

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.

well as on the modalities for obtaining financial resources, as described in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 1 October 1981,⁷⁶ to do so as soon as possible;

4. *Also requests* all Member States that have not yet provided their comments to the Secretary-General on the expert feasibility study and working plan for the establishment of an international financial corporation to finance non-commercial measures to combat desertification, contained in chapter V of the annex to his report,⁷⁶ also to do so as soon as possible, particularly with respect to:

- (a) The establishment of the corporation;
- (b) Their interest in participating financially therein;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1983*

38/164. Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/190 of 17 December 1981 and 37/216 of 20 December 1982.

Noting part seven, section B, paragraph 5, of decision 11/7 of 24 May 1983 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme⁷⁷ on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region,⁷⁴

Noting also Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/68 of 29 July 1983 on the climatic situation and drought in Africa,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme⁷⁸ on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the progress made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, under a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, to assist the Governments of the region in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;
3. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide adequate support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to enable it to respond more adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;
4. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to examine, at its twelfth session, the possibility of including Ghana and Togo in the list of countries which receive assistance through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in implementing in the Sudano-Sahelian region the Plan of

Action to Combat Desertification and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

5. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and other organizations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

6. *Urges* all Governments to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian region in combating desertification;

7. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to report annually to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

*102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1983*

38/165. International co-operation in the field of the environment

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eleventh session,⁷⁹

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1983/168 of 25 July 1983 on international co-operation on the environment,

Noting also the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,⁸⁰ together with the sixth supplement to the register of such conventions and protocols,⁸¹

Bearing in mind the involvement of all countries in the protection of the environment with a view to enhancing the quality of life for future generations,

Aware that the continuing increase in the production, stockpiling and risk of use of weapons of mass destruction and the development of new types of weapons not only pose a major threat to the environment and even to life on Earth, but also compete for limited resources that could be better used for constructive purposes, including development,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen international co-operation in the field of the environment, particularly in order to deal with the most serious environmental problems of the developing countries in line with the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁸²

Bearing in mind the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development and convinced of the importance of assessing those interrelationships as they relate to international co-operation for development,

Recalling the catalytic mandate and role of the United Nations Environment Programme with regard to international co-operation in the field of the environment, especially with regard to integrating environmental considerations into the development process,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the

⁷⁶ A/36/141.

⁷⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/38/25), annex.*

⁷⁸ A/38/304, annex.

⁷⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/38/25).*

⁸⁰ A/38/305, annex I.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁸² Resolution 35/56, annex, paras. 156–158.