

term environment programme⁶⁶ and as reflected in the efforts of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme, in the field of the environment;

(e) Make full use of relevant existing reports and material;

10. *Considers* that the special commission should make available a report on environment and the global *problématique* to the year 2000 and beyond, including proposed strategies for sustainable development, within a period of two years from its establishment;

11. *Decides* that, on matters within the mandate and purview of the United Nations Environment Programme, the report of the special commission should in the first instance be considered by the Governing Council of the Programme, for transmission to the General Assembly together with its comments and for use as basic material in the preparation, for adoption by the Assembly, of the Environmental Perspective;

12. *Further decides* that, on those matters which are under consideration or review by the General Assembly itself, the Assembly will consider the relevant aspects of the report of the special commission;

13. *Recognizes* that the special commission may in addition address its report, after consideration by the Governing Council or the intergovernmental inter-sessional preparatory committee, to other forums, intergovernmental and non-governmental, or to Governments, individuals and the general public, as it sees fit, it being understood that the report of the commission will not be binding on Governments.

102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1983

38/162. Remnants of war

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3435 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 35/71 of 5 December 1980, 36/188 of 17 December 1981 and 37/215 of 20 December 1982 concerning the problem of remnants of war,

Recalling also decisions 80 (IV) of 9 April 1976,⁶⁷ 101 (V) of 25 May 1977,⁶⁸ 9/5 of 25 May 1981⁶⁹ and 10/8 of 28 May 1982⁷⁰ of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling further resolution 32 adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,⁷¹ and resolution 26/11-P adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980,⁷²

Convinced that the responsibility for the removal of the remnants of war should be borne by the countries that planted them,

Recognizing that the presence of the material remnants of war, particularly mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes their development efforts and causes loss of life and property,

⁶⁶ UNEP/GC.10/7 and Corr.1.

⁶⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/31/25)*, annex I.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/32/25)*, annex I.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/36/25 and Corr.1)*, annex I.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/37/25)*, part two, annex.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁷³ and the study annexed thereto concerning the problem of remnants of war;

2. *Regrets* that no concrete measures have been taken to solve the problem of remnants of war despite the various resolutions and decisions adopted thereon by the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Reiterates its support* of the just demands of the developing countries affected by the implantation of mines and the presence of other remnants of war in their territories for full compensation from the States responsible for those remnants;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to continue to seek the views of States on the recommendations contained in section VIII of the study annexed to his report;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to urge the States concerned to conduct bilateral consultations immediately, with the aim of concluding, as soon as possible, agreements for the solution of this problem, it being understood that the legitimate right of the affected developing countries to full compensation for damages due to them shall be ensured;

6. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in carrying out the tasks requested of him in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, so as to enable him, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the results of his consultations and endeavours with the States concerned.

102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1983

38/163. Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979, 36/191 of 17 December 1981 and 37/220 of 20 December 1982, dealing with the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,⁷⁴

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁵ on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes* that again very few replies were received from Governments in response to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 37/220, thus not permitting the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the report requested in paragraph 5 of that resolution;

3. *Requests again* all Member States that have not yet provided their comments to the Secretary-General on the feasibility studies and concrete recommendations for the implementation of the additional measures of financing, as

⁷¹ See A/31/197, annex IV, sect. B.

⁷² See A/35/419-S/14129, annex I.

⁷³ A/38/383.

⁷⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August–9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36)*, chap. I.

⁷⁵ A/38/403.