t.b.c.)

21.10	depart Singapore for Sydney	QF2
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* The remainder of the Secretary-General's
 party will be entertained by the Director
 of the International Organizations Department
 of the Foreign Ministry at the airport.

Friday, 8 February

Sydney

07.40 arrive Sydney
 transfer to Kirribilli House

p.m. harbour cruise on government launch
 departure from wharf at Kirribilli House

evening opera: Don Pasquale

NB Kirribilli House will accommodate at most 6,
 preferably 5 of the Secretary-General's party.
 The balance of the party will be accommodated by
 the Australian government in a city hotel.

Saturday, 9 February

Sydney/Auckland

10.00	depart Sydney	QF43
14.50	arrive Auckland	
	welcome by Prime Minister Lange	
	transfer to South Pacific Hotel	
19.20	depart Hotel	
19.30	dinner hosted by Governor General	
for	and Lady Beattie in honour of Secretary-General	
20.00	and Madam (black tie, long dress; RA)	
later	return to South Pacific Hotel	

Sunday, 10 February

Auckland/Ngaruawahia

10.00	depart Auckland	by car - accompanied by
11.30	arrive Ngaruawahia, Turangawaewae Marae	PM and Mrs. Lange and Minister Wetere

* welcome by Dame Te Ata I Rangikaahu DBE
and Mrs W. Paki (SG to speak briefly)
(ladies: skirt to mid-calf)

luncheon

14.30	depart Ngaruawahia	by car - accompanied by
16.00	arrive Hamilton	PM and Mrs. Lange and Minister Wetere. Visit to farm en route.

16.15	depart Hamilton	Government aircraft
17.35	arrive Wellington	
	transfer to Park Royal Hotel	

evening private

* At an appropriate moment the Secretary-General
might leave a small gift.

Monday, 11 February

Wellington

10.30 depart from hotel
10.40 arrive Ministry of Foreign Affairs

10.45 possible brief meeting with Minister of State
for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Defence, Mr. O'Flynn
meeting with Permanent Secretaries of relevant
Departments hosted by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs

12.00 Secretary-General joins the Cabinet meeting at
Parliament House

12.30 call on the Prime Minister of New Zealand
(9th floor, no maximum no. of aides)

12.45 for Secretary-General is Guest of Honour at a
13.00 Ministerial Luncheon hosted by Prime Minister
in Ministerial Dining Room, 2nd Floor, (toast; RA +1)

14.15 Secretary-General and Prime Minister hold
a joint press conference (Ground Floor)

14.45 call on Leader of Opposition,
the Honourable J.K. McLay

15.15 depart by car
15.25 arrive Parkroyal Hotel

17.05 Secretary-General and Madam depart Hotel by car
17.10 arrive Executive Wing, Parliament House

17.15 Secretary-General and Madam are guests of honour
at a Reception hosted by the Prime Minister
and Mrs. Lange in the Banquet Hall
(lounge suit/short frock)

18.30 depart by car
18.40 arrive Parkroyal Hotel

19.15 depart by car
19.30 arrive at Official Residence of Prime Minister,

19.30 Secretary-General and Madam are Guests of Honour
for at a Dinner hosted by the Prime Minister
20.00 and Mrs. Lange at Vogel House
(lounge suit/long frock)

later return to Hotel

(Separate programme for Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar until late afternoon,
with Mrs. Lange.)

Tuesday, 12 February

Wellington/Sydney/Canberra

a.m. visit National Museum and Art Gallery
 return to Hotel

luncheon private

14.30 depart by car

14.50 arrive Wellington International Airport
 official farewells: the Prime Minister
 and Mrs. Lange

15.50 depart Wellington QF48

17.05 arrive Sydney

transfer from Sydney to Canberra by government jet,
welcome by Foreign Minister at airport

transfer to Lakeside Hotel

evening free

Wednesday, 13 February

Canberra

a.m.	meeting with Foreign Minister and senior officials (one hour)
lunch	hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke at their residence, The Lodge (brief off-the-cuff toast)
afternoon	meeting with Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, to discuss refugee questions (Africa, Kampuchea, Afghanistan) followed by sightseeing
dinner	hosted by Foreign Minister (brief off-the-cuff toast) (<u>no</u> black tie)
<u>NB</u>	Host and location for lunch/dinner may be reversed.

Thursday, 14 February

Canberra

a.m. Opposition Spokesman on Foreign Affairs,
 Mr. McPhee has requested an appointment.

 It is possible that the head of the Australian
 Red Cross may do likewise.

13.00 lunch at the National Press Club,
 followed by 20 min. address and 40 mins. of
 questions and answers
 (possible theme: arms control)

 transfer to hotel
 transfer to airport

 transfer from Canberra to Sydney by government jet

evening dinner hosted by UNA and Australian Committee
 International Year of Peace (the dinner will raise
 funds for IYP and Ethiopia; Secretary-General to
 speak)

Friday, 15 February

Canberra/Sydney/L.A.

a.m. meeting with Premier of New South Wales,
 Mr. Wran

12.15 lunch hosted by Governor General,
 Sir Ninian Stephens, at Admiralty House,
 his residence, adjacent to Kirribilli House
 (Madam, RA + 1)
 (Governor-General, Madam + 1)

 transfer to airport

15.00 depart Sydney PA816
09.25 arrive Los Angeles
 transfer to The Beverly Hills Hotel

NB Mr. Levtchenko will depart Sydney on
 Thursday, 14 February for Los Angeles.

 The Secretary-General, Madam, Yanick and JH
 will remain overnight in L.A., while the
 balance of the party will transit to New York.

- 41 -

Saturday, 16 February

11.00	depart Los Angeles	PA90
19.05	arrive New York (JFK)	

TIME DIFFERENCES
FROM NEW YORK

TIME DIFFERENCES

UK is 5 hrs ahead of New York
Thailand 12
Laos 12
Vietnam 12
Malaysia 13
Indonesia 12
Singapore 13
Australia 15.5
New Zeal. 17

UNITED
KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM

For the meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher, and the lunch with Foreign Secretary Howe, the Secretary-General may also wish to consult other sections in this brief, viz.

1. Falklands/Malvinas
2. Middle East
3. Law of the Sea

JPK

1. On 5 December 1984, the UK announced its intention to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of 1985, should it not gain satisfaction in the meanwhile in regard to its many concerns. The UK wants to see

- better use of resources
- less studies, more action
- less conceptualizing and more practical action on communications
- no downgrading of widely recognized human rights
- reduction in the 1986/87 budget to allow for shortfalls
- greater use of outside management consultants
- more decentralization.

2. The UK government will review its position before the end of the year in the light of the outcome to the forthcoming 23rd session of the General Conference. In the meanwhile it has declared that it will work "positively and rigorously with other Member States for the programme of reforms" it considers essential.

3. Should the opportunity arise, the Secretary-General may wish to

- express understanding of the UK government's concerns,
- refer to the efforts being made by UNESCO to meet these concerns and those of other governments,
- express appreciation of the UK's willingness to work vigorously within the Organization to obtain the reforms it seeks,
- suggest that this should be their long-term approach too,
- refer to the UK's unique contribution in the early years of UNESCO and
- emphasize the desirability of universality of membership, a principle which enables the Organization to withstand many of the more extreme proposals emanating from sections of the Assembly and elsewhere.



J.P. Kavanagh
16 January 1985



Position of the United Kingdom on Disarmament Issues

General: As stated by the Minister of State, Mr. Richard Luce, in the First Committee on 1 November 1984, United Kingdom is convinced of the need for a deeper understanding between East and West. Consequently, it takes every opportunity to nurture productive dialogue. The UNK objective remains the strengthening of peace and security at lower levels of arms and expenditures. Its approach to disarmament is underpinned by the principles of balance and verification. In the application of these principles, the need for pragmatism and a step-by-step approach to the solution of international problems is emphasized.

The visit of Mr. Gorbachev to UK in mid-December took place in a cautious but welcoming and businesslike atmosphere. Prime Minister Thatcher appeared to regard it as very useful.

Attitude at the UN: UK statements reflect a view of the First Committee as a forum charged with responsibility for the pursuit of peace, but doubt on the value of the rising number of disarmament resolutions and positive votes cast even on conflicting and inconsistent resolutions. In the opinion of UK, this points to increased reluctance to modify proposals in the interest of seeking consensus and a lack of serious analysis of the resolutions. As to the contents of the resolutions, UK supports a disarmament process that has substance but not one that is based on "simplistic postures" or "meaningless declarations".

Attitudes on specific questions: UK expressed the following views:

- Supports early resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the reduction of nuclear arms and the merging of the two negotiations (START/INF), if that would hasten progress.
- Prepared to reconsider its nuclear forces, which are independent weapons of last resort, if US/Soviet strategic arsenals were very substantially reduced.
- Advocates negotiation and mutual restraint as a means of preventing an arms race in outer space; believes that here, too, Soviet-American contacts offer best prospects for progress.
- Is committed to the urgent conclusion of a comprehensive worldwide chemical weapons ban (having abandoned its own chemical weapons in the late 1950s), including satisfactory provisions for verification.
- Supports the NPT and is preparing actively for the Third Review Conference hoping it will be a successful one.
- Is against a nuclear freeze, which would serve to make permanent possible imbalance.
- Is against non-first-use of nuclear weapons, as being an unreliable basis for security and leaving open the risk of first use of conventional weapons use.

- Supports proposals at the Stockholm Conference which consist of concrete measures designed to reduce the likelihood of an outbreak of hostilities in Europe, through greater openness of military behaviour.

- Has not contributed funds to the World Disarmament Campaign because of doubts concerning the nature of the Campaign and its practicability and value in various countries in view of different political systems and different approaches to the matter of access to public opinion.

UNITED KINGDOM

Nationals of United Kingdom on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 106 nationals of United Kingdom on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 81-110. United Kingdom is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 622 United Kingdom nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 136 employed by UNDP*, 107 by UNICEF, 8 by ICJ, 2 by ICSC, 26 by ITC, 146 by UNHCR, 2 by UNITAR, 23 by UNRWA, 6 by UNU, 13 on Special Leave without pay, and 2 on secondment to specialized agencies. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 1199.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on United Kingdom's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 1199 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
UNITED KINGDOM
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	1	-	4	16	26	24	28	23	6	128	81-112	5.31	2653-1889	3148.5
1976	1	-	4	17	25	21	34	29	4	135	88-121	5.31	2416-1763	3269
1977	1	1	3	17	25	21	31	28	4	131	72-97	4.44	2156-2917	3961
1978	1	1	4	14	26	23	31	28	1	129	73-98	4.52	2210-2989	3937
1979	1	2	7	11	22	31	30	24	1	129	72-98	4.52	2201-2977	4017
1980	1	1	5	13	21	30	31	21	-	123	71-96	4.46	2223-3008	3817
1981	1	1	5	14	23	29	29	22	2	126	79-107	4.46	3146-4256	4982
1982	1	1	5	11	23	27	29	15	1	113	78-106	4.46	3101-4195	4550
1983	1	2	6	12	24	27	30	12	1	115	82-111	4.67	3211-4344	4765
1984	1	2	4	10	26	22	30	12	1	108	81-110	4.67	3224-4362	4426

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	126	2	7	9	7	3	10	+3	-	128
1976	128	3	13	16	8	-	8	-	-1	135
1977	135	-	6	6	7	4	11	+3	-2	131
1978	131	1	7	8	9	2	11	+5	-4	129
1979	129	-	11	11	9	6	15	+7	-3	129
1980	129	1	3	4	9	4	13	+9	-6	123
1981	123	-	4	4	7	1	8	+9	-2	126
1982	126	-	-	-	10	4	14	+4	-3	113
1983	113	1	4	5	4	1	5	+4	-2	115
1984	115	-	3	3	7	4	11	+5	-4	108

*As of 30 June 1984

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars unless otherwise specified)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	4.67%		4.67%	
Regular Budget	30,340,312	30,340,312	30,735,312	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	1,962,544	1,962,544	999,090	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	3,945,874	633,435	3,943,850	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	7,759	7,759	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>36,256,489</u>	<u>32,944,050</u>	<u>35,678,252</u>	
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	UKE 50,000	UKE 50,000	-	-
Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund	UKE200,000	UKE200,000	-	-
United Nations Trust Fund for Drug Abuse Control	UKE280,000	UKE280,370	-	-
United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
SUB-TOTAL	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	and <u>UKE530,000</u>	and <u>UKE530,000</u>		
TOTAL	<u>US\$ 36,268,934</u>	<u>US\$32,956,495</u>	<u>US\$35,678,252</u>	<u>-</u>
	and <u>UKE 530,000</u>	and <u>UKE 530,000</u>		

Issues of interest to UNA/UK in 1984*

The National UNA of the UK has a membership which is perhaps slightly left of centre. Until recently its leadership has not enjoyed an ideal relationship with the Conservative Government. The recent change in leadership however has brought an improvement in this relationship. The UNA in Scotland, on the other hand, is a more "pro-establishment" body and has perspectives which differ frequently with those of the National Organization.

Unesco - UNA strongly advocates reform of UNESCO from within and has campaigned actively to persuade United Kingdom Government to remain in Organization. UNA held public meetings at which academics and scientists spoke in favour of continued United Kingdom membership. Local UNA branches throughout the country organized contacts with MPs. The campaign focused inter alia on the need for the UK to act independently in its own interests and in the interest of international community. An offshoot of the Unesco membership issue has been the UNA's interest in the new world communication order and the promotion of understanding by journalists of United Nations institutions and objectives.

Law of Sea Convention - UNA campaigned for signature of the convention by the December 9 deadline. It lobbied Parliament in July and presented to 10 Downing Street a petition signed by "thousands".

Strengthening United Nations activities for development - UNA presented to the government a working paper advocating that UNDP "return to its central role of promoting interagency cooperation in the field" and calling for increased UK support.

Human rights - UNA welcomed the General Assembly's adoption of the convention against torture and has worked with Amnesty International to promote public awareness of the need for the convention. UNA has long supported the appointment of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Ethiopia - UNA appealed in November for public support of United Nations activities to assist Ethiopia. Serious concern over the African situation continues.

Other prominent issues - support for: United Nations involvement in settlement of Argentina-UK dispute; nuclear freeze and NPT; United Nations efforts on Southern Africa; code of conduct for transnational corporations.

* information provided by UNA/UK

Note on the Institute for Development Studies

This is the foremost Development Studies Institute in the UK. It was established in 1966 as a national centre concerned with Third World development and the relationships between rich and poor countries. The staff, which includes Fellows, visiting academics and research officers, work both at home and overseas.

IDS is involved in research, teaching and operational assignments directed to a wide range of development problems, particularly those relating to poverty, employment and income distribution within Third World countries and to the unequal relationships between the Third World and the rest of the world economy.

Financing is provided partly by a grant from the British Overseas Development Administration and partly from commissioned work, course fees and research grants from various funding bodies.

The IDS has an extensive programme of publications, conferences and workshops to disseminate the results of its work in ways which make an impact on policy making.

The Institute's teaching programme is designed to serve four kinds of people: senior administrators and university teachers from developing countries, those from developed countries working on developing country problems, and graduates wanting to go further in development studies. The first three are served mainly by four to six weeks study seminars and for the fourth, the Institute is directly involved in University graduate teaching, particularly with the two-year interdisciplinary MPhil course in development studies.

The IDS library is a national centre of documentation on Third World development and is an official depository for UN publications. The collection now exceeds 100,000 non-serial titles and can be used by scholars by arrangement.

The Institute has the reputation of being independent of government in its thinking, despite their close financial relationship.

Personnel

The Chairman of the Board is Sir Denys Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex. A list of Honorary Fellows and Fellows is attached.

* * *

Honorary Fellows

Lord Balogh
Lord Briggs
Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler
The Rt Hon Barbara Castle
Professor Hollis Chenery
Dr Gmini Corea
Lord Fulton
The Rt Hon Dame Judith Hart
The Rt Hon Edward Heath

Professor Guy Hunter
Professor Gunnar Myrdal
Mr Raúl Prebisch
Sir Peter Preston
Mr Shridath Ramphal
Professor Amartya Sen
Professor Paul Streeten
Sir Geoffrey Wilson

Fellows*

Director
Mike Faber, MA Oxford

Deputy Director
Carlos Fortin, BA Chile, MA Yale

- † Manfred Bienefeld, BA Toronto, PhD London
- Robert Cassen, MA Oxford
- † Robert Chambers, MA Cambridge, PhD Manchester
- Edward Clay, MA Cambridge, DPhil Sussex
- Christopher Colclough, BA Bristol, PhD Cambridge
- † João Cravinho, MA Yale
- Rita Cruise O'Brien, BA Elmira College, MA Berkeley, PhD London
- Philip Daniel, MA East Anglia, MA Oxford
- † Biplab Dasgupta, MA, LIB Calcutta, MSc, PhD London
- Emanuel de Kadt, BSc, PhD London, MA Columbia
- David Evans, BA Western Australia, PhD Harvard
- Martin Godfrey, MA Cambridge, PhD Manchester
- Jack Gray, MA Glasgow
- † Martin Greeley, BA Oxford, MA Sussex
- Reginald Green, LID Whitman College, MA, PhD Harvard
- Stephany Griffith-Jones, BA Chile, MA, PhD Cambridge
- Charles Harvey, MA Cambridge, AIB
- Michael Howes, BA, DPhil Sussex
- Susan Joekes, MA Edinburgh, Dip Econ Dev Oxford
- † Richard Jolly, MA Cambridge, MA, PhD Yale
- † Mary Kaldor, BA Oxford
- Raphael Kaplinsky, BA Cape Town, MA, DPhil Sussex
- Michael Lipton, MA Oxford
- Angela Little, BSc Surrey, Cert Ed London, DPhil Sussex
- Henry Lucas, MSc Sussex
- Robin Luckham, MA Oxford, MA, PhD Chicago
- Simon Maxwell, BA Oxford, MA Sussex
- † Bagicha Minhas, BSc, MA Punjab, MS Illinois, PhD Stanford
- Mick Moore, MA Oxford, DPhil Sussex
- † Robin Murray, BA Oxford, MSc London
- John Oxenham, MA Cambridge, EdD Harvard
- Bernard Schaffer, BSc, PhD London
- Hubert Schmitz, Diplom-Volkswirt Cologne, DPhil Sussex
- Dudley Seers, MA Cambridge (*died March 1983*)
- Malcolm Segall, MB ChB Sheffield, MRCP London
- Hans Singer, DRP Bonn, PhD Cambridge, Emeritus Fellow
- † Luc Soete, BA Ghent, DPhil Sussex
- Christopher Stevens, BSc Wales, MA, PhD London
- † Osvaldo Sunkel, licenciado en Economía Chile
- Jeremy Swift, BA Oxford, DPhil Sussex
- † Anne Thomson, BA Cambridge, PhD Stanford
- † Constantine Vaitos, BA Yale, MA, MBA, PhD Harvard
- Robert Wade, BA Otago, BA Victoria, DPhil Sussex
- † Michael Ward, BA Exeter, MA Cambridge
- Christine Pelzer White, BA Swarthmore Penn, PhD Cornell
- Gordon White, MA Oxford, MA Cornell, PhD Stanford
- Kate Young, Dip Soc Anthropology, PhD London

* including full- and part-time Fellows

† attachment elsewhere on a long term basis or for most of the year

The Rt Hon Bernard Weatherill, MP
The Speaker of the House of Commons

Biographical Details

Mr Bernard Weatherill is Speaker of the House of Commons, and Member of Parliament for Croydon North-East.

Bernard Weatherill was born in 1920 and educated at Malvern. During the war of 1939 to 1945 he was commissioned into the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards in 1940, transferring to the Indian Army in 1941 and serving with the 19th King George V's Own Lancers, reaching the rank of Captain.

Mr Weatherill was Managing Director of the tailors Bernard Weatherill Ltd (now known as Kilgour Weatherill of Savile Row) from 1957 to 1970.

He was elected to Parliament for his present constituency in the general election of 1964 as a Conservative. He was appointed as Opposition Whip in 1967 and a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury in 1970. From 1971 to 1972 he was Vice-Chairman in the Royal Household; from 1972 to 1973 Comptroller of the Household; from 1973 to 1974 Treasurer of the Household (Deputy Government Chief Whip). From 1974 to 1979 he was Opposition Deputy Chief Whip. He was appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons in 1979 and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee from that year until 1983. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1983.

Mr Weatherill was appointed a Privy Counsellor in 1980. He is a Freeman of the City of London and received the Freedom of the London Borough of Croydon on 17th October 1983.

He is married and has two sons and a daughter. His recreations include golf and tennis.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Ms. Florence Pomes, Second Officer
A: Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 17 January 1985

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Omar Halim, Officer-in-Charge *O. Halim*
DE: OUSG/DIESA

SUBJECT: IYY Activities in Edinburgh, Scotland
OBJET:

To commemorate the International Youth Year, the Government of the United Kingdom has established National Co-ordinating Committees for International Youth Year in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Scottish Committee for IYY, which has a membership of 25 members, out of which 20 are aged between 15 and 25, is involved under the theme "Take a hand in 1985" in a number of activities such as:

- a) increase opportunities to full participation of young people;
- b) promote an awareness of the objectives of IYY;
- c) give a monthly Award Scheme in 1985 for those projects that best reflect the themes of the Year;
- d) initiate and identify youth projects to be implemented in 1985;
- e) seek resources for the Youth Action Fund (the Youth Action Fund offers seed money to young people in Scotland to assist them in implementing their business ventures).

In addition, the City of Edinburgh is organizing the Edinburgh Gathering of youth from 9 to 16 June 1985. This event will include sports programmes, competitions on art and technology projects, an international concert and a speech making competition.

THAILAND

THAILAND

NB

Please see also the following sections
of this brief;

- Kampuchea
- ESCAP

Recent cable traffic with UN, Bangkok

ZCZC BKK1030

SS NYK

.BANGKOK 9UNNY> 15 1041

84 AHMED BUFFUM DAYAL AND HELKE FROM ANUAR.

AAA. UNHCR FIELD OFFICER IN KID HOUSSEIN KHAN HAS BEEN INFORMED BY COLONEL PRANET COMMANDER OF TASK FORCE 80. THAT IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO TRANSFER TO KID THE POPULATION OF NONG SAMET NUMBERING 62,000 PRESENTLY ON EVACUATION SITE CALLED RED HILL INSIDE THAILAND. PRANET HAS APPARENTLY INDICATED THAT THE POPULATION WOULD BE KEPT SEPERATE FROM PRESENT REFUGEE POPULATION NUMBERING SOME 30,000 UNDER UNHCR CARE. ALSO UNBRO WOULD BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CARE AND MAINTENANCE. THE MOVE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE QUOTE SOON UNQUOTE AND IS TO BE COMPLETED QUOTE WITHIN FIVE DAYS UNQUOTE.

BBB. IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES MADE DURING LAST 24 HOURS WITH THE AUTHORITIES IN BANGKOK TO OBTAIN FURTHER CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE DECISION WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED THAT CONSULTATIONS ARE TAKING PLACE AMONG VARIOUS OFFICIALS CONCERNED AND WE WOULD BE ADVISED IN DUE COURSE.

COL 84 CKD

NNNN

FILED
ACR
J
Ahmed
7

3-11

CODE CABLE

To: Kibria, ESCAP, Bangkok (Thailand)
From: de Olivares
Date: 17 January 1965

FYI AAA in the light of recent developments and on instruction from the Secretary-General, we have conveyed to Thai Permanent Mission in New York a clear preference for visit to Khao I Dang to be rescheduled from 27 Jan to Friday 1 February after return from Chiang Mai.

BBB Also we are conveying to Thai Mission preference for press conference to be scheduled to airport.

CCC Shall keep you advised on developments regarding the above.

DDD Please note that Mr. Anvar will also join the SecGen's party in Thailand.

16y RA. Pⁿ
12/

TLX-030

SS NYK

.BANGKOK (ESCAP) 13 1143

CKY-004 PHASE QXQXQ

CODE CABLE

TO: OLIVARES.

FROM: KIBRIA

DATE: 13 JANUARY, 1985.

NUMBER: CKY-004.

CONFIDENTIAL/NO DISTRIBUTION. ON THE QUESTION OF VISIT TO KHAO I-DANG
REFUGEE CAMP THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS SEEM TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT

SUGGESTED CHANGE OF DATE. IN FACT DIRECTOR-GENERAL INTERNATIONAL
RELATION IN THE MINISTRY EXPRESSED DOUBT WHETHER VISIT TO KHAO I-DANG

CAN BE ARRANGED WITHIN AVAILABLE TIME ON 1 FEBRUARY. HE ALSO POINTED
OUT THAT AUDIENCE WITH KING AT CHAINGMAI ON 31 JANUARY EVENING HAS
ALREADY BEEN FINALIZED. HE FURTHER SAID THAT IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY
INCONVENIENT IN THE MIDST OF DEPARTURE CEREMONY AT AIRPORT TO ARRANGE
PRESS CONFERENCE AT AIRPORT. I THOUGHT I SHOULD DRAW YOUR ATTENTION
THESE POINTS. THAI PERMANENT MISSION IS ALSO LIKELY TO TAKE UP
THESE POINTS WITH YOU. (ESCAP)

COL CKY-004 1 31 QXQXQ

NNNN

13
OUTGOING COMED CABLE

TO: KIBRIA; ESCAP
FROM: DAYAL
DATE: 18 JANUARY 1985
NO/ CYK 004-01

1985 JAN 18 PM 6:05

RE YOUR *CYK 004*. YOU MAY WISH TO KNOW THAT FOREIGN MINISTRY UNFORTUNATELY REACTED TO YOU BEFORE IT HAD RECEIVED THAI PERMREP'S CABLE ADVISING OF OUR DEMARCHE.

SECGEN HAS REITERATED HIS CLEAR PREFERENCE THAT VISIT TO KID SHOULD TAKE PLACE AFTER HE RETURNS FROM HANOI AND THAT PRESS CONFERENCE SHOULD BE AT AIRPORT. THIS HAD BEEN CONVEYED ON HIS BEHALF TO THE THAI PERMREP, AND SECGEN WILL PERSONALLY MENTION THIS TO PERMREP AT DINNER TONIGHT.

TO: DEMONTAGNAC FOR DAYAL
FROM: KUNUGI
DATE: 18 JANUARY, 1985
NUMBER: CKY-005

THANKS YOUR CKY-01.

AAA. AS INDICATED MY CKY003, MEETING TOOK PLACE TODAY 18 JAN AT MFA WITH PARTICIPATION OF NSC (NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL), SUPREME COMMAND, UNHCR, UNHCR AND ICRD.

BBB. DURING THE DISCUSSION IT BECAME QUITE CLEAR THAT DECISION TO MOVE RED HILL POPULATION TO KID HAD BEEN TAKEN BY SUPREME COMMAND WITHOUT CONCURRENCE OR KNOWLEDGE OF MFA OR NSC. REPRESENTATIVE OF NSC WENT AS FAR AS STATING THAT THE DECISION DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH THE PRESENT POLICY OF RTG.

CCC. AFTER SUPREME COMMAND AND NSC GAVE CLARIFICATIONS, NITYA WHO CHAIRE THE MEETING SUMMARIZED THE POSITION OF RTG AS FOLLOWS: FIRST. TRANSFER OF RED HILL POPULATION TO KID IS A TEMPORARY MEASURE BASED ON HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS FOR SAFETY OF THE POPULATION. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUIREMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE BORDER ARE OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS. SECOND. CHOICE OF KID IS INCIDENTAL. IT IS BEING USED AS ANOTHER EVACUATION SITE BECAUSE NECESSARY FACILITIES ALREADY EXIST TO ACCOMMODATE THE POPULATION. IN FACT A DIFFERENT NAME MAY BE USED FOR THE TEMPORARY SITE. THIRD. AS THE MOVE IS TEMPORARY AND IS NOT EXPECTED TO LAST MORE THAN 60 DAYS, NO POLICY OR LEGAL IMPLICATIONS NEED TO BE CONSIDERED. THE EVACUEES WILL NOT HAVE STATUS SIMILAR TO REFUGEES ALREADY IN KID UNDER UNHCR CARE AND MAINTENANCE, AND CONSEQUENTLY AT THE TIME OF THEIR RETURN TO THE BORDER, QUESTION OF VOLUNTARY NATURE OF THEIR RELOCATION OR REPATRIATION WILL NOT ARISE.

DDD. NITYA THEN PROPOSED THAT ALL PARTICIPANTS ADOPT A COMMON POSITION VIS-A-VIS THE PRESS AND EMBASSIES ON THE BASIS OF CCC ABOVE. WHILE WE NOTED WITH APPRECIATION THE EXPLANATIONS PROVIDED BY THE RTG AND ASSURED OUR FULL CO-OPERATION, WE POLITELY DECLINED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE GROUP WHEN ACCOMMODATED IN KID. EYE ASSURED NITYA THAT AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE RTG BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND APPROPRIATE CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN VARIOUS AGENCIES INVOLVED, WE WOULD REVERT TO THE QUESTION OF POLICY AND LONG TERM IMPLICATIONS AS FAR AS IT CONCERNS THE UNITED NATIONS.

EEE. EYE TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE FOLLOWING VIEWS EARLIER CONVEYED TO NITYA ON ANOTHER OCCASION IN JUNE 1984: FIRST. UNITED NATIONS KAMPUCHEAN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IS ESSENTIALLY A MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL OPERATION AND NOT A COLLECTIVITY OF BILATERAL ASSISTANCE. SECOND. WHILE CONSENT AND CO-OPERATION OF HOST GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ARE ESSENTIAL, WE WOULD APPRECIATE PRIOR CONSULTATIONS ON MAJOR CHANGES IN OPERATION HAVING POLICY IMPLICATIONS SO THAT THE DONOR COMMUNITY COULD BE ADVISED OF PROPOSED CHANGES AS NECESSARY. THIRD. FOR PURPOSE OF SUCH CONSULTATIONS AND RELEVANT NOTIFICATIONS, WE HOPE MFA WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE AS OFFICIAL CHANNEL TO AVOID CONFUSING SIGNALS FROM DIFFERENT AUTHORITIES.

FFF. ALTHOUGH THE INDICATIONS PRIOR TO THE MEETING WAS IT WAS GOING TO BE A PRO FORMA EXERCISE, THE FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEW MAY HAVE SET THE STAGE FOR A BETTER COORDINATION OF OUR FUTURE ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO THE BORDER. REGARDS.

THAILAND

1. Background

Area : 513,115 square kilometers.

Population : Mid-1983 estimates : 49,585,000
Composed of a Thai majority, with Chinese (14 per cent) and Malay (4 per cent) minorities, and indigenous hill peoples.

Religion : More than 90 per cent profess Theravada Buddhism, 4 per cent are Muslim, the remainder being Chinese Confucians and Christians.

Government : A Constitutional monarchy functioning through a strong Prime Minister. The King exercises little direct power but is a symbol of national unity and identity.

Head of State : H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej
Acceded to the throne in June 1946.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence :
General Prem Tinsulanonda, first appointed Prime Minister in March 1980. Subsequently survived a coup attempt by army colonels in April 1981. Re-appointed following elections in April 1983. The longest-serving Prime Minister in the recent past, General Prem enjoys the support of the royal family and of the army.

Minister of Foreign Affairs : Siddhi Savetsila
(Air Chief Marshall)

2. Economic and Social profile

Economy, based on agriculture, which in 1982 contributed 20 per cent of the GDP, as did the manufacturing sector. Agriculture provided employment for 72 per cent of the work force in 1981. The principal products are : rice, cassava products, maize, sugar cane, kenaf.

The manufacturing sector comprises textiles, sugar, cement, and petroleum refining. Tourism was the major source of foreign exchange in 1982. The GNP per capita was \$ US 670 in 1980.

3. Development Assistance

There has been a noticeable downward trend in the total value of technical assistance provided to Thailand by official donors over the past five years, particularly if the figures are discounted for inflation.

The major multilateral sources of technical assistance continue to be the United Nations System and the EEC. In addition to UNDP, important assistance was given by the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Other UN agencies and organizations active in Thailand during the year included the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), World Health Organization (WHO), UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The major bilateral donors of technical assistance continue to be Japan, USA, and the Federal Republic of Germany. FRG continues to provide most of its assistance in this form to support programmes for Thai people affected by the influx of refugees from Indochina.

Other major donors are Australia, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands.

4. The UNDP Country Programme

The total UNDP resources (IPF) available for programming during the period 1982-86 are \$24.7 million.

The current Thai Country Programme was formulated, taking into account the priorities contained in the Government's Fifth Plan, and stresses the following themes: Management of the Development Process, Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, Economic Diversification, and Energy.

5. Additional Relevant Facts and Considerations

Due to Thailand's central location and the presence of ESCAP, numerous regional programmes and projects are located in Bangkok. The office of Regional Representative/Resident Coordinator therefore plays a major role in coordinating and monitoring/evaluating the UNDP-supported regional activities located there. In addition, the Regional Representative has taken a progressive approach in introducing government-executed projects in Thailand which may provide a means for examining this concept as well as a model for developing this type of project elsewhere.

6. Additional suggestions by the UNDP for the Secretary-General

Special Issues relating to UN Operations in Thailand

The UNDP Resident Representative/Resident Co-ordinator in Bangkok, Mr. Winston Prattley, is also Director of UN Border Relief Operations, a role that he carries out under the aegis of the Secretary-General's Office, and the Office of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes.

The recent intensive activity at the border, the security ramifications therein with special respect to international and voluntary personnel, and the relationship between the roles of Mr. Kunugi and Mr. Prattley, may come up in the course of the Secretary-General's visit.

THAILAND

Nationals of Thailand on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 33 nationals of Thailand on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 4-15. Thailand is therefore over its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 662 Thailand nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 88 employed by UNDP*, 76 by UNICEF, 1 by ICSC, 72 by UNCHR, and 2 on Special Leave without pay. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 934.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Thailand's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 934 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

THAILAND
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	0.08%		0.08%	
Regular Budget	519,749	519,749	526,515	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	5,528	5,528	2,816	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	22,236	22,236	11,112	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>547,513</u>	<u>547,513</u>	<u>540,443</u>	<u>-</u>
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	3,000	3,000	-	-
Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes	10,000	10,000	-	-
Special Account for Assistance to Mozambique	1,000	1,000	-	-
Special Account for Assistance to Botswana	1,000	1,000	-	-
Trust Fund for the Institute for Namibia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Trust Fund for Social Defence (UNSDRI)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	-	-	3,000	-
Trust Fund for 2nd International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II)	10,000	10,000	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>574,513</u>	<u>574,513</u>	<u>544,443</u>	<u>-</u>

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
THAILAND
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	7	5	20	3-8	0.11	79-181	357.0
1976	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	7	3	21	3-8	0.11	78-182	397
1977	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	8	3	22	4-9	0.10	114-263	510
1978	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	10	4	22	4-9	0.10	114-264	465
1979	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	10	4	23	4-9	0.10	114-264	501
1980	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	6	2	22	4-9	0.10	115-265	522
1981	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	10	1	25	4-15	0.10	153-592	744
1982	-	-	-	1	-	5	14	10	6	36	4-15	0.10	152-591	1025
1983	-	-	-	1	-	5	14	9	6	35	4-15	0.08	136-575	1001
1984	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	14	1	33	4-15	0.08	136-576	945

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-1	20
1976	20	-	1	1	1	-	1	+1	-	21
1977	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	22
1978	22	1	-	1	1	1	2	+2	-1	22
1979	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	23
1980	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	+1	-	22
1981	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	+3	-	25
1982	25	-	4	4	1	-	1	+8	-	36
1983	36	-	-	-	1	-	1	+1	-1	35
1984	35	-	-	-	-	3	3	+1	-	33

*As of 30 June 1984

Position of Thailand on Disarmament Issues

General: Although SEATO itself is no longer a functioning alliance, Thailand's membership of this quasi politico-military grouping continues to be reflected in its position on disarmament and related matters. On issues like the concept of a nuclear-freeze and nuclear non-proliferation, Thailand's attitude is more akin to that of Australia and New Zealand rather than that of the non-aligned countries. This comes out quite clearly in the explanations of its votes on issues like prevention of nuclear war, and militarization of outer space where Thailand stresses the need for verification and complinace as against the more general non-aligned support for unilateral initiatives by one or other major military powers.

Nuclear arms race and related matters: Thailand attaches great value to a comprehensive test-ban treaty, covering nuclear tests for all times and in all environments. It urges an urgent resolution of issues related to compliance and verification of such a treaty. At the 39th session of the General Assembly, it supported universal acceptance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Thailand sees a connexion between the pace of progress in the efforts at cessation of nuclear tests and a universal acceptance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Chemical and biological weapons: Thailand opposes the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use, in any circumstances, of chemical and biological weapons. At the 39th session of the General Assembly, it expressed the view that the 1925 Geneva Protocol is insufficient to eliminate the danger of the possible use of chemical and biological weapons. Therefore, only a complete ban, with adequate verification, could guarantee that a country at war or in conflict would not in desperation turn to these weapons at its disposal.

Establishment of zones of peace and nuclear weapon-free zones: As a member of the ASEAN, Thailand participated in the meeting of Foreign Ministers of ASEAN held in July 1984. This meeting endorsed the proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South East Asia. Like other members of the Non-Aligned Movement, Thailand also regrets the delay in convening the International Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

LAOS

LAOS

1. Background

- Area : 236,800 square kilometers.
- Population : The last census was held in 1952. Population estimates at 1984 range between 3,900,000 and 4,129,000. A census will be held with United Nations assistance in 1985. The population is about 60 per cent ethnic Lao, 35 per cent belong to various hill tribes including the Meo (Hmong), and the remainder Vietnamese (there are about 50,000 troops in Laos) and Chinese. Vientiane is the only large town, with some 200,000 inhabitants.
- Religion: The principal religion is Buddhism and there are some Christians and animists.
- Government : Head of State Prince Souphanouvong., President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic since its establishment in December 1975
- Prime Minister and Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Kaysone Phomvihane.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs: Phoune Sipaseuth

2. Economic and Social profile

Laos is considered to be potentially the richest of the Indochinese countries, given its abundant agricultural, forest and mineral reserves, and its hydro-electric potential. Development has been hindered by both political turmoil and natural disasters. Soviet and Vietnamese aid for infrastructure and communication development is very important, and many thousands of Laotians are being trained in Vietnam. Thailand is however very important to the foreign trade of Laos. In 1982, imports from Thailand amounted to US\$. 42.1 million, out of a total of US\$ 90 million. Exports were US\$ 46 million, of which US\$ 26 million went to Thailand in the form of hydro-electricity. Other major exports are wood, coffee, tin and agricultural products. Officially, remittances in hard currency from abroad are put at US\$ 1 million, while the unofficial figure ranges from US\$ 5 million to 25 million. The GNP per capita which has been declining over the past couple of years, was estimated in 1982 to be approximately US\$ 90. Laos is a land locked and least developed country.

3. Development Assistance

Laos receives over \$100 million of external assistance per year in the form of commodity and project aid, technical assistance and cash grants from a variety of donors. The USSR and Viet Nam have provided about 60 percent of all aid in the past with the multi-lateral agencies such as the IDA, ADB, OPEC, UNDP and other members of the UN group making up the balance. However, more recently, bilateral assistance from Sweden, the Netherlands, Japan and Australia has become significant amounting to about \$16 million annually.

In general the planning and administration of aid and aid programmes by the Government has been a problem, though there is recent evidence that something is being done to try to eliminate some of the more aggravating obstacles to project implementation (clearance of experts and equipment, visa requirements, travel restrictions, lack of counterparts etc.).

4. The UNDP Programme

UNDP assistance from 1982 to 1986 amounting to \$28 million is directed mainly at increasing food production with emphasis on irrigation, flood control and livestock development. The Government has indicated to UNDP its wish to concentrate the programme in future on development of human resources in a broader range of sectors to remove one of the most serious constraints to efficient execution of development plans - the shortage of skilled, trained, technical and managerial personnel. Currently delivery of UNDP technical assistance to Laos is running at only \$3 to \$4 million per year which is 50 per cent of what it could be, were the constraints mentioned above removed.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Nationals of Lao People's Democratic Rep. on geographical and non-geographical
posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 2 nationals of Lao People's Democratic Republic on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 2-14. Lao People's Democratic Republic is therefore within its desirable range.

2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 3 Lao People's Democratic Republic nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 23 employed by UNDP*, 17 by UNICEF, and 14 by UNCHR. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 59.

3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Lao People's Democratic Republic's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 59 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	Outstanding Contributions for 1983 and prior years	1984		1985	
		Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment		0.01%		0.01%	
Regular Budget	58,834	64,969	-	65,814	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	2,132	346	-	176	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	7,663	1,390	-	695	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	785	782	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	69,414	67,487	-	66,685	-
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS					
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	-	-	-	1,500	-
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	-	-	-	500	-
SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	2,000	-
TOTAL	69,414	67,487	-	68,685	-

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1-6	0.02	34-152	35.5
1976	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1-6	0.02	35-152	56
1977	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	2-7	0.02	71-220	73
1978	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	2-7	0.01	65-215	78
1979	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	2-7	0.01	65-214	78
1980	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2-7	0.01	65-215	54
1981	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2-14	0.01	84-523	76
1982	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2-14	0.01	84-523	76
1983	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2-14	0.01	84-523	76
1984	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2-14	0.01	84-523	87

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1976	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1978	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1979	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1980	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
1981	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1982	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1983	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1984	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

*As of 30 June 1984

Position of Lao People's Democratic Republic on Disarmament Issues

General: Partly due to bilateral problems with its neighbours and also because of its political affinity to the Socialist countries, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is not generally associated with independent initiatives on disarmament related matter. Most recently issues like prevention of militarization of outer space, use of chemical weapons and relationship between disarmament and security have figured prominently in Laotian statements in the General Assembly.

Nuclear arms race and related issues: The Lao People's Democratic Republic seeks the elimination of nuclear weapons as a priority goal and supports the concept of a freeze on nuclear weapons. At the 39th session of the General Assembly, it criticized the Strategic Defence Initiative, also described as "Starwars" scenarios, as an expression of intentions of gaining military superiority and emphasized the inherent dangers in doctrinal notions like "first nuclear strike", "admissibility of nuclear war" and "possibilities of winning a limited or prolonged nuclear war".

Chemical and biological weapons: Describing itself as a victim of the use of chemical weapons during the Viet Nam war, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has repeatedly stressed the dangers of the use of such weapons. It is opposed to the idea of fact-finding mechanism on ascertaining the use of chemical weapons. At the 39th session of the General Assembly Lao People's Democratic Republic voted against resolution 39/65 E which took note of the report of consultant experts nominated by the Secretary-General to devise procedures for the investigation of information concerning activities that may constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol. Its position on this matter is taken on the grounds that the so-called fact-finding mechanism was not drawn up by all the parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol as stipulated by international law.

Establishment of zones of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones: Lao People's Democratic Republic regards external intervention as an aggravating factor in promoting regional tensions and an obstacle to the establishment of zones of peace in various parts of the world.

VIETNAM

VIETNAM

1. Background

Area : 329,566 square kilometers.

Population : 57,200,000, mostly Vietnamese, the remainder being Tai, Meo, Montagnards and Chinese. While Ho Chi Minh City is the largest city (3.5 million inhabitants), Hanoi is the capital, with a population of 2,570,905.

Religion : Although religion is not officially encouraged, a majority of the Vietnamese are nominally Buddhists and Taoists, with a significant Roman Catholic minority in the South.

Government : The Council of State is the collective Presidency of Viet Nam, comprises 12 members, and is accountable to the National Assembly.

President : Truong Chinh

Secretary-General of the Communist Party:
Le Duan.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers :
Premier Pham Van Dong

Minister for Foreign Affairs : Nguyen Co Thach, who is also an Alternate Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, which comprises 13 members and 2 alternates.

2. Economic and Social Profile

Economy is mainly agricultural, the chief products are: rice, maize, rubber, sugar cane, tobacco, tea, coffee, timber. Industry based in the North, comprises cement, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, paper and engineering. Coal is Viet Nam's main export, together with seafood and rice. Total exports in 1982 were US\$ 188 million. It is dependent on the USSR for 100 per cent of its fuel oil needs, 90 per cent of its fertilizer and 80 per cent of its metallurgical products. Total imports in 1982 were US\$ 637 million. The GNP per capita was US \$170 in 1978 (latest available figures), making it among the ten poorest countries in the world.

3. Development Assistance

Foreign aid to Viet Nam is decreasing for political reasons, mainly related to the intervention in Kampuchea. Sweden is still the largest non-socialist donor but its aid budget for Viet Nam has been reduced from \$45 million to \$37 million for fiscal year 1985. Denmark is winding up its assistance; Norway and the Netherlands have already done so. Finland has a small programme; French assistance is frozen pending agreement on rescheduling Viet Nam's debt to France. The USSR is by far the largest of all donors; its civilian aid is estimated to be equivalent to \$1 billion per year.

The United Nations system is an important source of multi-lateral assistance to Viet Nam. Neither the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, IFAD nor the EEC have active programmes in the country. UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and FAO all have missions in Hanoi in addition to UNDP. In dollar terms the United Nations system as a whole shares second place as a donor with Sweden. Under the chairmanship of the Resident Representative/Coordinator regular meetings of United Nations heads of missions are held at which both programme and administrative matters are discussed.

4 The UNDP Programme

The UNDP has made available \$48 million of grant technical assistance to Viet Nam since the initiation of the programme in 1978. A further \$65 million is available for 1985-1986 making UNDP the largest of the UN donors. UNDP's programme in Viet Nam has been characterized by high technology, high equipment projects mainly directed at traditional technical cooperation sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water management, quality control in manufacturing and regular industrial/technical training programmes. More recently the Vietnamese authorities have realized that they do not, in fact, have a sufficient quantity of high calibre, technically qualified counterpart personnel to absorb and manage such a technologically advanced and complex programme. They have accepted the need for UNDP funds to be directed more to traditional human resource development programmes with emphasis on education and training.

5. Additional suggestion from UNDP for the Secretary-General

Special Issues relating the UNDP's operations in Viet Nam

The Secretary-General should be aware that the UNDP Resident Representative and UN Coordinator in Viet Nam, Mr. Karl Englund (Sweden) is about to complete seven years of service in Viet Nam. Mr. Englund opened UNDP's office in Hanoi in 1978. The UNDP Administrator has extended Mr. Englund's contract by one month to enable him to be present for the Secretary-General's visit. He will leave Hanoi the day after the Secretary-General and will be replaced in mid-February by Mr. Anders Roejkaer (Denmark) currently UNDP Resident Representative in Nigeria.

The Secretary-General may also wish to know that the Government of Viet Nam has expressed concern at what it considers to be the slow pace of recent UNDP approvals of new projects of the Viet Nam programme. Indeed new projects have been subject to an extensive and rigorous appraisal process by UNDP which has inevitably entailed some delay in approval authority being given to the Resident Representative. This careful approach has been necessitated by the close scrutiny the programme has received from major donor Governments which have, in recent Governing Councils, expressed certain reservations at the high technology, high equipment component of the UNDP programme for Viet Nam.

6. Additional Note for the Secretary-General

Special Matter relating to Viet Nam and Laos

The Secretary-General may wish to note that Australia has recently selected UNDP as a multi-lateral vehicle for implementing an English Language Training programme in Viet Nam and Laos. The Australian Development Assistance Bureau is making available A\$700,000 (US\$600,000) with a promise of equivalent amounts for 1986 and 1987 if the project progresses well. The money will finance language-training activities for the two countries by the Canberra College of Advanced Education operating under sub-contract to UNDP. This arrangement in addition to being a unique example of multi-bilateral co-operation for Indo-China will help alleviate one of the most persistent obstacles to technical co-operation programmes in the two countries - namely the lack of qualified, english-speaking counterparts.

Extract from the Secretary-General's meeting
with Mr. Poul Hartling, UNHCR,
in New York on 15 November 1984

E. Vietnam

The Commissioner recalled his visit to Vietnam in September when he had met with Messrs. Pham Van Dong and Co Thach. The Orderly Departure Programme (ODP), inaugurated in 1979, seemed to be working well. Certainly the overall movement was in the right direction. In 1979, less than 2,000 people left Vietnam by air in the ODP, while over 200,000 left by sea. The corresponding figures for 1984 would be 25,000 and 22,000. He mentioned without elaborating that he had discussed the question of sea piracy with the government of Thailand. He was careful to underline UNHCR's non-involvement with the Khmer people on the Thai-Kampuchean border who are currently in the care of UNBRO.

J.P. Kavanagh
15 November 1984

VIET NAM

Nationals of Viet Nam on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 6 nationals of Viet Nam on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 2-14. Viet Nam is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 12 Viet Nam nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 4 employed by UNDP*, 2 by UNICEF, and 1 by UNHCR. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 25.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Viet Nam's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 25 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2-7	0.03	60-209	49
1979	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	3-8	0.03	76-226	68
1980	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	3-8	0.03	76-226	76
1981	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	3-14	0.03	99-539	97
1982	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	3-14	0.03	99-538	121
1983	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	4	2-14	0.02	91-531	134
1984	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	5	2-14	0.02	91-531	152

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	4
1976	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	2
1978	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1979	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
1980	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
1981	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1982	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
1983	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1984	4	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	5

*As of 30 June 1984

VIET NAM
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	Outstanding Contributions for 1983 and prior years	1984		1985	
		Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment		0.02%		0.02%	
Regular Budget	117,670	129,937	10,000	131,629	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	17,432	1,384	-	704	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	45,635	5,558	-	2,778	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	1,056	839	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	181,793	137,718	10,000	135,111	-
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS					
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	-	4,188	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	-	4,188	-	-	-
TOTAL	181,793	141,906	10,000	135,111	-

Position of Viet Nam on Disarmament Issues

General: Unresolved bilateral problems with its immediate neighbours on the peninsula and differences with the People's Republic of China on the strategic environment in South East Asia constitute significant factors in Viet Nam's position on issues of regional disarmament. On East-West issues it is a strong supporter of Soviet positions on concepts like nuclear-freeze and approaches like blanket measures of demilitarization of outer space. On its own, Viet Nam has recently co-sponsored resolutions on the use of chemical weapons where its position, like that of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, is in favour of a strict adherence to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and of serious reservations on international investigations over the actual use of such weapons in Indochina.

Nuclear arms race and related matters: Viet Nam supports the concept of a nuclear-freeze: wants a ban on the use of and ultimate destruction of all nuclear weapons; regards both horizontal and vertical proliferation as equally dangerous for mankind. Most recently, Viet Nam has warmly welcomed the Joint Declaration addressed by India, the United Republic of Tanzania, Argentina, Mexico, Greece, and Sweden to nuclear-weapon States for a halt in the nuclear-arms race, and the reduction and eventual destruction of all nuclear weapons. Referring to the positive response this declaration received from the Soviet Union, Viet Nam called upon the United States and other nuclear powers to do the same.

Chemical and bacteriological weapons: Speaking at the 46th meeting of the First Committee, the Vietnamese delegate to the 39th session said that having suffered from the first large-scale chemical warfare in history in which 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals were sprayed over its territory, Viet Nam attaches utmost importance and is very sensitive to the issue of the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons. It also drew attention to the human and environmental effects of the use of such weapons both in immediate and long-terms.

During the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Viet Nam had submitted a formal communique in which it accused the United States for the use of chemical weapons in Viet Nam. At the 39th session, Viet Nam sponsored resolution 39/65 B which, inter alia, reaffirmed the necessity of the speediest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction.

Establishment of zones of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones: Viet Nam like other Non-Aligned countries regrets the delay in convening an International Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. While supporting initiatives for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South East Asia, Vietnamese position on this issue reflects the view of those Non-aligned Countries who, like India, maintain that agreement among the States of a region is necessary for this purpose.

Disarmament machinery: Viet Nam has recently voiced criticism of the disarmament machinery for non-implementation of the program of action adopted by the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. It has in particular regretted the procedures for decision-making in the Conference on Disarmament and the working of the Disarmament Commission as a deliberative subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.

VD/CM

cc: SG (2)
VD
b/f: AS
File:
Xref:

cc: Mr. Olivares
Mr. Ahmed
PK

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES ON THE MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AND AMBASSADOR KIRKPATRICK ON 15 JANUARY 1985 AT 4.30 P.M.

Present:

The Secretary-General

H.E. Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick,
Permanent Representative of the
United States Mission to the
United Nations

Mr. Dayal

Mr. Warren Clark,
Minister-Counselor with the United
States Mission to the United
Nations

Ambassador Kirkpatrick stated that it was the conviction of the United States Government that the Vietnamese had "no disposition" at present to depart from Kampuchea. On its side, the United States fully supported the principles adopted by the United Nations in successive resolutions of the General Assembly and in the International Conference on Kampuchea. Ambassador Kirkpatrick expressed the hope that, in his forthcoming discussions with the Vietnamese, the Secretary-General would express the concern of her Government regarding the need to resolve problems relating to U.S. Prisoners-of-War and those still considered Missing-in-Action. Further, the United States Government hoped that the Secretary-General would urge the Vietnamese to respond to the US suggestion for another meeting to discuss the freeing and resettlement of those who had been detained in Vietnam because of their association with the United States. Finally, Ambassador Kirkpatrick hoped that the Secretary-General would have the opportunity to intercede on behalf of Mr. William Mathers, a United States citizen whose yacht was seized by the Vietnamese in July 1984 and who was being held without charges.

The Secretary-General took note of the points that Ambassador Kirkpatrick had raised. He indicated the names of the countries he would be visiting. When the Secretary-General mentioned that he would be making a brief stop-over in Laos, Ambassador Kirkpatrick mentioned that a number of American MIA's were still reportedly in that country. She hoped that the matter would therefore also be raised in Vietiane.

The Secretary-General mentioned that his own efforts were, in a sense, parallel to those of the Ad Hoc Committee established after the International Conference. The purpose of his mission would be to encourage a process of negotiations in the region so that Vietnamese forces could, in time, be withdrawn from Kampuchea. The Secretary-General added that he had been in touch, amongst others, with the Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea and had received a message yesterday from Prince Sihanouk.

In wishing him well for his mission, Ambassador Kirkpatrick stated that she very much hoped that the Secretary-General would be able to receive Assistance Secretary Wolfowitz after his return to New York. The Secretary-General stated that he would be happy to do so.

As the meeting concluded, the Secretary-General mentioned that he had met Ambassador von Schirnding of South Africa on 14 January, who would shortly be visiting his capital. The Secretary-General had urged him to seek ways of making progress in regard to the question of Namibia.

**

** Attached are copies of the speaking notes that Ambassador Kirkpatrick used and also a note in regard to the William Mathers case.



January 15, 1985

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Ambassador Kirkpatrick
FROM: POL - Warren Clark *to*
SUBJECT: Your Talk with Secretary General prior to his
Asian trip

Paul Wolfowitz regrets he is out of the country this week. He would like to meet with the Secretary General if convenient upon the Secretary General's return.

The East Asian Bureau would like you to raise four subjects with the Secretary General and ask for his help:

1. CAMBODIA

Notwithstanding statements by the Vietnamese, we have seen no indication the Vietnamese are willing to withdraw their forces as a condition of settlement. We strongly support the principles agreed in the United Nations International Conference on Kampuchea in 1981: Withdrawal of all foreign forces and free elections under international auspices.

2. POW/MIAs

We hope the Secretary General will use his good offices to urge the Vietnamese to be more forthcoming in cooperating with us to resolve the POW/MIA problem.

3. REFUGEES

We hope the Secretary General will urge the Vietnamese to respond to our suggestion for another meeting to discuss the freeing and resettlement of persons in Vietnamese prisons because of their association with the former Saigon government and the United States.

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4. WILLIAM MATHERS

An American citizen has been detained by Hanoi since last July when his yacht was seized in what the Vietnamese call their territorial waters. We are not aware of any formal charges made against him. We hope the Secretary General will urge the Vietnamese to release him.

Notes on these subjects are attached. They can be given to the Secretary General or to his chief associate for this trip, Rafi Ahmad.

Attachments:

Talking Points from EAP

POL:WClark/bd

0021B 1-15-84

Clearance: Exec:HFeldman_____

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Cambodia

-- The continued Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia is the major threat to stability in Southeast Asia.

-- It violates the will of the Cambodian people.

-- It threatens the security of Thailand and the other countries of the region because, if allowed to stand, it would represent the vindication of the use of force and because large hostile forces remain on Thailand's borders, forces which have repeatedly violated Thai territory, as recently as this week.

-- It exacerbates tensions between Vietnam and China.

-- It fosters a growing Soviet military presence in a new region.

-- For these reasons, the United States will not normalize relations with Vietnam until its forces are withdrawn from Cambodia.

-- We believe that a negotiated settlement is the best hope for resolving the Cambodian problem. A military victory by either side is not in sight.

-- A settlement should be based upon the principles of the UN's 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), i.e., withdrawal of all foreign forces, free elections under international auspices and the establishment of a government in accordance with the will of the Khmer people. These principles have been reaffirmed every year by overwhelming majorities in the UNGA Kampuchea resolution.

-- We and the ASEANS have paid close attention to Hanoi's expressions of its willingness to compromise on a negotiated Cambodian settlement. However, we have seen nothing to indicate that the Vietnamese are prepared to take the fundamental step of withdrawing their forces as a condition or a settlement. To the extent that Hanoi speaks of allowing others besides their own Cambodian clients to participate in a government of national reconciliation, it is in the context of a government formed under the guns of a continuing Vietnamese occupation.

-- Neither we nor the ASEANS could accept a return to power of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge under any circumstances.

-- We believe that the non-Communist resistance factions of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann must be major players in any settlement because of their international reputation and their acceptability to the Cambodian people.

POW/MIAs

-- The United States has made some progress with the Vietnamese in working toward as full as possible an accounting of our servicemen who disappeared during the war. However, we are not satisfied with that progress.

-- Even if the Vietnamese were to withdraw from Cambodia, the American people would not tolerate normalization of relations with Vietnam until Hanoi demonstrated greater cooperation in resolving the POW/MIA issue.

-- We would appreciate it if the Secretary General would use his good offices to urge the Vietnamese to be more forthcoming in cooperating with us to resolve the POW/MIA problem. It is in Vietnam's own interest to be more helpful.

Refugees

-- The UN's Orderly Departure Program is a going concern which has made it possible for Vietnamese to leave the country without risking clandestine departure by sea. We appreciate the active role the UN has played in making the program work.

-- We consulted with the Vietnamese under UNHCR auspices on the US portion of the ODP in October in Geneva, and we have made progress in ensuring a more effective program. However, more could be done by the Vietnamese, including granting exit permits to more persons from areas outside the Ho Chi Minh city region and from the US Special Priority Lists -- persons who presently make up the largest percentage of those still fleeing by boat because they are unable to obtain exit permits.

-- The United States is very interested in setting up a practical program for freeing and resettling in the US the thousands of persons who remain in Vietnamese prisons because of their association with the former Saigon government or the US. These persons and their families are of profound humanitarian concern to the United States.

-- The Vietnamese have said they are willing to let these people go, if the US will take all of them. We have agreed to take these people and their families, provided an orderly program can be set up and mutual agreement can be reached on who is to be included. We will do what is necessary on our part to set up such a program.

-- For example, Vietnam has said that it does not believe these people should be discussed within the UNHCR framework. For this reason we agreed to meet bilaterally with the Vietnamese, without a UNHCR representative present, when we talked about this subject last October in Geneva.

-- We have proposed to the Vietnamese that we meet again to discuss this subject, and we are waiting for a response.

-- Because the continued imprisonment of thousands of these persons remains one of the unresolved humanitarian legacies of the Vietnam War, we would hope that the Secretary General could urge the Vietnamese to respond to our suggestion for another meeting soon so that we can begin to bring them and their families to the United States. In doing so, he can make it clear that we are willing to be flexible in meeting Vietnam's concerns. An agreement would be a significant achievement for the US and Vietnam and would be received very positively by the world community.

William Mathers

-- American citizen William Mathers was detained by Hanoi in July when his yacht entered Vietnamese territorial waters. He has not been tried, nor have we been notified of any formal charges. We would appreciate if if the Secretary General would urge the Vietnamese to release Mathers. He can be given the attached fact sheet.

THE WILLIAM M. MATHERS CASE

William M. Mathers, an American businessman who has been living in Singapore since 1970, was taken into custody by a Vietnamese maritime patrol boat on July 21, 1984 (the Vietnamese put the date as July 22) while sailing his yacht So Pong from Singapore to Hong Kong via Thailand. The Vietnamese have told us that he was violating their territorial waters. (The Vietnamese have drawn a base line around the islands off their coast and thus, though the So Pong was apparently in what we, and the larger international community, would consider international waters when apprehended, in Vietnam's view she was on the line separating their internal from their territorial waters.) Mr. Mathers has been held since then in the Mekong Delta city of Can Tho in Hau Giang Province. He has apparently been interrogated with a view to establishing that he was on an espionage mission, though the Vietnamese have told us only of the charge of violating their territorial waters. The other people on the yacht when it was apprehended were four French citizens (two women and two children) and a young Australian working as the So Pong's mechanic. The Vietnamese released the French citizens in September and the Australian on November 29. The former were not charged with any crime, though they did have to pay over \$2,000 for room and board. The latter was found guilty of entering Vietnam's territorial waters without authorization and taking photographs of a border area. He had to pay a \$5,000 fine and have his photographic equipment confiscated. Mr. Mathers is thus the only one of those aboard the So Pong remaining as a prisoner in Can Tho. His boat is moored in a side channel off the Bassac branch of the Mekong and in recent months he has apparently been kept aboard her.

Other than Mr. Mathers' nationality, the Vietnamese authorities seem concerned by the sophistication of the equipment aboard the So Pong and Mr. Mathers' service as an officer of the United States Navy in Vietnam, specializing in diving during the war. There is no reason, however, to doubt Mr. Mathers' bona fides. He left the Navy in 1970 and became a very successful businessman in Singapore, specializing in diving, salvage and marine construction. He also had the hobby of diving to many famous sunken ships, e.g., H.M.S. Repulse, and used the So Pong for his business and his hobby. In addition, he leased the yacht to others to help defray the maintenance costs. Both he and the So Pong are well known in Southeast Asia and have been mentioned in various publications. Mr. Mathers was making the voyage to Hong Kong (where the So Pong was built in 1937) to show the yacht to prospective buyers as he was liquidating his interests in Singapore with a view to returning to the United States.

The United States has, since July, been making representations on Mr. Mathers' behalf with the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok. These have included a demarche urging his release by Ambassador Dean. Thus far, however, the Vietnamese have told us only that he is accused of violating their territorial waters, that he is being held in Can Tho, that he is being well treated, and that he is in good health. In the last several months they have told us nothing at all. There has been no outside contact with Mr. Mathers since his arrest, though he was seen briefly from time to time by his shipmates from the So Pong when they were still prisoners. The Vietnamese have kept him in isolation. The Vietnamese have not transmitted any letters from him to his family and friends and we do not know if he has received any of the mail given to the Vietnamese to be passed to him. The Australian Embassy, on our behalf, has asked to visit him, but thus far they have not received permission to do so.

Mr. Mathers has now been held for almost six months with, as far as we are aware, no charges laid against him. He has been given no opportunity to communicate with his family or with his government. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mathers, applied in November to the Vietnamese authorities for permission to enter Vietnam and to see their son. As of yet, they have received no reply from the Vietnamese. Mr. Mathers, senior, is connected with the law firm of Chadbourne, Park, Whiteside and Wolff in New York.

Congressional delegations led by Representative Montgomery and Representative Solarz discussed Mr. Mathers with the Vietnamese officials, including Prime Minister Dong, while in Hanoi in December. They received no substantive reply, but Mr. Solarz's group was told by Mr. Dong that Mr. Mathers would be released "soon." We have, however, seen no indication that his release is imminent. In fact, the Vietnamese Ambassador in Bangkok has said that more time will be required to investigate Mathers as he might be connected to the plot to overthrow the Vietnamese Government which was revealed at a December show trial in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon). A Vietnam Veterans of America delegation was also in Vietnam in November and December, and even visited Can Tho, but they were not allowed to see Mr. Mathers.

It is the view of the United States Government that nothing the Vietnamese have told us that Mr. Mathers has done warrants his continued detention and that he should be released immediately. To continue to hold him can only bring discredit to Vietnam and harm its interests.

Cambodia

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MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA

1. Background

Area : Total of 329,750 square kilometers on Peninsular Malaysia, and Sarawak and Sabah in North Borneo.

Population : Mid-1983 estimates : 14,740,000
Majority Malays (48 per cent), Chinese (33 per cent),
Indians (9 per cent), Borneo indigenes (9 per cent).
Kuala Lumpur, the capital, has approximately one million
inhabitants.

Religion : Islam is the state religion, but minority groups include
Hindus, Buddhists and Christians.

Government : A federal system of government under an elective
constitutional monarchy. There are thirteen states, nine
with hereditary rulers, from whose ranks one Sultan is
elected King for a five-year period.

Head of State : H.M. the Yang di Pertuan Agong Tunku
Mahmood Iskandar, (Sultan of Johore) elected on 26 April
1984, and enthroned on 15 November 1984.

Deputy Supreme Head of State : Raja Azlan Shah. (Sultan
of Perak)

Prime Minister : Mr. Mahathir Mohamad - has been Prime
Minister since 1981 and is the first holder of this post
without royal connections.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs :
Datuk Musa Hitam

Minister of Foreign Affairs : Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen
(since July 1984)

2. Economic and Social Profile

Strong, although dependent on world markets. Malaysia is a major
producer of five key commodities - tin, palm oil, rubber, timber, pepper - as
well as an exporter of oil and gas products. Annual growth rate has been
approximately 6 per cent in the recent past. The inflation rate is less than
5 per cent. The GNP per capita was \$ US 4,088 in 1982.

3. Development Assistance

The total amount of technical assistance Malaysia received in 1982 from external sources amounted to \$47 million. Bilateral donors including Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and UK were the largest sources of technical assistance contributing a total of \$35 million. The priority areas in which the donors provided assistance were: Natural Resources (24.3%), Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (20%), and Education (17.6%). The total amount of Capital assistance for Malaysia committed in 1982 was \$647 million. The principal financing came from Japan (\$203 million) followed by IBRD (\$177 million) and ADB (\$120 million) for assistance in the fields of Natural Resources, Transport and Communications, and Industry, etc. Assistance from the UN system in 1982 was predominantly provided by UNDP (\$6.6 million) with smaller amount of contribution by UNHCR (\$1.1 million), UNFPA (\$970,000), UNICEF (\$590,000), IAEA (\$448,000), WHO (\$395,000), FAO (\$270,000), UNIDO (\$123,000), and UNESCO (\$110,000)

4. The UNDP Programme

The total UNDP resources (IPF) available for programming by UNDP in 1982-1986 amount to \$8.3 million. The Government is however making cost-sharing contributions (begun under the Second Country Programme, 1977-81), and is expected to provide roughly a total of \$2 million under cost-sharing arrangements during 1982-86.

The Third Country Programme for Malaysia, 1982-86, takes into consideration the objectives of the Fourth Malaysia Plan (FMP) and therefore closely reflects national socio-economic development priorities. The Plan seeks to implement with greater vigour the Government's New Economic Policy through a two-pronged development strategy which aims at: eradicating poverty by raising income levels and increasing employment opportunities for all, irrespective of race; and (b) restructuring society so as to reduce the economic imbalances that exist among the various races and to eventually eliminate the identification of race with economic function. The FMP also emphasises balanced growth and the reduction of disparities among states and regions within the country.

In line with the Fourth Plan priorities, UNDP assistance gives emphasis to projects in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, manufacturing and services sectors as well as studies organized for implementation of the New Economic Policy. On the other hand the nature of the activities and inputs selected for UNDP assistance under the Third programme has been influenced by the need to focus on critical areas of policy and planning, research and human resources development which are crucial to Malaysia's development, and the relatively small size of UNDP financing. Under the Third Country Programme, the Government has decided to continue collaboration between UNDP and other multilateral development assistance organizations, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

5. Additional Relevant Facts and Considerations

Several UN organisations/Agencies including WHO, UNHCR, and UNFPA have their offices in Malaysia. The UNDP Regional Representative (Mr. U.U. Kim) is co-ordinating Agency inputs. There are 66 internationally recruited UN personnel serving in Malaysia.

MALAYSIA

Nationals of Malaysia on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 15 nationals of Malaysia on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 4-15. Malaysia is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 33 Malaysia nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 39 employed by UNDP*, 3 by UNICEF, and 27 by UNCHR. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 117.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Malaysia's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 117 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

MALAYSIA
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	Outstanding Contributions for 1983 and prior years	1984		1985	
		Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment		0.09%		0.09%	
Regular Budget		584,717	584,717	575,003	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85		6,220	6,220	3,168	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85		<u>25,014</u>	<u>25,014</u>	<u>12,501</u>	<u>-</u>
SUB-TOTAL		<u>615,951</u>	<u>615,951</u>	<u>590,672</u>	<u>-</u>
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS					
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	2,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	-	1,000	1,000	-	-
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	-	1,000	1,000	-	-
Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid	-	500	500	-	-
Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund	-	33,788	33,788	-	-
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	-	-	-	8,500	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>2,000</u>	<u>41,288</u>	<u>41,288</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,000</u>	<u>657,239</u>	<u>657,239</u>	<u>599,172</u>	<u>-</u>

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
MALAYSIA
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	10	2-7	0.07	59-168	225.8
1976	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	10	3-7	0.07	73-178	226
1977	-	-	-	1	-	6	3	-	-	10	4-9	0.09	108-258	295
1978	-	-	-	1	-	7	3	-	-	11	4-9	0.09	109-258	325
1979	-	-	-	1	-	8	3	-	1	13	4-9	0.09	109-258	369
1980	-	-	-	1	-	9	4	-	1	15	4-9	0.09	110-259	423
1981	-	-	-	1	2	9	1	1	-	14	4-15	0.09	145-584	552
1982	-	-	1	-	4	6	1	1	-	13	4-15	0.09	144-583	546
1983	-	-	1	-	5	7	-	2	-	15	4-15	0.09	143-583	626
1984	-	-	1	-	7	4	-	3	-	15	4-15	0.09	144-583	633

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	10
1976	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
1977	10	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	10
1978	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
1979	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	+1	-	13
1980	13	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
1981	15	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	14
1982	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	13
1983	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	+1	-	15
1984	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-1	15

*As of 30 June 1984

NOTE ON PROFESSOR UNGKU AZIZ OF MALAYSIA

1. By its resolution 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al Quds". Essentially the task entrusted to the Secretary-General involves the preparation of a feasibility study. In the past, in response to similar requests, the Secretary-General had designated experts to prepare such a study but the experts had not been able to do so because Israel had refused to co-operate and to let them visit Jerusalem.
2. In pursuance of the above resolution, the Secretary-General requested the Rector of the United Nations University, Dr. Soedjatmoko, to designate an expert to prepare the feasibility study. In this connection, he made clear that the expert would be required to undertake the task only if Israel should reconsider its position and agree to co-operate with the United Nations.
3. On 10 January 1984, the Rector informed the Secretary-General that Professor Ungku Aziz, member of the Council of the United Nations University, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur and Royal professor of economics, would be the UNU expert to assist the UN in the preparation of the feasibility study. The Rector indicated that Professor Aziz had obtained the consent of the Prime Minister of Malaysia for this purpose and suggested that the Secretary-General might meet with Professor Aziz during his visit to Kuala Lumpur.
4. If the Secretary-General should meet with Professor Aziz in Kuala Lumpur, the following points may be mentioned:
 - (a) The Secretary-General may wish to express appreciation for Professor's Aziz's willingness to assist the United Nations in the preparation of the proposed feasibility study, particularly in view of the professor's outstanding achievements and past services with the UN.

- (b) A sine qua non condition for the preparation of the feasibility study is for the experts to visit Jerusalem and discuss with the Israeli Government, which is in control of the area, various aspects relating to the establishment of the proposed university. The Secretary-General will approach the Government of Israel and request it to co-operate with the experts and, in particular, to give them free access to Jerusalem and the West Bank.
- (c) When the necessary clearance is obtained, the Secretary-General will inform Professor Aziz and make arrangements for him to visit New York and Jerusalem.
- (d) The Secretary-General attaches great importance to the question of the University of Jerusalem and will exert all possible efforts to persuade the Government of Israel to co-operate in this connection. However, it must be borne in mind that in light of past experience and in view of the present political situation, Israel may continue to refuse to co-operate with the United Nations in this matter.

Position of Malaysia on Disarmament Issues

General: Its membership in the ASEAN and concerns specific to that region are reflected in Malaysian position on disarmament matters. Considering itself as a country with low military expenditure and facing problems of socio-economic development, Malaysia firmly supports the non-aligned position on the relationship between disarmament and development. Its otherwise low-key profile in disarmament has been marked by a strong support of ASEAN initiative on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South East Asia.

Nuclear arms race and related matters: As a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Malaysia shares the emphasis on the primacy of nuclear disarmament including the need for meaningful measures to prevent a nuclear war. At the 39th session of the General Assembly, it drew attention to the support given by the ASEAN to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South East Asia.

Militarization of outer space: Malaysia views advances in military technology as far outstepping the process of disarmament negotiations and regards the militarization of outer space as a threat to international security.

Initiative on Antarctica: Malaysia has proposed the creation of a United Nations Committee on Antarctica so as to deal with several aspects of the disarmament, security and environmental issues including those of the mineral resources.

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE

18 January 1985

SINGAPORE

1. Background

Area: 617.8 square kilometers

Population : estimated at 1982 to be 2,488,400. 76 percent are of Chinese origin; 14 percent Malays, 6.4 percent Indian and 2.2 percent other ethnic groups. There are four official languages - Chinese (Mandarin), Malay, Tamil and English, which is the principal means of communication.

Religion : Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism are practised among the Chinese to varying degrees. 17 percent are Moslem, some Hindus, and Christians estimated at 9 percent.

Gouvernement : A Parliamentary form of Government with the President as Titular Head of State.

President: C.V. Devan Nair

Prime Minister : Lee Kwan Yew. He has headed the Government and the People's Action Party (PAP) since 1959. The PAP was until 1981 the only party represented in Parliament. Following the December 1984 elections, 2 opposition party members were elected to the 79 - seat Parliament.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Community Development: Suppiah Dhanabalan.

2. Economy

Based on a successful programme of promoting industrial investment and providing financial and technical services, thereby giving Singapore an economic importance in the region out of proportion to its size. Has successfully phased out labour intensive industries in favour of advanced technology. It is one of the world's largest off-shore banking centers, is the second largest port in the world, and the third largest oil-refining centre. Unemployment is virtually nil and the inflation rate 3 percent. Real growth for 1984 is expected to be 9%. The GNP per capita is US\$6,000, the 27th highest in the world and the highest in the region.

SINGAPORE

Nationals of Singapore on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 12 nationals of Singapore on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 4-15. Singapore is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 6 Singapore nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 3 employed by UNDP*, 1 by UNICEF, and 6 by UNCHR. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 28.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Singapore's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 28 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

SINGAPORE
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	0.09%		0.09%	
Regular Budget	584,717	584,717	592,329	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	6,220	6,220	3,168	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	<u>25,014</u>	<u>25,014</u>	<u>12,501</u>	<u>-</u>
SUB-TOTAL	<u>615,951</u>	<u>615,951</u>	<u>607,998</u>	<u>-</u>
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
SUB-TOTAL	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>635,951</u>	<u>635,951</u>	<u>607,998</u>	<u>-</u>

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
SINGAPORE
POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2-7	0.04	44-158	47.5
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2-7	0.04	67-174	51
1977	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	6	3-8	0.08	103-253	135
1978	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	7	3-8	0.08	103-253	159
1979	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	7	3-8	0.08	103-253	164
1980	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	-	11	3-8	0.08	104-254	265
1981	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	3	1	14	4-15	0.08	137-577	411
1982	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	2	1	14	4-15	0.08	137-576	443
1983	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	-	13	4-15	0.09	143-583	427
1984	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	-	12	4-15	0.09	144-583	402

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
1976	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1977	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
1978	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
1979	7	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	7
1980	7	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
1981	11	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	14
1982	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
1983	14	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	13
1984	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	+1	-	12

*As of 30 June 1984



TO: The Secretary-General
A:

DATE: 16 January 1985

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: _____

FROM: Patricio Ruedas *Patricio Ruedas*
DE: Under-Secretary-General
for Administration and Management

SUBJECT: Singapore
OBJET:

.... 1. In my memorandum of 11 January I had transmitted to you data regarding the financial contribution and personnel representation of the countries you are going to visit shortly. I am now enclosing an analysis relating to the contribution of Singapore.

.... 2. This is a special and important case. On 4 January 1985, the Permanent Representative sent you a note verbale, attached, conveying the statement of his Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the decision by Singapore to leave UNESCO. It is said in that statement, notably, that Singapore has decided to withdraw from UNESCO "because it has become a victim of an unfair system of assessment for contributions to the United Nations regular budget", which also determines their contributions to UNESCO. It is also said that "If this adverse trend continues, Singapore may have to reassess its membership in some of the other international organizations as well".

3. The enclosed analysis contains detailed material on the Singapore contribution. Basically the situation can be summarized thus, (a) Singapore's contribution has increased from 0.04 per cent in 1966 to 0.09 per cent in 1985, i.e. by 125 per cent; the figure of 400 per cent mentioned in the Foreign Office statement apparently reflects also the growth in the budget itself - a factor which affects equally all Member States; (b) the main reason for this increase is the rapid rise in per capita income in Singapore; (c) it is true that the assessment rates of Socialist countries have generally decreased and that of the United States has maintained the level of 25%, but the lag has been taken up, not only by the newly industrialized developing countries such as Singapore or Brazil, but to a much larger extent by the developed Member States; and (d), all of the factors mentioned in the Foreign Office statement have been and are the subject of lengthy debate and consideration in the Committee on Contributions and in the Fifth Committee, - debate and consideration which have led finally to resolutions of the General Assembly binding on all parties.

4. There is, of course, one overriding consideration. This is, to my knowledge, the first case of a withdrawal on strictly financial grounds. It places in stark relief the danger of a collapse of the system of universality, which would be replaced by one of national cost-benefit analyses - something like an international supermarket in which customers would be free to buy or not to buy.

ANALYSIS OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
IN SINGAPORE ON THE DECISION BY SINGAPORE TO LEAVE UNESCO

(Note No. 1/85 dated 4 January 1985 from the
Permanent Representative of Singapore)

Statement

"Singapore has decided to withdraw from UNESCO because it has become a victim of an unfair system of assessment for contributions to the United Nations regular budget, which also determines Singapore's assessed contribution to UNESCO, a United Nations specialized agency." (para. 1)

Comment

It is rare to find a Member State that admits openly that its rate of assessment represents a fair and equitable share of the expenses. Similarly, no individual taxpayer ever considers himself to be fairly
... taxed. The attached article on "The Opulence of Singapore" published in the New York Times Magazine on 16 December 1984 describes what has enabled Singapore, an island state, to make the leap from underdevelopment to "high tech" in less than 20 years. According to the article, "a Singaporean's per capita share of the gross national product is more than \$6,500 a year, Asia's highest standard of living after Japan. Many Singaporeans enjoy a style of living that rivals the West".

Statement

"In apportioning the burden of relief, no distinction is made between developed and developing countries." (last sentence of para. 2)

Comment

That is true because for purposes of "granting relief" and "sharing the relief burden", Member States are divided into two groups: (a) Member States with per capita income below the limit, which is currently \$2,100,

are granted relief or deduction from their national income to arrive at their assessable income; (b) Member States with per capita income above the limit share in the relief burden; their assessable income is therefore equal to their national income plus their share in the relief burden. The dividing line is per capita income limit, which is an economic criterion. The Group of 77 has proposed in its draft resolution (A/C.5/39/L.18) that "the redistribution of the burden of relief shall not fall on developing countries". This is of particular importance to the middle-income developing countries. Since Singapore's average per capita income is above the per capita income limit used in the relief formula, it has consequently shared in the relief burden.

Statement

"The methodology used to determine the United Nations Scale of Assessment is unfair and does not truly reflect the country's real capacity to pay. The use of national statistics at market prices to assess Member States' real capacity to pay is a major defect. It does not provide a uniform measure to compare the economic performance of both market and centrally-planned economies. There is no mechanism to correct for distortion to statistics, provided by the statistical bureaux of socialist economies, caused by inflation and exchange rate fluctuations." (para. 3)

Comment

The Committee on Contributions has recognized the shortcomings associated with the use of national income estimates at the market prices and converted into US dollars as a measure of capacity to pay of Member States. It has studied various ways of improving on that measurement. As early as 1969, the Committee on Contributions reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session as follows:

"Traditionally, the Committee has based its calculations on a measure of national output data expressed in current prices converted into United States dollars but has taken account of price changes wherever they were found to have had a noticeable effect on the level of assessment. The Committee recognized that the choice between using current or constant prices was not important when changes in a country's exchange rate were in line with changes in its price level. The Committee also recognized that the need for special attention in its work arose where changes in price levels were not proportionately reflected in exchange rates, either for the whole or part of the period under review.

"At the same time, the Committee considered that there were serious difficulties involved in the use of constant prices instead of current prices. These difficulties include: (a) non-availability of constant price data for the economies of many Member States; (b) the possibility that the rate of conversion applied to the base period might by itself be undervalued or overvalued; and (c) imperfections in prices indexes."

Since then, it reviewed regularly various methods to take into account the impact of varying rates of inflation and exchange rates on the comparability of national income statistics expressed in US dollars. In its latest report to the General Assembly (A/39/11), the Committee on Contributions studied the possibility of using "pseudo exchange rates" which are now described as price-adjusted exchange rates (PARE) and purchasing power parities (PPP). As on previous occasions, the Committee concluded that the PARE conversion can only be used to adjust exchange rates for changes in prices from one period to the other but does not adjust for discrepancies in the base period. On the other hand, the PPP conversion was deemed impractical at this stage because of lack of benchmark data for a large number of Member States.

Statement

"The economies of the socialist countries have enjoyed high economic growth rates in recent years but these countries are having their scale of assessment reduced in the next United Nations budget triennium (1986-88). By contrast, developing countries which have enjoyed similar economic growth have had their scale of assessment increased. In the

next budget triennium (1986-88), the United States contribution will remain fixed at 25% of the total United Nations budget. The scale of assessment of most socialist bloc countries will be stagnant or decline, and the contributions of most western countries will also remain stagnant or decline. However, Singapore and many other developing countries will have their assessed contributions increased." (para. 4)

Comment

Similar comments were raised by some members of the Committee on Contributions and were reflected in para. 32 of the Committee's report (A/39/11) as follows:

"Attention was drawn by some members to the fact that, while the rates of economic growth of CMEA countries as a whole, as published in United Nations documents, showed a higher increase than those of OECD countries as a whole, the former's United Nations rates of assessment were on a downward trend and vice versa. Some other members emphasized that the rates of economic growth of CMEA countries, as published in the United Nations documents, were based on data on national income in constant prices and in national currency of each country, whereas the scale of assessments which should reflect the Member States' relative capacity to pay was based on national income data expressed in current market prices and in United States dollars. Consequently, there could be no direct relationship between the rates of economic growth published for CMEA countries and the trend of their rates of assessment. Yet, other members believed that the issue had not been sufficiently studied to reach any conclusion at that time."

Statement

"Singapore's assessed contribution to the United Nations Regular Budget increased by 100% in the first decade of Singapore's membership in the United Nations. From 1976 to 1984, Singapore's contribution increased by

more than 400%. Singapore's assessed contributions to United Nations Specialised Agencies, such as UNESCO, have also risen sharply along with this trend." (second half of para. 5)

Comment

If contribution here means contribution in US dollars, then part of the increase reflects increases in the budget of the United Nations. The rate of assessment of Singapore was 0.04 per cent in 1966-1967, 0.05 per cent in 1968-1973; then it dropped down to 0.04 per cent in 1974-1976, increased to 0.08 per cent in 1977-1982 and is now 0.09 per cent. The actual increase in rate of assessment is therefore 125 per cent between 1966 and 1983.

The following table might explain Singapore's concern regarding the next scale of assessments:

	Official Scale 1983-1985 %	(Average 1973-1982)		Projected Scale for 1986-1988 %
		National income (million US dollars)	Per Capita income (US dollars)	
Cuba	0.09	12 680	1 322	0.12
Malaysia	0.09	14 602	1 145	0.12
Philippines	0.09	22 284	493	0.10
Singapore	0.09	7 051	3 013	0.11

Singapore's contributions to the United Nations Regular Budget in recent years are as follows:

1985	\$ 592 329
1984	584 717
1983	529 514
1982	483 459
1981	457 023
1980	409 646



Mr. T. Tan
4.5.85
A. F.
cc Mr. President
PERMANENT MISSION OF SINGAPORE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TWO UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
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Cable: SINGAWAKIL NEWYORK

Our Ref:

Your Ref: Note No. 1/85

The Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to convey, for information, a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Singapore on the decision by Singapore to leave the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO):

"Singapore is withdrawing from UNESCO not because of the criticisms of UNESCO made by the United States and the United Kingdom. Singapore believes that UNESCO has a useful role to play in many countries although Singapore has been inactive in UNESCO for many years. As a small developing country, Singapore must set priorities and practise economy in its participation in international organisations to ensure that its efforts and resources are best used to serve the interests of the nation. For this reason, Singapore is not a member of many Specialised Agencies of the United Nations. Singapore has decided to withdraw from UNESCO because it has become a victim of an unfair system of assessment for contributions to the

United Nations regular budget, which also determines Singapore's assessed contribution to UNESCO, a United Nations Specialised Agency.

The United Nations Scale of Assessment is calculated on the basis of the average national income of a member State over a ten-year base period. Countries with per capita incomes below US\$2,100 are given relief in their assessed contributions. The burden of relief is absorbed by all countries with per capita incomes above US\$2,100 in accordance with their assessable national income. In apportioning the burden of relief, no distinction is made between developed and developing countries.

The methodology used to determine the United Nations Scale of Assessment is unfair and does not truly reflect the country's real capacity to pay. The use of national statistics at market prices to assess member States' real capacity to pay is a major defect. It does not provide a uniform measure to compare the economic performance of both market and centrally-planned economies. There is no mechanism to correct for distortion to statistics, provided by the

statistical bureaux of socialist economies, caused by inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.

The economies of the socialist countries have enjoyed high economic growth rates in recent years but these countries are having their scale of assessment reduced in the next United Nations budget triennium (1986-88). By contrast, developing countries which have enjoyed similar economic growth have had their scale of assessment increased. In the next budget triennium (1986-88), the United States contribution will remain fixed at 25% of the total United Nations budget. The scale of assessment of most socialist bloc countries will be stagnant or decline, and the contributions of most western countries will also remain stagnant or decline. However, Singapore and many other developing countries will have their assessed contributions increased.

Singapore, as a small country with no natural resources, is vulnerable to the vagaries of the international economic environment. It is still in the process of development with a vast proportion of the national budget devoted to education and to building up

the infrastructure of the country. Its economy has not achieved the ability to generate the self-sustaining growth found in the industrialised countries.

Singapore's assessed contribution to the United Nations Regular Budget increased by 100% in the first decade of Singapore's membership in the United Nations. From 1976 to 1984, Singapore's contribution increased by more than 400%. Singapore's assessed contributions to United Nations Specialised Agencies, such as UNESCO, have also risen sharply along with this trend.

For the moment, there is little hope of a more equitable methodology emerging in the foreseeable future to determine members States' real capacity to pay. Singapore, however, cannot let such a situation continue indefinitely. Under these circumstances, Singapore has decided to withdraw from UNESCO. If this adverse trend continues, Singapore may have to reassess its membership in some of the other international organisations as well."

The Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity

to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
the assurances of his highest consideration.

NEW YORK

4 January 1985



INDONESIA

18 January 1985

INDONESIA

1. Background

- Area : 1,904,569 square kilometers (excluding East Timor).
- Population : 157,881,000 by mid-1983 estimates.
Mostly comprised of Malay stock, 3 1/2-4 million ethnic Chinese. The fifth most populous country in the world. Jakarta's population is estimated to be approximately 7 million.
- Religion : More than 90 per cent profess Islam (the largest Moslem population in the world), the remainder being Christians, Hindus and Buddhists.
- Government : There is a strong executive presidency. The People's Advisory council, the highest state organ, elects the President and Vice-President. There is a state ideology of "Pancasila", the five guiding principles of monotheism, humanitarianism, national unity, democracy by consensus and social justice.
- Head of State : President Suharto, since 27 March 1968
- Vice-President : General Umar Wirhadikusumah
- Minister of Foreign Affairs :
Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

2. Economic and Social Profile

Sixty per cent of government revenue is derived from oil taxes, and 70 per cent of export earnings came from oil products in 1983. Indonesia is the principal oil producer in the Far East and its economy has shown growth largely because of its oil products and favourable world market prices for rubber, timber and tin. Agriculture employs 60 per cent of the workforce and provides one-third of the GDP. The main export products in this sector are : rubber, timber, sugar, coffee, and tea. Other crops, such as rice, corn and root vegetables are grown for domestic consumption. The GNP per capita was US \$520 in 1982, which is relatively modest considering that Indonesia is rich in such resources as petroleum, natural gas, minerals and timber.

The deterioration of the international economy, which began in 1980, has affected Indonesia through the dramatic fall of demand and prices both for the traditional, primary agricultural export commodities and the dominant revenue earner, oil and natural gas liquids. Facing severe constraints on foreign exchange and budgetary resources, the Government in 1983 started to launch a series of far-reaching measures designed both to achieve a rapid correction in the balance of payments and to lay the basis for long-term structural adjustments. The principal measures taken included a 28 percent devaluation, a major rephasing of the public sector investment programme and a substantial financial reform. The success in the Government's short-term economic management and adjustment combined with increased oil output is expected to lead to a recovery in GDP growth in 1984 to around 5.0 percent compared to zero growth in 1982. The balance of payments for 1983/84 showed remarkable improvements with the current account deficit estimated to have been reduced by \$2.6 billion to \$4.2 billion. Indonesian development planning objectives call for a "take off" of the economy in the 1990's.

3. Development Assistance

Indonesia has been receiving externally financed assistance for many years in the past. The total amount of technical assistance committed for Indonesia by multi-bilateral donors in 1982 was around \$270 million. Major bilateral donors are USA, Australia, The Netherlands, Japan, and UK, while UNDP (\$18.4 million) and UNICEF (\$13 million) are the largest sources of technical assistance among the multilateral donors. Other sources of assistance from the UN System are UNHCR (\$6.5 m), UNFPA (\$2.4 million), WHO (\$4.9m), and FAO (\$2.2m). (Figures in brackets are those of 1982).

4. The UNDP Programme

The total resources available for programming during the Third Country Programme amount to \$83 million. This includes \$33.5 million in the Government cost-sharing contribution (Joint Programme Funding), an innovative mechanism designed to maximise technology transfers to Indonesia through UNDP programmes.

Areas of concentration in the UNDP Third Country Programme are: agriculture and irrigation, medium and small scale industries; regional, urban and rural development; rural infrastructure; science and technology; social services; and trade and export promotion.

5. Additional Relevant Facts and Considerations

Several UN organizations/Agencies have their offices in Jakarta: UNICEF, ILO, WHO, FAO, and UNHCR have each a country representative; UNESCO: a Regional Director for Science and Technology for South-East Asia; IBRD: a Director, and IMF: a Resident Representative. The UNDP Resident Representative (Mr. Gamil Hamdy) is co-ordinating Agency inputs. There are 270 internationally recruited UN personnel serving in Indonesia.

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) has its Headquarters in Jakarta.

6. Additional suggestion by UNDP for the Secretary-General

Special issues relating to UNDP operations in Indonesia

The Secretary-General may wish to note that the UNDP Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator (Mr. Gamil Hamdy) has taken special pride in a decision of the Government to cost-share with the UNDP so as to expand the resources for the technical cooperation in Indonesia. This was formalized in the Memorandum of Understanding of the Joint Programme Funding which was signed in Jakarta on 4 October 1982. Under this arrangement, the Government has so far committed \$33.5 million to UNDP. This financing arrangement is unique to UNDP and reflects Government's particular interest in UNDP technical cooperation activities.

In the light of the above, should the Secretary-General so desire, he may wish to commend the Government for its special contribution (Joint Programme Funding) to the Country Programme and for the trust it has shown in the ability of the UN and UNDP system to assist Indonesia in carrying out various development activities. He may point out that UNDP will do its best to ensure that the quality of its inputs will be at a level commensurate with the expectations of the Government.

INDONESIA

Nationals of Indonesia on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 9 nationals of Indonesia on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 4-16. Indonesia is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 45 Indonesia nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 83 employed by UNDP*, 81 by UNICEF, 14 by UNCHR, 1 by UNRWA, and 2 by UNU. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 235.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Indonesia's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 235 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

INDONESIA
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 13 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	0.13%		0.13%	
Regular Budget	844,591	844,591	845,395	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	17,074	17,074	4,576	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	18,067	-	18,057	-
SUB-TOTAL	879,732	861,665	868,028	-
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
United Nations Fund for Namibia	4,000	4,000	-	-
International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	5,000	5,000	-	-
Trust Fund for the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa	20,000	20,000	-	-
Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund	10,000	10,000	-	-
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
SUB-TOTAL	55,000	55,000	10,000	-
TOTAL	934,732	916,665	878,028	-

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
INDONESIA
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	1	-	-	2	2	5	3	1	14	5-9	0.19	118-208	380.2
1976	-	1	-	2	3	8	1	1	-	16	5-9	0.19	100-196	444
1977	-	1	-	2	4	9	-	-	-	16	5-10	0.14	136-285	577
1978	1	-	-	2	5	9	-	-	-	17	5-10	0.14	136-286	624
1979	1	-	-	1	6	6	-	-	-	14	4-9	0.14	136-285	529
1980	1	-	-	2	6	6	-	-	-	15	5-10	0.16	149-298	572
1981	-	-	-	2	6	5	-	-	-	13	5-17	0.16	199-638	595
1982	-	-	1	1	3	5	1	-	-	11	5-17	0.16	197-636	491
1983	-	-	1	1	2	5	1	-	-	10	4-16	0.13	173-613	442
1984	-	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	-	10	4-16	0.13	174-613	460

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-1	14
1976	14	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
1977	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	+1	-	16
1978	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
1979	17	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-1	14
1980	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	15
1981	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	13
1982	13	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	11
1983	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	10
1984	10	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	10

*As of 30 June 1984

Position of Indonesia on Disarmament Issues

General: As a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indonesia is one of the more active members of the ASEAN in its initiatives on disarmament issues. This, in part, can be attributed to the fact that Indonesia is one of the original members of the Non-aligned Movement wherein President Sukarno played a very active role during the Bandung Conference of 1955. Its position on issues divided on East-West lines is generally one of greater equidistance as compared to Viet Nam which votes closer to the Socialist and Thailand which often endorses Western lines particularly on issues like the need for verification and compliance on bilateral disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nuclear arms race and related issues: Problems related to the nuclear arms race dominate Indonesian position on disarmament. At the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, Indonesia proposed a 50 per cent reduction on the existing nuclear stockpiles. It actively supports initiatives to establish the security guarantees to non-nuclear States. As party to the Non-Proliferatin Treaty, Indonesia is among those non-aligned States which emphasize the need of implementing Article VI of that Treaty and thereby putting a halt to vertical proliferation. Stressing that the implementation of NPT has put an unequal emphasis on the horizontal as compared to the equally important aspect of vertical proliferation, Indonesia wants the forthcoming Review Conference to consider ways of rectifying this situation.

This nuclear capability of South Africa has been criticized by Indonesia as constituting an inherently dangerous development in the area of nuclear proliferation.

Conventional arms race: Indonesia has repeatedly called upon arms producing countries to co-operate in reversing the conventional arms tade.

United Nations machinery on disarmament: At the 39th session of the Genmeral Assembly, Indonesia expressed dissatisfaction with the pace of progress in the multilateral fora for negotiating disarmament. It welcomed the United Nations initiative to study all aspects of the naval arms race. The Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York, Ambassador A. Atala is the Chairman of the Expert Group assisting the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the naval arms race.

Talking Points for the Secretary-General

Bali

Background

Bali is an island province of Indonesia located to the east of Java with an area of 2,147 square miles. It consists of eight districts each administered by a Council which is usually headed by a radja or local ruler. The terrain is mountainous including the majestic Bali peak which is volcanic.

The people are of Hindu-Javanese culture who have preserved their cultural and religious identity even after the advent of Islam in Indonesia in the sixteenth century. Bali has become renowned as a treasure house of the old Indonesian culture, for its handsome people and for its natural beauty. The people are deeply imbued with their culture, fond of music, poetry, dancing and festivals and have extra-ordinary skills manifested in their fine arts and crafts.

Balinese life centres upon religion : Hinduism, more specially Shivaism fused with Budhism, Malay ancestor cults and other animistic and magical beliefs and practices. As a result of a caste system, there is an elaborate etiquette concerning rank, including different modes of speech.

Balinese art and music are rich and vigorous. Each village has its own "gamelon" club which stages plays based on ancient Hindu epics.

Balinese economy is agricultural with its farmers among the most skillful in Indonesia. Tourism has gained increasing importance in recent years.

Talking Points

You may wish to express your profound appreciation for the rich cultural treasure of Bali and for the remarkable artistic genius of its people which has made them famous throughout the world. On a lighter note, you may add how much you had been able to relax after a long and tiring journey and a heavy schedule of work in this captivating and beautiful Shangrila of South East Asia.

NOTE ON BOROBUDUR/YOGYAKARTA

-The city of Yogyakarta has a special historical significance for Indonesia. After president Sukarno and vice president Hatta proclaimed Indonesia's independence on 17 August 1945 in Jakarta, the allied troops and the returning Dutch harassed the new republican government and on January 4, 1946, Sukarno evacuated the entire government by train to Yogyakarta, which was free from Dutch influence. It remained the capital of Indonesia until 1950 when the UN sponsored transfer of sovereignty from the Dutch to Indonesia was effected and Jakarta became the permanent capital of the republic. Yogyakarta or Yogya therefore symbolized Indonesia's independence during those years when the republican government in Yogyakarta had no typewriters, stationary, no medicines and the only radio equipment was of 1935 vintage. As the Dutch blockaded all ports, the only way to obtain supplies was through smuggling. The struggle for independence was carried out from this city. Thus, until today, Yogyakarta is more nationalistic and relatively less westernized than Jakarta or other major cities of Indonesia.

--Wisma negara, literally, state house. It is the official state guesthouse where the secretary general's party will stay. During the revolutionary period, this was the official residence of president Sukarno. Thus, although there are international style hotels in Yogyakarta, a stay at this guesthouse is considered an honour accorded only to the highest VIP guests.

--Sri Paku Alam will be the host of the secretary general and his party. Although his official title is vice governor of the special region of Yogyakarta, (daerah istimewa Yogyakarta), he is the de facto governor. This is because the nominal governor, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono, former vice president of Indonesia (before Adam Malik), resides most of the time in Jakarta and is a prominent statesman. During pre world war II days, both the Sri Sultan and the Sri Paku Alam were princes governing over the sultanate of Yogyakarta and the Paku alam principedom respectively. Together with the neighbouring Susuhunan principedom of Surakarta, these were autonomous states under the "protection" of the Dutch, as distinct from the regencies and provinces of the rest of Java.

--Yogya is also known as the cradle of Javanese arts and culture. The Javanese, speaking the Javanese language, inhabit central and east Java. The Sundanese, speaking the Sundanese language, inhabit West Java. The Balinese speak yet another language. There are over 30 major languages and 250 dialects in Indonesia. However, all educated people speak the national language, bahasa Indonesia. Yogya is famous for its "batik" making and silver smithery. The gamelan, typical

Javanese classical music accompanies the classical dance.

-- Yogya is also an educational centre ,being the home of Gajah Mada university, founded as the first university of the republic of Indonesia during the revolutionary period. It rivals in size and reputation the University of Indonesia in Jakarta, the way Harvard and Yale or Oxford and Cambridge rival each other. The latter was a continuation of pre world war faculties of medicine and law.

--Borobudur. Located about 40 kilometres from Yogya. I presume the SG is sufficiently briefed on this largest Buddhist monument of the world, built during the Syailendra dynasty between 778 and 842. Of interest is probably the fact that although Indonesia is predominantly a muslim country, the Borobudur as well as the classical dance and music of Yogya and environments reveal the continuing influence of the indigenous Javanese culture and the ancient Hindu Buddhist empires. Yogya and environs is also home to a small but devout Roman catholic population. Yogya boasts several catholic churches where mass is said in Javanese, a good catholic hospital and a seminary. Of course, catholicism is predominant in the island of Flores and in East Timor. Christianity is also predominant ,among others, in West Irian and the Moluccas in east Indonesia.

--"nasi gudeg". This is a famous meal indigenous to Yogya which will probably be served at the banquet. If so, it may be interesting to describe it beforehand. It consists of rice and a variety of side dishes including young jackfruit stew (sweet and brownish in color), chicken curry, boiled egg and a hot curry made of tender cow skin. Everything is sweet in Yogya as before the war it was the centre of Indonesia's sugar industry and Java was a big exporter of sugar. Although Indonesia is predominantly muslim, alcoholic beverages are available in most supermarkets and restaurants. However, state banquets will probably not include alcoholic drinks.

Talking Points for the Secretary-General

Yogyakarta

Background

Yogyakarta, has been long famous as a cultural and educational centre. It served as the seat of government for the Republic of Indonesia between 1946 and 1949 and was the centre of the independence struggle. In recognition of the role played by the Sultan of Yogyakarta in the independence struggle, Yogyakarta has been given the status of a Special Territory in the Indonesian constitution.

In the town are the spacious 18th century Palace of the Sultan of Yogyakarta, the State University established after independence (Gadja Madah), the Hatta Foundation Library, an art Academy and many educational institutions. The city is also known for the temples of Borobudur and Prambanan, the beautiful country around Kalinrang and its batik, leather and silverwork, the later of these being centred in the village of Kotagede.

Talking Points

You may wish to express your admiration for the central role that Yogyakarta has played in Indonesian history and in particular in the independence struggle of Indonesia and its continuing significance as a great centre of learning and culture. You may also praise the remarkable skills of its people so evident in the fine batik, silver and leather work which is known the world-over.

You may like to say how deeply you were impressed by the historic temples of Borobudur and Prambanan during your visit and express your gratification that the United Nations system had been able through UNESCO to contribute to their restoration and preservation as an important cultural heritage of the people of Indonesia.

NEW ZEALAND


Note to file

Secretary-General's visit to New Zealand

Mr. Gibson of the New Zealand Mission called to say that the topics which Prime Minister Lange wished to discuss with the Secretary-General would include

1. Disarmament
2. US/SU arms talks
3. Nuclear Free Zone in the South Pacific
4. New Caledonia
5. South Pacific in general
6. New Zealand's prospective candidacy
for the UNDP Governing Council

In regard to item 6, Mr. Gibson explained that it was usual for New Zealand to rotate on the Council with Australia. The Prime Minister would wish simply "to flag" the forthcoming candidacy for the Secretary-General's information.



J.P. Kavanagh
18 January 1985

cc: Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Dayal

Brief for the Secretary-General

New Zealand

General

New Zealand, a member of the British Commonwealth (capital Wellington), has a land area of 268,808 sq. kms. It is composed of two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and several smaller outlying islands with a population of 3.2 million, 85 per cent of whom are of British descent. The most significant minority group is the Maori who number some 280,000 people.

The first European to discover New Zealand was Abel Tasman. According to oral tradition, the Maoris migrated from other Pacific islands to New Zealand several centuries before Tasman's discovery. Captain James Cook in four voyages in the 1770s circumnavigated both islands and mapped the coastline.

In 1840, the Maori chieftains entered into a compact with European settlers who had arrived 25 years earlier. In the Treaty of Waitangi, they ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria while retaining territorial rights (Waitangi Day - New Zealand's national holiday is celebrated on 6 February). In 1907, New Zealand was given dominion status and in 1947 it claimed complete autonomy under the Statute of Westminster, enacted by the British Parliament in 1931.

The discovery of gold in 1861 resulted in a large influx of settlers. The introduction of refrigerated shipping in 1882 enabled New Zealand to become a leading exporter of dairy produce and meat which still continues to this day. The depression of the early 1930s revealed the extent of its dependence on this export trade and led to the establishment of more local light industry. In recent years, forestry has been greatly expanded. Its major trading partners are Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. Since the 1970s, New Zealand has sharply increased its trade with the ASEAN countries, China, Middle Eastern countries, the USSR and East European countries.

Government

As an independent member of the British Commonwealth, New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The Queen is represented by the governor-general who must act on the advice of the Executive Council appointed by the 92 member single-chamber House of Representatives which is elected by adult suffrage. Although there have been coalition governments, the two-party system usually operates.

The Labour Party came to power in July 1984 in a landslide victory over the National Party. Headed by Prime Minister David Lange (pronounced Long-ee), the Labour Party's election was due mainly to widespread public disenchantment with economic policies which had led New Zealand into what was said to be its worst economic crisis.

FOREIGN POLICY ORIENTATION

Historically, New Zealand has been even more closely identified with the United Kingdom than Australia. Furthermore, it has always felt somewhat overshadowed by its larger neighbour. But in recent years, New Zealand's perceptions of itself have been undergoing gradual changes. It now considers itself as a Pacific nation and no longer as a European outpost.

After World War II, New Zealand and U.S. foreign and defence policies were increasingly intertwined. New Zealand signed the ANZUS Pact in 1951 and was a founding member of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954. New Zealand troops served with UN forces in the Korean conflict and with U.S. forces in South Vietnam. The involvement in Vietnam touched off a national debate on foreign policy, however, and all New Zealand troops were withdrawn from Vietnam by the end of 1971; New Zealand's military participation in SEATO was subsequently terminated. Thus, New Zealand has been forging closer ties to the United States and the Pacific. After the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC this trend has accelerated.

A charter member of the United Nations, New Zealand joined the world organization on 24 October 1945. It participates in ESCAP and in all the nonregional specialized agencies except WIPO. In addition, New Zealand belongs to the Asian Development Bank, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, and OECD, among other intergovernmental organizations. It is also a signatory to GATT and the Law of the Sea.

The Labour Party and Mr. Lange himself are strongly committed to nuclear disarmament and oppose the spread of nuclear weapons. They urge that the South Pacific be declared a nuclear weapons free zone. Since 1972, Australia and New Zealand have co-sponsored resolutions in the General Assembly calling for a comprehensive test ban treaty (CTB). Its advocacy of a CTB does not stem solely from the fact that France continues to test its weapons in the South Pacific although this is a central concern to New Zealand. It objects to the use of a relatively peaceful part of the world for developing and refining the instruments of nuclear war.

In 1984 France extended an invitation to a scientific fact-finding mission to visit the test site to assess the impact of testing on the atoll in Mururoa (Tahiti) in which New Zealand participated. New Zealand considered that while the mission's conclusions allayed some concern about possible health hazards and radio active waste management procedures they did not provide any basis that proved the test programme was safe or that it should be allowed to continue.

ANZUS

While ANZUS remains the mainstay of the country's security, the New Zealand Government has decided to ban nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships from New Zealand ports creating difficulties with its alliance

partners and particularly the United States. Along with other countries of the South Pacific it has been deeply concerned about the effects of nuclearization of the South Pacific region.

The Labour Party has called on the Government to renegotiate the terms of its association with Australia and the United States for the purpose of ensuring the economic, social and political stability of the South East Asian and Pacific regions.

While the Labour Party has adopted rather sweeping resolutions calling for New Zealand's withdrawal from ANZUS and for an end to its participation in defence alliances in general. Prime Minister Lange has said that he wants to renegotiate the alliance to "denuclearize" it. The Lange Government has also declared its intention to negotiate with Washington to ensure that American warships would visit New Zealand only under its terms.

In an effort to avert a crisis, the United States has announced that nuclear vessels would not be sent to New Zealand for six months, i.e. until January 1985. Under the ANZUS pact, Sea Eagle exercises will be held in the Tasman Sea in late February 1985. The New Zealand Government has stated that it would consider specific requests for port visits of ships taking part in the exercise although it still maintains its stand that nuclear vessels should not dock there.

Anti-Apartheid Policy

The new Labour Government has adopted a strong anti-apartheid policy. After breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa it has announced that it will not issue visas to sports people representing South Africa and actively discourages sports contacts with South Africa. It supports international efforts to secure the release of political prisoners in South Africa. It continues to enforce the arms embargo against South Africa and has declared its willingness to carry out any economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council. It rejects the recognition of Bantustans as independent states. There is no longer any New Zealand corporation operating in either South Africa or Namibia.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

As a primary producing and exporting country, New Zealand has often found itself in a position of disadvantage in the world markets where agricultural protectionism is wide-spread and steadily rising. It also perceives the international trading and financial arrangements as heavily skewed against primary producing countries like itself. In many ways, therefore, New Zealand finds itself in sympathy with the demands of the developing countries for greater equity and justice in international economic relations.

The economic crises of the seventies and the international recession of the early eighties, have badly hit the country's economy resulting in a real decline in incomes and standards of living and casting a deep shadow on its economic future. The effects of these adverse external factors were compounded by what is considered to have been lack of sound economic policies and management by the previous government.

The Lange Government has made economic revival as its first priority. In addition to talking domestic measures to revive economic growth, it has called for a comprehensive review of the international trade and payments systems to deal with the problems of growing protectionism and external debt. (New Zealand's external debt reached \$12.5 billion in 1984). In his address to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Prime Minister Lange called for an "overhaul" of the present international economic system.

As regards, the pattern of trade, in the past 15 years with the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC, the direction of New Zealand's exports (mainly dairy products) has changed from the United Kingdom, which used to absorb the bulk of its exports to Australia, Japan, and the United States which together account for about half of its exports, countries of the East Asian Rim now take the same level of exports as Western Europe i.e. 25 per cent each. An agreement on Closer Economic Relations with Australia came into effect in 1983 which will eventually remove the barriers to trade between the two countries.

Bilateral and multilateral assistance

New Zealand provides 80 per cent of its economic assistance (NZ\$ 71 million annually) on a bilateral basis to the States of the South Pacific with over half concentrated on neighbouring island countries. Its second area of aid concentration is in South East Asia, particularly ASEAN countries.

New Zealand is also an active participant in the South Pacific Commission (SPC), based in New Caledonia; the South Pacific Forum and its South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC), based in Fiji; and the Forum Fisheries Agency based in the Solomon Islands. It is also a member of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Cooperation Agreement (SPARTICA).

Due to foreign exchange trends, New Zealand is ranked as 18 on the UNDP list of major donors (US\$960,265) which in New Zealand dollars amounted to \$1.45 million. This was the first year since 1977 that its contribution has dropped below the US\$1.0 million mark.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

As mentioned above, New Zealand is taking an increasingly active role in South Pacific affairs and is co-operating very closely with regional organizations and neighbouring states.

New Caledonia

Along with other members of the South Pacific Forum, New Zealand believes that the decolonization process should be advanced speedily through peaceful means. It has stressed the crucial role of dialogue. It did not wish to see unwelcome external influences intrude upon events in New Caledonia nor did it wish to see the transition to independence marred by an outcome that was not in accordance with the wishes of all the peoples of that country. New Zealand is a leading member of the Working Group on New Caledonia set up by the South Pacific Forum and hosted its latest meeting in Wellington last month.

East Timor

New Zealand supports the Secretary-General's efforts to find a comprehensive settlement for East Timor.

Tokelau

A separate brief has been submitted on Tokelau.

Cook Islands

In 1965, the Cook Islands in an act of self-determination observed by the United Nations opted for free association with New Zealand. They are internally self-governing although New Zealand has responsibilities for external affairs and defence. It has an estimated population of 20,000 while another 23,000 live in New Zealand. The Cook Islanders have the right to New Zealand citizenship. New Zealand aid to the Cook Islands is reviewed annually. In 1983-1984 it amounted to NZ\$11.350 million and it is expected to be increased to NZ\$11.8 million in 1984/85. In addition, Australia, the Netherlands and various international agencies provide aid to the Cook Islands.

Niue

In a referendum observed by the United Nations in 1974, Niue with a current estimated total population of 3,000 (approximately 10,000 live in New Zealand), attained self-government in 1974 in free association with New Zealand which continues to have responsibility for foreign affairs and defence. As in the case of the Cook Islands, the inhabitants of Niue retain their New Zealand citizenship and New Zealand is the major contributor of financial and other aid to the island (in 1983-84 NZ\$5.575 million).

Antarctica

New Zealand is a member of the Antarctic Treaty and believes that the Treaty has worked effectively for the last 25 years. The Antarctic territory known as the Ross Dependency was brought under New Zealand jurisdiction in 1923. The land area is estimated at 41,354,000 hectares. There are no permanent inhabitants but scientific stations are staffed all the year round. Laws and administrative powers are in the hands of the New Zealand Governor General.

Immigration

The total Pacific Island Polynesian population in New Zealand numbered 89,697 representing 2.9 per cent of New Zealand's total population. Nearly half were Samoans while more than a quarter were Cook Island Maoris.

New Zealand has special work permit schemes for citizens of Tonga, Fiji, and Western Samoa. Under these schemes, agreed upon after negotiations with the respective governments, workers may undertake employment in response to specific job offers from New Zealand employers.

During 1983, 626 Indo-Chinese refugees arrived for resettlement bringing the total number of Indo-Chinese refugee settlers in New Zealand to 5,305 at the end of 1983. By the end of March 1983, 292 Polish refugees had been resettled in New Zealand.

Brief for the Secretary-General

Tokelau

Tokelau, a Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by New Zealand, consists of three atolls with a total land area of about 12 square kilometres and a population of 1,572. The constraints of atoll life and population have led more than 2,300 Tokelauans to settle in New Zealand.

The Administrator of Tokelau is appointed by the administering Power. He resides in Wellington and visits Tokelau periodically. In practice, most of the powers of the Administrator are exercised by the Official Secretary of the Office for Tokelau Affairs, which by agreement with the Government of the State of Samoa, is based at Apia. The Office co-ordinates the activities of the members of the Tokelau Public Service working on the atolls.

There is a General Fono (Council) for Tokelau as a whole. Each island sends delegations of equal size to the General Fono which usually meets twice a year. The General Fono decides on programmes and plans for the Territory as a whole and can also make recommendations about laws for Tokelau to the administering Power.

The economy is simple being based on copra, resources of the sea and handicrafts. The Territory faces considerable transport and communications problems.

Role of the United Nations

The political, economic and social conditions in the Territory are reviewed by the Committee of 24 and by the General Assembly annually. New Zealand co-operates closely with the United Nations bodies in their consideration of the Territory.

The Committee of 24 also dispatched a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory in 1981. In its report, the Mission stated its conviction that for economic, social and cultural reasons, Tokelauans did not yet wish to reconsider the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. It emphasized the need for adequate political education so that the people could be prepared for self-government. It also stressed the importance of providing secondary education facilities locally. It agreed with the request of the people that the Office of Tokelau Affairs be transferred from Apia to the Territory itself, thus bringing the civil service closer to those it served. It also called for further economic improvements and in particular for better transport and communications facilities.

While responding positively to the Mission's recommendations, New Zealand has found it difficult to transfer the administering Headquarters to the Territory and to improve transport and communications substantially. Since 1981, the Committee of 24 and the General Assembly have based their consideration of the Territory on the Mission's report and on the annual reports of the administering Power.

In its report of 1984, the administering Power stated its intention to be guided by the wishes of the Tokelauan people and to introduce greater self-determination at the pace they desired. It also reported that steady progress was being made in delegating to the people the right to determine the Territory's development policies and establish priorities for the expenditure of its income. The administering Power further indicated that it was exploring possibilities that might exist for economic development in order to limit the extent of their economic dependence on New Zealand.

At its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted by consensus, Decision 39/408 which was recommended by the Committee of 24. By that decision, the Assembly (a) noted that the people of the Territory had expressed the view that, for the time being, they did not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand; (b) welcomed the assurances of the administering Power that it would continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory and noted that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance should they desire to change their status; (c) called upon the administering Power to continue its programme of political education within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau; (d) expressed the opinion that the administering Power should continue to inform the Tokelauan people of the consideration of their Territory by the United Nations; and (e) recognized that the political and economic development of Tokelau was an important element in the process of self-determination.

Recommendations

In your talks with the New Zealand Prime Minister, you may wish to express your appreciation for the excellent co-operation that New Zealand has always extended to the United Nations regarding territories for which it has been responsible and in particular Tokelau. You may also wish to inquire about New Zealand government's intentions on the future of the Territory in the light of recent developments in the area especially the plebiscite in Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Position of New Zealand on Disarmament Issues

General: For 33 years New Zealand has been a committed member of the Western alliance and the ANZUS Treaty (Australia, New Zealand, United States) and over the years its policies have been similar to those of the NATO countries. However, there has been some deviation, especially on nuclear issues, since the present Labour Government assumed office in mid-1984.

The Prime Minister, in his address at the thirty-ninth General Assembly, devoted a good deal of his statement to disarmament which has assumed an increasing prominence in public debate in New Zealand. The Prime Minister reaffirmed his faith in the UN and in the contribution it can make towards bringing the nuclear arms race under control.

New Zealand's special interest is in the cessation of nuclear testing by France in French Polynesia and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

Nuclear testing: At the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly New Zealand, together with Australia, submitted a draft resolution of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty (CTB) which was adopted as resolution 39/53. Unlike the other two CTB resolutions, resolution 39/53 called for a ban on all nuclear tests, not only nuclear weapon tests. In the First Committee, New Zealand stated that its advocacy of a CTB did not stem solely from the fact that one of the nuclear-weapon States continued to test weapons in the South Pacific; it wanted all nuclear testing everywhere to end quickly, not simply French testing. "France should, however, have no doubt that its nuclear tests in the South Pacific are a central concern to all Governments in the region. It should not think that, because many countries in our region are small and vulnerable, their repeated requests for those tests to stop can be ignored", the New Zealand representative stated.

South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone: New Zealand fully supports the proposal made by Australia for the establishment of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone (the absence of the word "weapon" is deliberate in order to give it a wider scope). At their meeting in Tuvalu in August 1984, the Heads of Government of the South Pacific Forum countries spelt out the principles that will be applied in constructing the zone.

The first session of the Working Group established by the Forum to examine the issues involved was held in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 16 November, under the chairmanship of Australia. Reports indicate that the Group made good progress towards identifying the elements of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty which enabled a legal drafting group to meet in Suva from 17 to 21 December. The Working Group has been asked by the Forum to present, if possible, a draft treaty, for consideration by the Forum Heads of Governments at its next meeting in August 1985.

Various: In July 1984 the new Prime Minister, Mr. David Lange, reaffirmed his party's pledge to ban nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships from New Zealand waters. According to reports this pledge might be tested in late February when the first US Navy warship is likely to call at a New Zealand port. The New Zealand Prime Minister will be required by his Labour Party policy to inquire of the captain if his vessel is nuclear powered or is bearing nuclear arms. (Canberra Times, 19 December).

New Zealand is a committed advocate of the non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has announced its intention to participate fully in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to that Treaty.

It is greatly concerned that the military competition between the United States and the USSR may in the years ahead move into the new environment of outer space.

In 1983 New Zealand pledged \$10,000 towards the World Disarmament Campaign.

NEW ZEALAND

Nationals of New Zealand on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 14 nationals of New Zealand on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 7-18. New Zealand is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 15 New Zealand nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 5 employed by UNDP*, 4 by UNICEF, 1 by ITC, 4 by UNHCR, and 4 by UNRWA. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 47.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on New Zealand's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 47 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

NEW ZEALAND
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	0.26%		0.26%	
Regular Budget	1,689,182	1,689,182	1,711,173	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	89,856	89,856	45,720	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	361,328	361,328	180,506	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	1,154	1,154	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>2,141,520</u>	<u>2,141,520</u>	<u>1,937,399</u>	<u>-</u>
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	7,970	7,970	-	-
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	5,314	5,314	-	-
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	10,627	10,627	-	-
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	10,000	10,000	-	-
United Nations Fund for Namibia	3,321	3,321	-	-
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	23,652	23,652	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>60,884</u>	<u>60,884</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,202,404</u>	<u>2,202,404</u>	<u>1,937,399</u>	<u>-</u>

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
NEW ZEALAND
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	2	8	2	2	2	-	16	7-10	0.28	163-237	433.4
1976	-	-	-	2	9	3	3	3	-	20	7-10	0.28	175-247	524
1977	-	-	-	2	10	2	2	3	-	19	7-12	0.28	211-361	634
1978	-	-	-	3	8	2	2	3	-	18	7-12	0.26	202-351	602
1979	-	-	-	2	8	2	4	1	-	17	7-12	0.26	201-350	568
1980	-	-	-	5	4	2	1	1	-	13	7-12	0.27	210-359	475
1981	-	-	-	3	4	2	3	-	-	12	7-19	0.27	283-722	530
1982	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	3	-	13	7-19	0.27	279-719	498
1983	-	-	-	3	2	3	3	3	-	14	7-18	0.26	271-710	544
1984	-	-	-	3	1	3	5	2	-	14	7-18	0.26	271-710	532

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	14	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	16
1976	16	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	20
1977	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	19
1978	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	18
1979	18	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	17
1980	17	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	13
1981	13	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-1	12
1982	12	-	4	4	1	2	3	+1	-1	13
1983	13	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	14
1984	14	-	1	1	2	-	2	+1	-	14

*As of 30 June 1984

AUSTRALIA

Note for the file


SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

1. The Chargé d'affaires at the Australian mission,
Mr. Ian Hutchens called me this afternoon and conveyed a
list of issues which Canberra feels may arise in the official
talks between the Secretary-General and his hosts. The points
mentioned were:

1. Security Council Affairs
2. Indo-China, including the Thai-Lao border dispute
3. East Timor
4. West Irian
5. Cyprus
6. Middle East, UN involvement
7. Namibia
8. Budget and Personnel matters
9. Pacific issues, including possibly New Caledonia
10. UNHCR - the possibility of the appointments of a new
High Commissioner
11. Antarctica
12. Developments at GA 39.

2. Mr. Hutchens asked if I could think of any other topics
that might arise. I felt that Disarmament and nuclear
testing would probably feature.

3. Mr. Hutchens mentioned that he had informed the President
of the General Assembly of Australia's decision to withdraw
from the Committee of 24.



J.P. Kavanagh/JH
10 January 1985

cc: Mr. Dayal
✓ Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Ignatieff, Sydney

Australian proposal concerning military advisers of the Secretary-General

In a press release dated 4 January 1985, the Australian Foreign Minister indicated that Australia would propose, as a step towards the collective security goals proposed in the UN Charter, that the Security Council authorize the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflicts. The Foreign Minister has also announced that he intends to discuss this matter with the Secretary-General during his visit to Australia.

This is a matter of extreme delicacy and must be handled with great care. While the Secretary-General appreciates the intention of Australia and its support for him, he fears that the proposal concerning military advisers may be counter-productive for the following reasons:

- a) This proposal will most probably be opposed by the Soviet Union, which has always been suspicious of any move which might dilute the functions and responsibilities of the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee on matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security.
- b) The Secretary-General already has military advisers to assist him on international conflicts in the context of UN peace-keeping. The first military adviser of the Secretary-General was appointed by Dag Hammarskjöld in 1956 at the time of the establishment of UNEF I. The Secretary-General now has one military adviser (Brigadier-General Dibuama) and 3 assistant military advisers. The practice concerning the appointment of the Secretary-General's military advisers has never been challenged and is working satisfactorily. The Australian initiative could create a controversial issue out of this well established practice.

Brief for the Secretary-General

Australia

Background

The Commonwealth of Australia (capital Canberra) has an area of 7,682,300 sq. kms., or almost that of the continental United States. The interior is largely arid and useless for farming, and of only marginal value for pastoral activities. The moderate southeast contains 62 per cent of the population.

In 1984, Australia's population was 15.5 million of which about 98 per cent was of European, mainly British, origin. Since the 1970s, there has been an upsurge of Asian immigration, including 88,000 Indo-Chinese refugees. In the latter part of 1983, Asian immigration had increased to 40 per cent of a total of over 20,000. In 1981, there were 41,000 Aborigines.

The Commonwealth comprises six states, including the island of Tasmania, and one internal territory (Northern Territory). Executive power is vested in the British Monarch and exercised through a Governor-General who acts on the advice of the Cabinet led by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in a bi-cameral parliament, comprising a Senate and a House of Representatives. Elections were held in December 1984, returning for a second time the Labour Party Government under Prime Minister Robert Hawke, although with a reduced majority in the House. The Hawke Government is credited with having brought about an economic recovery and having restored peace to the industrial sector by effecting agreement among business, labour and government regarding prices and wages.

Australia in the United Nations

As a founding member of the Organization, Australia has always played an active role in the United Nations and has served on many United Nations bodies, including the Security Council (four terms), Trusteeship Council (as Administering Authority for Nauru and New Guinea), ECOSOC and its various subsidiary bodies, Special Committee of 24, and United Nations Council for Namibia. An Australian judge has also served on the ICJ (1958-1967).

It has been involved in almost all United Nations peace-keeping operations and has been active in disarmament and outer space bodies as well as on nuclear arms control. Australia contributed A\$16 million to UNDP for use in its 1984 technical assistance projects, over A\$53 million in grain, other commodities and cash to WFP and US\$7 million to UNICEF (1A\$ = US\$0.83).

Australia administered the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the non-self-governing Territory of Papua as a combined administrative unit. It also administered the Trust Territory of Nauru (jointly with New Zealand and the United Kingdom) and the non-self-governing Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Nauru and Papua New Guinea acceded to independence in 1968 and 1975, respectively, while the Cocos voted in 1984 to integrate with Australia.

General foreign policy orientation

Traditionally, Australia's foreign policy was built around its relationship with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Since the end of World War II, however, close relations have been forged with the United States. More recently, Australia has developed an increased sense of belonging to its geographical region and has actively promoted links with its Pacific and Asian neighbours. Japan has replaced the United Kingdom as its major trading partner and Australia is constantly seeking to strengthen its economic and political ties with the ASEAN countries, China and the Republic of Korea.

Australia is the largest and wealthiest among South Pacific nations and has strongest ties with New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, a former dependent territory. It was a founding member of the South Pacific Forum.

Upon its first election to office in May 1983, the Hawke Government rescinded the ban on trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which had been imposed in 1979 and has made friendly overtures to that country. In May 1984, Mr. Hayden made the first visit by an Australian Foreign Minister to the Soviet Union in 20 years. Australia has diplomatic relations with various Socialist countries, including the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Yugoslavia. In September 1984, Australia announced that it would establish diplomatic relations with Albania at the Ambassadorial level.

United States

Australia's close relationship with the United States is anchored in the collective security arrangements (the ANZUS treaty) and substantial economic ties (in 1983/84, the United States was Australia's second largest trading partner). ANZUS (signed in 1952) was the first collective defence treaty Australia entered into without the United Kingdom. Several United States military and para-military facilities are located in Australia which continues to give access to United States nuclear-powered craft. At the cost of some support, the Government has over-ridden opposition within the left wing of the Labour Party to its sanctioning of a continued United States military presence in Australia, as well as to its decision not to ban United States nuclear ships.

In December last year, it was reported that some irritation had been caused between Australia and the United States because of Australia's stand in the General Assembly on nuclear issues (see below). Foreign Minister Hayden was said to be the focus of United States displeasure.

United States officials will visit Australia early in 1985 for discussions on disarmament.

Asia/Pacific

ASEAN : Australia shares with South East Asian countries a concern for peace and the economic and social development of the region. It was a founder member of the Colombo Plan in 1950 and supports ASEAN's call for the

establishment in the region of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, (ZOPFAN). It is active in regional economic organizations including ESCAP and the Asian Development Bank and provides ASEAN with development aid.

Although collectively the ASEAN countries are Australia's fourth largest trading partner (after Japan, the EEC and the United States), less than three per cent of ASEAN trade is conducted with Australia. Furthermore, Australia's relative share is declining owing to fierce competition. The Labour Government has encountered difficulties in its relations with ASEAN over its stance on the question of Kampuchea, particularly after its decision in 1983 to withdraw its sponsorship of the General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea (see below).

Australia is linked with Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and the United Kingdom in a Five-Power Defence Agreement under which it has a joint air force base in Malaysia at Butterworth and maintains a fighter squadron in Singapore. In February 1984, Prime Minister Hawke visited Singapore and Malaysia for discussions on mutual defence and trade matters. Relations between the Prime Ministers of Australia and Singapore are reportedly warm.

Indochina : Australia is closely concerned with developments in Indochina in the context of stability and security in Southeast Asia and sees itself to be uniquely qualified to act as a "facilitator" in easing tensions and promoting dialogue among ASEAN, Vietnam, the United States and China with respect to the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Australia has had diplomatic relations with Vietnam since 1975 although in February 1980, following Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the Liberal Government, in solidarity with ASEAN, ceased giving aid to Vietnam.

The Hawke Government has taken a somewhat friendlier attitude than its predecessor toward Vietnam. Among other things, in 1983, the Australian Labour Party Conference passed a resolution calling for resumption of aid to Vietnam, and in 1983 and 1984, the Government decided not to co-sponsor the ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations. Also during 1983, Foreign Minister Hayden visited Hanoi and Foreign Minister Co Thach of Vietnam paid a return visit to Canberra in March 1984. The Australian Government has since announced that it will not resume development aid to Vietnam before consulting with ASEAN but has extended moderate amounts of humanitarian aid.

In July 1984, Australia put forward a proposal offering Canberra as a possible site for talks between Vietnam and ASEAN. Although the proposal was not accepted by ASEAN, it is still on the table.

Prince Sihanouk has accepted an invitation to visit Canberra in February 1985 not as head of state but as a Cambodian leader.

Australia also maintains an Embassy in Vientiane and has an active and visible aid programme for Laos.

Indonesia : Australia and Indonesia share a general pro-western orientation in their foreign policy and their overall relations are friendly. Yet, a number of factors militate against the development of a close and smooth relationship between the two countries. Indonesia's proximity and large population with an extremely high population density generates a kind of psychological pressure on Australia with its vast under-populated expanses. Last year, a minor misunderstanding was caused in the relations between the two countries by a leaked classified document (Strategic Basis of Australian Defence Policy) which characterized Indonesia as the principal potential threat to Australia.

The latter's attitude to the East Timor question and its tendency to criticize Indonesia for its lack of respect for human rights and democratic institutions are further sources of strain in their relationship. Indonesia was offended by resolutions adopted by the Labour Party Conferences in 1982 and 1983 demanding that the Labour Government reverse the decision of the previous Liberal Government to recognize East Timor as part of Indonesia.

But at the Party Conference held in July 1984, the Labour moderates led by Foreign Minister Hayden outvoted the Party's left wing on the East Timor question. A resolution was adopted which expressed concern at Indonesia's failure to grant self-determination to East Timor but omitted the demand for recognition to be reversed. The resolution concentrated mainly on human rights and humanitarian relief. While acknowledging that this represented an improvement in comparison with the previous platform of the Party, Indonesia still considered it as "interference" in its internal affairs. It also called for an independent international commission to visit the Territory to assess the conditions there. Indonesia was also irked by Australia's decision to grant a visa to Jose Ramos Horta of FRETILIN, to enable him to attend the 1984 Labour Conference, as well as by Foreign Minister Hayden's decision to meet Horta, albeit informally. Mr. Hayden is reported to have told Horta that nothing "will or can change the fact" that East Timor is part of Indonesia.

In September 1984, Foreign Minister Hayden had discussions on the question of East Timor with President Eanes of Portugal, eliciting a warning from Indonesia against interfering in the matter. Mr. Hayden denied that he was trying to mediate and said Australia supported United Nations efforts to resolve the question.

Australia gives humanitarian aid to East Timor and has co-operated with the International Red Cross in reuniting Timorese refugees with their families in Australia. On several occasions, Australian diplomats have visited the Territory including most recently the Ambassador to Indonesia, to assess conditions and have generally reported favourably on the situation.

Another issue between Australia and Indonesia is the so-called Timor Gap, a potentially oil-rich area of the Timor Sea between East Timor and the northwest coast of Australia where the sea boundaries of the two countries are undefined over 250 km. While Australia claims that the boundary should be drawn along its continental shelf, which would give all the oil-bearing area

to it, Indonesia calls for the use of the median-line principle for drawing up the boundary. Since 1979, there have been six rounds of inconclusive negotiations over the issue.

In December 1984, it was reported that the two sides were studying a proposal for a jointly-administered zone in the disputed area to allow oil and gas exploration to proceed.

The negotiations are seen as a promising omen for Indonesian-Australian relations, but are also considered to imply the Labour Government's willingness to acknowledge Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor. Foreign Minister Gama of Portugal told Foreign Minister Hayden last September that Portugal considered the talks to be inconsistent with United Nations resolutions on East Timor and to international law.

Another irritant in Australian relations with Indonesia has been the tendency of the Australian press to play up the problem of Irian Jaya and to back Papua New Guinea against Indonesian pressure on it not to allow the rebels to take refuge in its territory.

Other Asian nations : Australia's relationships with Japan and China are based largely on trade. Australia is the primary supplier of energy and raw materials to Japan which is its largest trading partner. Recently, however, Australia's traditional trade surplus with Japan has been eroded by a combination of factors. To try to reverse the trend, Australia is reportedly conducting a belated "political courtship" with that country. Prime Minister Hawke visited Japan in February 1984 and Prime Minister Nakasone visited Australia in January 1985.

Australia has also endeavored to develop friendly relations with China since 1972. Exports to that country have risen to \$A 600 million annually and are expected to increase further under the Labour Government. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Canberra in April 1983 and Foreign Minister Hayden visited Beijing in August 1983.

South Pacific

As the largest and most industrialized country in the South Pacific, Australia plays a major role in the region's affairs. In 1984, the South Pacific Forum accepted Australia's draft principles on a nuclear-free zone including the proposal that each Forum member should have the right to decide for itself whether or not nuclear ships should visit its ports. It also agreed to set up a working group on the zone chaired by Australia. Australia's traditionally close relationship with New Zealand has been strained by their differing views on the question of visits by nuclear ships.

With regard to promoting the region's economic development, Australia is a member of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Affairs and a party to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention. Together with New Zealand, it entered into a non-reciprocal, preferential trade agreement in favour of

Forum members (SPARTECA). Australia is the largest donor of development aid to the South Pacific.

Australia maintains a uniquely close relationship with Papua New Guinea. It provides Papua New Guinea with substantial financial assistance (\$A 300 million in 1984 or about 36 per cent of Australia's total foreign aid), and feels itself obligated to respond positively to possible requests from Port Moresby for military assistance. The Strategic Basis Paper of 1983 recommended that Australia should encourage Papua New Guinea to suppress anti-Indonesian activity by Irian Jaya dissidents to avoid provoking Indonesian military intervention.

New Caledonia : Australia strongly supports the principle of self-determination for New Caledonia. It considers that it has a real and direct interest in developments there because these could be a source of instability in the region as a whole. It has said that it would take every opportunity to make its views known to the French Government, leaders of the Territory's independence movement and the South Pacific Forum (SPF). In November 1984 Foreign Minister Hayden vexed France by calling on it to hold urgent talks with all parties in the Territory and referring to New Caledonia as one of the last vestiges of colonialism in the Pacific. Following his remarks, the Australian Ambassador to France was summoned to the French Foreign Ministry for a protest.

Other issues

Apartheid : Australia still maintains diplomatic and consular relations with South Africa. In the General Assembly it has consistently voted against the resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration and has abstained on resolutions dealing with economic sanctions against apartheid, the oil embargo against South Africa and the Programme of Action against apartheid.

However, Australia ranks among those Western countries that have taken concrete steps to implement some of the General Assembly resolutions. In 1979 it banned all flights to South Africa by its national airline, Qantas. In 1984, it cut South African Airways flights to Australia by half, to one flight a week.

Australia has, with a few exceptions, effectively ended all bilateral sports contacts with South Africa. In 1984 it barred three high-level South African rugby officials from visiting Australia to lobby for renewed sports ties with South Africa and also denied travel visas to leading South African politicians who intended to address seminars arranged by the South African Embassy in Canberra.

South African liberation movements and the South West Africa People's Organization have opened information offices in Australia.

Australia has made generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

Nuclear questions : Australia follows a strong anti-nuclear policy. It is in the forefront of opposition to French nuclear testing in the Pacific and in 1973 brought a suit before the ICJ to enjoin France from carrying out atmospheric tests on Mururoa. It continues to protest to France against underground tests at Mururoa and in 1983 imposed a ban on exports of uranium to France which is still in effect.

Australia ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1973 and in 1983 introduced at the South Pacific Forum a proposal for the declaration of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone which was approved by the Forum in 1984. (Under the terms of ANZUS, Australia continues to provide facilities to US nuclear-powered craft).

At the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly Australia introduced a draft resolution on the urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. It also voted in favour of a draft resolution calling for a nuclear-arms freeze which was not supported by its Western allies.

Australia is a producer of uranium and has two fully operating mines. In 1984, opening of a third uranium mine was approved by the Government over considerable left-wing opposition. Uranium exports are subject to strict nuclear safeguards.

AUSTRALIA

Nationals of Australia on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 45 nationals of Australia on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 32-43. Australia is therefore over its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 64 Australian nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 11 employed by UNDP*, 14 by UNICEF, 2 by ICSC, 3 by ITC, 7 by UNCHR, 2 by UNRWA, 3 by UNU and 3 on Special Leave without pay. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 154.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Australia's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 154 Nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

AUSTRALIA
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars unless otherwise specified)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	1.57%		1.57%	
Regular Budget	10,200,062	10,200,062	10,129,018	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	542,592	513,156	276,075	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	2,181,860	2,101,210	1,089,973	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	3,095	3,095	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>12,927,609</u>	<u>12,817,523</u>	<u>11,495,066</u>	<u>-</u>
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	A\$ 110,000	A\$ 110,000	A\$ 110,000	-
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	A\$ 60,000	A\$ 60,000	A\$ 60,000	-
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	A\$ 90,000	A\$ 90,000	A\$ 90,000	-
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	-	-	A\$ 30,000	-
United Nations Fund for Namibia	A\$ 70,000	A\$ 70,000	A\$ 70,000	-
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	-	-	A\$ 20,000	-
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	A\$ 15,000	A\$ 15,000	-	-
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	<u>A\$ 150,000</u>	<u>A\$ 150,000</u>	<u>A\$ 150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
SUB-TOTAL	<u>A\$ 495,000</u>	<u>A\$ 495,000</u>	<u>A\$ 530,000</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	US\$12,927,609	US\$12,817,523	US\$11,495,066	
	and <u>A\$495,000</u>	and <u>A\$495,000</u>	and <u>A\$530,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
AUSTRALIA
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	3	5	5	11	6	-	30	26-30	1.44	734-616	690.0
1976	-	-	1	3	4	6	13	7	-	34	28-33	1.44	843-699	781
1977	-	-	1	3	5	7	12	5	-	33	27-37	1.52	813-1100	967
1978	-	-	1	2	4	11	10	5	1	34	27-37	1.52	828-1121	971
1979	-	-	2	2	5	14	9	7	-	39	27-37	1.54	825-1116	1051
1980	-	-	1	3	5	15	6	8	-	38	31-43	1.83	980-1325	1119
1981	-	-	1	4	7	13	15	7	2	49	36-49	1.83	1439-1947	1791
1982	-	-	-	3	13	8	15	7	1	47	36-49	1.83	1421-1922	1752
1983	-	-	-	3	13	9	13	9	-	47	32-43	1.57	1247-1686	1759
1984	-	-	-	7	9	10	13	7	-	46	32-43	1.57	1251-1692	1778

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	27	3	2	5	1	3	4	+2	-	30
1976	30	2	4	6	2	1	3	+1	-	34
1977	34	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	33
1978	33	-	5	5	3	1	4	+1	-1	34
1979	34	-	6	6	-	3	3	+2	-	39
1980	39	-	7	7	2	7	9	+1	-	38
1981	38	-	10	10	-	3	3	+4	-	49
1982	49	-	2	2	1	4	5	+1	-	47
1983	47	-	-	-	-	1	1	+1	-	47
1984	47	-	3	3	1	2	3	+1	-2	46

*As of 30 June 1984

Position of Australia on Disarmament Issues

General: Australia, as a member of the ANZUS Treaty (Australia, New Zealand and United States) shares, in general, the position of the Western States on disarmament. However, since the Labour Government assumed office that position has deviated somewhat in substance and emphasis. For example, at the last General Assembly, unlike most Western countries, it supported a resolution calling for a nuclear freeze (see below).

In recent years Australia has taken still more active interest in South Pacific matters and have worked closely, at the United Nations and elsewhere, with the countries of the region. Its recent proposal for a South Pacific nuclear free zone is a reflection of that interest.

Nuclear test ban: At the last General Assembly, Australia, with New Zealand, took an active and prominent role in promoting a resolution (39/53) calling for the negotiation of a comprehensive test ban. The resolution seeks to end not just tests of nuclear weapons but all nuclear explosions by all States in all environments for all time.

Australia abstained on the other two resolutions on a nuclear test ban (one sponsored by Sweden and Mexico, and the other by the Soviet Union) since they called only for a nuclear weapons test ban, leaving open the possibility of "peaceful" nuclear explosions.

South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone: Australia actively supports the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific (the absence of the word "weapon" is deliberate in order to give it a wider scope). A set of principles concerning such a zone, presented by Australia, was approved by the Fifteenth South Pacific Forum, held in Tuvalu in August 1984. (The Forum is composed of 13 countries of the region). The first session of the Working Group established by the Forum to examine the issues involved was held in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 16 November, under the chairmanship of Australia. Reports indicate that the Group made good progress towards identifying the elements of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty which enabled a legal drafting group to meet in Suva from 17 to 21 December. The Working Group has been asked by the Forum to present, if possible, a draft treaty, for consideration by the Forum Heads of Governments at its next meeting in August 1985.

During his visit to Australia the Deputy Director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Mr. David Emery, stated that the US was likely to agree to a South Pacific nuclear free zone if it did not restrict the passage of its warships and planes. (Melbourne Age, 11 December 1984).

French Nuclear Testing: Australia reacted strongly to reports that France had conducted two further nuclear tests in French Polynesia on 27 October and 2 November 1984. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Bill Hayden, said that the tests obviously confirmed France's intention to ignore the unanimous opposition of the South Pacific countries to the continuation of nuclear testing in their region. In a speech to the Sydney Journalist's Club on 8 November, Mr. Hayden noted that if the tests were as benign as the French said they were they should be conducted in metropolitan France.

Nuclear Freeze: At the last General Assembly Australia for the first time voted in favour of a resolution (39/63C) which called for a freeze on the testing, manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons. The resolution was sponsored by Mexico, Sweden and others. Australia stated that it voted in favour "to give expression to the support of the Australian Government and people for the broad aspirations of a freeze. We have done so as an aligned country with a close relationship with the United States through the ANZUS treaty and a strong and continuing tradition of support for the security requirements of the wider Western world. We are in no doubt about the continuing need for a balanced system of deterrence at the lowest attainable levels of nuclear arsenals as the only available guarantor of global security at the present time. But we regard that system of deterrence as a second best system and one to which we seek a better and more reassuring alternative."

Chemical Weapons: The Australian delegation continued to take an active part in the Conference on Disarmament negotiations on a chemical weapons convention. It again co-ordinated the Western Group on the item.

At the last General Assembly, Australia co-sponsored, with the United States and others, a resolution condemning the use of chemical weapons generally, and a French resolution on a UN expert report on procedures for investigating allegations of the use of chemical weapons. It abstained on a GDR resolution calling for the establishment of a chemical weapon free zone in Europe since its approach is to seek the elimination of all chemical weapons throughout the world.

Outer Space: At the CD and in the General Assembly Australia registered its concern that outer space is the coming area of super power competition, and its belief that limits to this competition have to be set. At the CD it proposed the consideration of the possibility of measures to protect from attack all satellites (early warning communications and the like) which contribute to the preservation of strategic stability and which can be instrumental in monitoring disarmament agreements.

Various: As a country that holds over 30 per cent of known deposits of uranium in the Western world, Australia recognizes and advocates the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and is actively participating in the preparations for the forthcoming Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

Australia is a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and currently participates in the UN study on concepts of security and the study on nuclear-weapon-free zones.

In support of the activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, Australia has pledged 30,000 Australian dollars in 1983 and the same sum in 1984. Ambassador Richard Butler, Permanent Representative of Australia for disarmament, was the President of the Second Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, held in October 1984.

(1) Australia and Human Rights

(a) General remark on the attitude of the Government towards human rights

The Government of Australia is one of the fervent supporters of human rights in the Asian region. It has been a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for extended periods and has always co-operated in a constructive manner. Australia was re-elected last year for a term of three years starting 1 January 1985.

In 1984 Australia indicated to the Centre for Human rights its readiness to strengthen the Centre's capacity to provide assistance in the field of human rights to States in need of such assistance, to support the Centre's fellowship programmes by organizing appropriate programmes in Australia and by helping the Centre in the field of publication, in particular by putting out certain pamphlets. Concrete discussions are presently underway between the Centre and Australian representatives in Geneva on these issues.

The Secretary-General may wish to refer to this extremely positive attitude of Australia.

(b) The issue of indigenous populations

Since 1982 a Working Group of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has been studying the human rights of indigenous populations. It has to be noted that while other countries who are also faced with the problems of indigenous populations (United States, Canada, Brazil) have displayed reluctance to engage in a process of direct consultation with that Working Group, Australia has always actively co-operated as the Government seems bent on improving the general situation of the indigenous population. Last year the Minister for Indigenous Populations attended the Working Group's session. This attitude might also draw a positive comment from the Secretary-General.

(c) Individual cases

In the past there have been a few communications relating to Australia handled under the "1503 procedure" (allegations of a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights). In each of these cases the Australian authorities have given satisfactory replies. There is no case which would call for any good offices action. However, it could be suggested to the Australian authorities to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia has been a State party to the Covenant since 13 November 1980). For practical purposes, this would mean that individual cases which now are automatically handled under the "1503 procedure", would be considered by the Human Rights Committee which carefully examines the admissibility of each case before transmitting it to the Government. The number of communications transmitted might thus well be reduced considerably.

UN leader's visit gives Hayden a chance to spell out reforms

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, is to meet UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar in Canberra next month.

The meeting will give Mr Hayden an early opportunity to clarify last week's Australian proposals for "reform" of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr de Cuellar, serving his second term as UN Secretary-General, will visit

General strike looms for Fiji

The Fiji Trade Union Congress has called for a general strike by thousands of workers next month to protest against a government freeze on wage increases for 12 months.

Jamess Raman, general secretary of the congress, said after a meeting of union officials that the strike would be launched on February 12 and would continue until the government met union demands. Mr Raman did not say what the unions' demands were.

— AP-Dow Jones

By DEBORAH SNOW

Australia from February 12 to 15 on a trip which also takes in Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand and Vietnam.

Announcing the visit yesterday, Mr Hayden said he was looking forward to "productive talks" on major world and regional matters.

Mr Hayden alluded to Australia's recent election to two major UN bodies, the 15-member Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights, and indicated that the role of the Security Council would be a major topic for discussion.

Five days ago Mr Hayden announced a program of proposed reforms of the Security Council which he said Australia was determined to pursue following its election late last year as one of the non-permanent members of the world security body.

The first of these reforms concerns the post which Mr Perez de Cuellar now holds.

Mr Hayden has said Australia wants to see an even greater mediating role for the Secretary-General in inter-

national disputes, whether or not such disputes have been formally brought before the Security Council.

Australia also wants to see the Secretary-General making greater use of his powers under the UN Charter to bring disputes himself before the Security Council.

And, rather pointedly, Mr Hayden has said that the Secretary-General should be given "specific and realistic tasks, as distinct from generalised, imprecise and therefore ineffective ones."

These could include the Security Council stipulating a time frame and negotiating forum for the ending of disputes and insistence on progress reports on disputes with the backing of specific deadlines.

Optimistically Mr Hayden has promised that Australia will, "discourage resolutions in the Council which are intended only to score political points and with no expectation of implementation."

Also anticipated in Mr Hayden's package is an attempt to get support for



Mr Perez de CUELLAR

collective security arrangements for the UN and proposals to encourage informal "quiet diplomacy" within the Security Council rather than ritualised posturing.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit will be the first to Australia by a UN Secretary-General for nine years and only the third since 1956.

Despite the Australian reform proposals a major shackle on the effectiveness of the Security Council has been the frequent veto exercised by the Soviet Union and the US, which is something other members of the council have little influence over.

No games at UN for Australia — Hayden

By JANE BUTTON

THE Federal Government has warned that Australia will not support resolutions by the United Nations Security Council aimed solely at scoring political points.

The warning was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, in a statement issued in Canberra yesterday, three days after Australia began its two-year term on the UN council.

Mr Hayden said such resolutions undermined the council and the position of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar.

"Australia will discourage resolutions in the council which are intended only to score political points and with no expectation of implementation," he said.

Australia will usually be represented on the council by the ambassador to the UN, Mr Richard Woolcott. However Mr Hayden has foreshadowed that he may sit as the Australian representative when Australia takes its term as president in New York in November.

Mr Hayden indicated that Australia would be pushing initiatives aimed at making the council more effective in preventing international conflict.

Disputes

He said one way of doing this would be for Australia to strongly support Mr de Cuelar's involvement in disputes.

Australia would try to ensure that the Secretary-General had specific realistic tasks instead of generalised, imprecise and ineffective ones.

"The council could ... stipulate a time frame and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines," he said.

Australia would also push actions designed to improve the collective security provisions of the UN charter.

Mr Hayden said Australia would propose that the council authorise the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflict.

He said this would improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General had to draw on limited military staff from existing UN peacekeeping forces.

"They could serve on the Secretary-General's behalf in potentially dangerous situations, enhancing the UN's capacity to monitor and even prevent hostilities," he said.

Security Council initiatives UN reform proposed by Hayden

By HOWARD CONKEY

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, outlined yesterday a series of initiatives which Australia will try to implement as a member of the United Nations Security Council to strengthen the council's role as a mediator in international conflicts.

Mr Hayden said in a four-page statement that the initiatives were aimed at revitalising the council and to make it a stronger instrument in the containment and prevention of world conflict.

However, he warned that difficulties were involved in achieving the reforms, namely the agreement of the five permanent members of the council — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

As a member of the Security Council during the next two years, Australia would aim to ensure that the UN Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, would be given "specific and realistic tasks, as distinct from generalised, imprecise and therefore ineffective ones".

Dr Perez de Cuellar had played a most constructive part in dealing with major disputes on the basis of a mandate from the Security Council, and had also used powers assigned to him in Article 99 of the UN Charter to bring disputes before the council.

"Acting on this basis, he sent a mission in 1984 to investigate allegations that Iraq had used chemical weapons in the war with Iran and, in 1983, undertook a peace initiative in the Falklands War," Mr Hayden said.

"Such initiatives have encouraged proposals for more extensive involvement of the Secretary-General in monitoring and settling disputes.

"Accordingly, an Australian objective will be the Secretary-General's greater involvement in disputes, whether or not they have been brought formally to the attention of the Security Council.

"Australia will also seek to encourage the Secretary-General to make more use of the powers given by Article 99."

Australia would discourage resolutions in the council which were intended only to score political points and with no expectation of

implementation, resolutions which tended to "undermine the position of the Secretary-General and the council".

Mr Hayden said the council could stipulate a timeframe and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator, and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines.

Australia would propose that the council appoint military advisers to help the Secretary-General with international conflict.

"These officers could come from a representative range of countries to act as advisers and assistants to the Secretary-General on an as-required basis," Mr Hayden said.

"They could serve on the Secretary-General's behalf in potentially dangerous situations, thereby enhancing the UN's capacity to monitor and even prevent hostilities.

"They would certainly improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General has the draw on the limited military staff of existing UN peacekeeping forces."

Australia would join the Koroma Committee of the General Assembly, established on Sierra Leone's initiative to take a fresh look at the collective-security provisions of the UN Charter.

In regard to procedural reform, Mr Hayden said Australia would support proposals to change the way the council was conducted in order to create a more conducive climate for the effective negotiations of disputes.

These included more informal, private sessions of the council to allow an opportunity for "quiet diplomacy" and to "conduct informal and confidential contact with parties to disputes".

"Another proposal is for periodic sessions of the council at which it can conduct a general review of the international situation," Mr Hayden said.

"Australia will also support greater and more co-ordinated use of the United Nations secretariat in gathering information and providing good offices, observers or peacekeeping facilities."

Hayden aims to rebuild UN influence

By DAVID HUMPHRIES

CANBERRA. — Australia has set itself a bold course of initiatives for its first two years on the United Nation's Security Council.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, said yesterday that the Australian plan was "aimed at revitalising the authority" of the UN and concerned three main areas of its activity.

He said he wanted to enhance the role of the UN Secretary-General in dealing with world disputes, improve the resources of peacekeeping forces, and smarten up Security Council procedures and performance.

Australia joined the Security Council on Tuesday.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Hayden said the reforms would be difficult to achieve, not least because of the consent required of the five veto-entrusted permanent members of the Security Council: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

"But, as a conscientious member of the Security Council, Australia is prepared to do whatever is possible to facilitate the work of the principal organ of the UN charged with maintaining international peace and security," Mr Hayden said.



Mr Perez de Cuellar: enhanced role.

One Australian objective was to involve the Secretary-General more in the monitoring and settling of disputes, he said. Australia also would encourage the Secretary-General to bring more disputes before the Security Council.

The Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, already had embarked on such a course, Mr Hayden said.

In a veiled criticism of the council's

performance, Mr Hayden said the Secretary-General should be given specific and realistic tasks instead of generalised, imprecise and ineffective ones.

"The council could, for example, stipulate a timeframe and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines," Mr Hayden said.

Further, Australia would discourage council resolutions intended only to score political points. "Such resolutions, in effect, tend to undermine the position of the Secretary-General and the council itself," Mr Hayden said.

He said Australia would propose the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflicts.

"They would certainly improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General has to draw on the limited military staff of existing UN peacekeeping forces," Mr Hayden said.

On Security Council procedures, Mr Hayden said Australia would urge the use of informal, private sessions of the council "to engage in quiet diplomacy" with parties to conflicts.

Periodic sessions of council should be held for general reviews of the international situation, he said.