President of the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly

H.E. Mr. Mogens Lykketoft

On 15 June 2015, the United Nations General Assembly elected Mogens Lykketoft of Denmark to serve as the President of its seventieth session, which runs from September 2015 to September 2016. At the time of his election, Mr. Lykketoft was the Speaker (President) of the Danish Parliament, a position he has held since 2011.

Mr. Lykketoft is an economist by training and a veteran parliamentarian and government minister. As chairman of the Social Democratic Party from 2002 to 2005, he was also the opposition leader in Parliament.

A Cabinet Minister for a total of 11 years—beginning in 1981, when he was Minister for Taxation—Mr. Lykketoft served most recently as Foreign Minister, from 2000 to 2001. Earlier, as Finance Minister from 1993 to 2000, he spearheaded economic reforms that led to a rise in employment rates and a strengthened economy. During the same period, Denmark, which has traditionally been an active supporter of international development efforts, dramatically exceeded its development assistance targets.

Mr. Lykketoft’s career in Parliament began in 1981 and has spanned a dozen consecutive general elections—including the latest, in June 2015. He has currently taken leave from Parliament while he serves as the President of the United Nations General Assembly.

While Vice-President of the Parliament from 2009 to 2011, Mr. Lykketoft also served on its Public Accounts Committee, from 2006 to 2011, and was the foreign policy spokesman of his party from 2005 to 2011.

When his party was in opposition over the period 1982 to 1993, Mr. Lykketoft chaired several parliamentary committees and was its key negotiator with the government on economic policy and budgets. He also served as his party’s parliamentary spokesperson from 1991 to 1993, and again, from 2001 to 2002.

Previously, from 1975 to 1981, Mr. Lykkeftoft headed a department of the Danish Labour Movement’s Economic Council—an economic think-tank established by the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party.

Since 2010, Mr. Lykketoft has been a regular foreign affairs analyst and commentator with Danish TV2 News, appearing with former Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of the Danish Liberal Party on the weekly news magazine Ellemann & Lykketoft.

Born in Copenhagen on 9 January 1946, Mr. Lykketoft will turn 70 during the Assembly’s seventieth session, a fact he highlighted during his acceptance speech to the world body upon his election. A graduate of
the University of Copenhagen with a Master’s degree in economics, he has written books and articles on subjects ranging from foreign policy and security to economics and the “Danish Model” for employment and social welfare, including two books he co-authored with his wife, the Danish journalist and writer, Mette Holm. He has two daughters and five grandsons.
New York, 15 June 2015

Since Denmark signed the Charter of the United Nations 70 years ago in San Francisco, we, the people of Denmark, have done our utmost to achieve the goals laid down in the Charter. We have had peacekeepers on active duty since the first United Nations mission in 1956, and we have for almost four decades delivered on the 0.7 commitment of official development assistance.

Allow me to thank the Assembly for having entrusted me and—for the first time—my country with presiding over its seventieth session. I will turn 70 myself during the seventieth session.

As a teenager 55 years ago, I walked into the offices of the United Nations Association in Copenhagen to collect information about the workings of the United Nations. Back then, I sincerely hoped that therein lay the framework in which rationality and humanity would prevail; that would make disarmament agreements possible; that could finally bring the major Powers to cooperate for a better future for the whole human race; that could assist peoples in attaining self-government and independence and, without racial prejudice, could protect the rights of minorities, vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, children, the displaced, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples.

Today, that hope and those objectives remain as relevant as ever. We will celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations throughout the session. I aim to organize our work in a way that allows us to reflect on the successes, as well as the shortcomings, in these first 70 years, while also looking to the future. The theme of my term as President will therefore be “The United Nations at 70—a new commitment to action”.

Since San Francisco, the Organization has gained in universal membership. In that timespan, the world’s population has almost tripled to more than 7 billion people. The struggle to catalyse peaceful, sustainable development and combat climate change for all 7 billion is both the challenge and the opportunity of our lifetime. Fundamentally, a girl or a boy born today has the same right as 70 years ago to aspire to—in the words of the Charter—“social progress and a better standard of life in larger freedom” and to enjoy the equal rights of women and men in dignity. The key to success lies in identifying pathways for all countries to develop new ways and means to deliver on this aspiration, to produce and consume without undermining our common future for generations to come.

In order to succeed, we have to strive to build a more fair and stable world and we all have to play our part. The donor countries must deliver on their commitments to official development assistance. In a world where the 92 wealthiest billionaires own more than the poorest half of humankind, all nations must strengthen resource mobilization efforts to meet development needs.

Allow me to thank you, Mr. President, for your guidance and vision and for focusing the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly on delivering a transformative post-2015 development agenda. Over the past 15 years, the Millennium Development Goals have been a successful guide and framework for our joint efforts to reduce poverty, end hunger, bring children to school, combat diseases and maternal mortality to mention but a few achievements. What is now facing Member States is the final stretch towards adopting a universal, people-centred, transformative development agenda that addresses the struggle of our lifetime. When implemented, it will enable us to eradicate extreme poverty while keeping climate change at bay, building resilience and creating inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Personally, I look forward to collaborating closely with you, Mr. President, as our two countries will jointly and symbolically co-chair the summit in September for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda. A successful outcome will stand out as a historic achievement for the global sustainable development agenda and indeed beyond. I would
also like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Secretary-General for his dedication to the United Nations and for his relentless focus on advancing the greater good of humankind.

My first priority will be to ensure that the summit is an occasion for world leaders to join hands to achieve the new goals in a new commitment to action, which is the theme that I have chosen for the seventieth session. That commitment—and the new global partnership that goes with it—will be at the core of driving the work of the United Nations until 2030. We will operationalize that theme by taking stock of the three pillars of the United Nations. Since the summit will focus on sustainable development, it would only be natural to dedicate this year’s general debate to commemorating the United Nations at 70 and focus on the road ahead for peace, security and human rights.

The financing for development conference in Addis Ababa should provide the necessary boost and trust to mobilize substantial commitments and resources needed for years to come. Decision-makers at all levels should feel obliged to meet their commitments and feel accountable for doing so. The global public, civil society and business should also continue to engage and contribute beyond this conference. A successful and ambitious outcome from the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris will be the first real test of these commitments to development in an environmentally sustainable manner, the first transformation of the new goals into action on a wider scale. We must not fail this test. The youth of today would suffer the consequences of our generation’s inability to find common ground. I therefore firmly support your focus on climate change, Mr. President, and, if needed, I am ready to build on your efforts to promote its success in Paris.

It is a sad but ineluctable assessment that the world today suffers from armed conflict, terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization, nuclear proliferation, as well as increasing risks of further tensions among major powers. In that context, the United Nations’ effective and efficient contribution to international peace and security, which is the second of my overall priorities, of course, is more important than ever. It seems all too apparent that only a world that demonstrates respect for the most fundamental human rights will be sufficiently harmonious, as well as socially and economically sustainable. Therefore my third priority is to support further progress in the field of human rights. Issues such as governance, rule of law, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women should all be considered as integral parts of obtaining and safekeeping progress in other fields of intervention, either peace- and security-related or developmental in nature.

With an overall focus on the United Nations at 70 and the implementation of the new universal agenda and the new commitment, I will convene a limited number of high-level events in 2016. In addition, it is my intention to organize a commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Charter of the United Nations on Friday, 23 October. Cutting across the three priorities will be a firm emphasis on gender equality and youth, as well as creating and nurturing partnerships with civil society, the private sector and with other relevant stakeholders.

I also intend to organize high-level events in April, May and July respectively on the following themes: first, how to achieve the new sustainable development goals, targets and commitments; secondly, strengthening the role and coherence of the United Nations in peace and security, including creating synergies between the follow-up to the reviews on peace operations, peacebuilding and on women and peace and security; and thirdly, the implementation of human rights, governance, rule of law and gender aspects of the work of the United Nations. My goal is to seek pragmatic, action-oriented outcomes that provide guidance for all actors—the United Nations system, Member States, civil society and the private sector—on how to proceed with timely and effective implementation. Within this overall framework, and in support of these events, I will also convene a limited number of briefings, thematic debates and consultations with non-State actors.

In preparing for my election, my goal was to consult broadly with Member States. I have personally been enriched and moved by the discussions and the excellent advice I obtained. I look forward to continuing our close cooperation during my tenure. Many have underscored their interests in seeing progress in the United Nations reform agenda and the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly. Most interest seems to be centred on the reform of the Security Council and creating more transparency and openness when selecting the next Secretary-General. I will aim to continue this work based on the status in both tracks when the seventieth session begins. My intention is to conduct the presidency as transparently, inclusively and openly as possible.

At the same time, I will also aim to take a hands-on approach and be involved in coordinating the work
of the General Assembly as it unfolds over the course of the seventieth session. This includes a 10-year review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in December, the United Nations budget and the two special sessions on world drug problems and HIV/AIDS in June next year. I intend to continue the tradition of coordinating closely with the Secretary-General and the Presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council to ensure a seamless flow of information between the main bodies. In my engagement with the United Nations system, I will seek to ensure that the General Assembly is regularly briefed on how subsidiary bodies, as well as funds, agencies and programmes, are moving forward in implementing the outcomes of the major conferences held in 2015 in their work.

Today’s decision-makers must acknowledge that 2015 is a time to make a new commitment to action for the sake of generations to come. That is the signal we should communicate from the seventieth session of the world’s most representative, deliberative multilateral body. The interconnectedness and universality of the new sustainable development goals and the global complexities they reflect create unprecedented challenges and opportunities. We will have to find ways to achieve sustainable growth in which the distance between rich and poor nations and peoples does not become larger but smaller; in which we not only create development and eradicate extreme poverty, but also deliver a more equitable access to, and distribution of, global goods; and in which global cooperation creates a more fair, sustainable and stable world, as envisaged by the Charter of the United Nations. Multilateralism and the work of the United Nations, the trust and hope in global solutions it inspires, is as needed today as it was when the United Nations was established, as it also was 55 years ago when, for the first time, I actually embraced the hopes and ideas of a stronger, more committed, more cooperative international community.
United Nations General Assembly opens on 15 September 2015

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its seventieth session on Tuesday, 15 September, at 3 p.m., at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The opening of the session will be followed, in the second week, by the United Nations summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda—a high-level plenary meeting taking place from Friday, 25 September, through Sunday, 27 September 2015—when world leaders are expected to agree to a new set of sustainability measures that build on the successes of, and lessons learned from, the landmark Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/) —United Nations anti-poverty targets that are due to wrap up at the end of 2015. (For further information, go to https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/summit.)

The Assembly’s annual general debate, when Heads of State and Government and other senior national representatives gather to present their views about pressing world issues, will open on Monday, 28 September, and run through Monday, 5 October.

For updates and further information, please visit the General Assembly website: www.un.org/en/ga.

Forum for multilateral negotiation

Established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. Comprised of all 193 Members of the United Nations, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter (http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml). It also plays a significant role in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law.

The Assembly meets from September to December each year, and thereafter as required.

Functions and powers of the General Assembly

The Assembly is empowered to make recommendations to States on international issues within its competence. It has also initiated actions—political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal—which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world. The landmark Millennium Declaration (http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/55/2), adopted in 2000, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1), reflect the commitment of Member States to reach specific goals to attain peace, security and disarmament along with development and poverty eradication; to safeguard human rights and promote the rule of law; to protect our common environment; to meet the special needs of Africa; and to strengthen the United Nations. During the sixty-ninth session, a process of intergovernmental negotiations—held in informal meetings of the General Assembly plenary—was launched with the goal of building consensus among countries towards the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

According to the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly may:

• Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
• Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General
• Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
• Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute
or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it

- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations

- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields

- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries

- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs

The Assembly may also take action in cases of a threat to the peace, breach of peace or act of aggression, when the Security Council has failed to act owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. In such instances, according to its “Uniting for peace” resolution of 3 November 1950 (http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/377(V)), the Assembly may consider the matter immediately and recommend to its Members collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security. (See “Special sessions and emergency special sessions” below.)

The search for consensus

Each of the 193 Member States in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues—such as recommendations on peace and security, the election of Security Council and Economic and Social Council members, and budgetary questions—require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by a simple majority.

In recent years, an effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than deciding by a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly’s decisions. The President, after having consulted and reached agreement with delegations, can propose that a resolution be adopted without a vote.

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

There has been a sustained effort to make the work of the General Assembly more focused and relevant. This was identified as a priority during the fifty-eighth session, and efforts continued at subsequent sessions to streamline the agenda, improve the practices and working methods of the Main Committees, enhance the role of the General Committee, strengthen the role and authority of the President and examine the Assembly’s role in the process of selecting the Secretary-General.

At its sixtieth session, the Assembly adopted a text (annexed to resolution 60/286 of 8 September 2006) which encouraged the holding of informal interactive debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community. The text, which had been recommended by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly, also invited the General Assembly President to propose themes for these interactive debates. During the sixty-ninth session, several high-level thematic interactive debates were convened on a wide range of issues, including on: advancing gender quality and the empowerment of women; promoting tolerance and reconciliation; the twentieth anniversary of the world programme of action on youth; and the world drug problem.

It has become an established practice for the Secretary-General to brief Member States periodically, in informal meetings of the General Assembly, on his recent activities and travels. These briefings have provided a well-received opportunity for exchange between the Secretary-General and Member States and are likely to be continued at the seventieth session.

Elections for the President and Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and Chairs of the Main Committees

As a result of the ongoing revitalization of its work, and according to its rules of procedure (http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/ropga/prez.shtml), the General Assembly now elects its President, Vice-Presidents and Chairs of the Main Committees at least three months in advance of the start of the new session in order to further strengthen coordination and preparation of work among the Main Committees and between the Committees and the Plenary.

General Committee

The General Committee—composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, as well as the
Chairs of the six Main Committees—makes recommendations to the Assembly about adoption of the agenda, allocation of agenda items and organization of its work. This year, the General Committee will hold its first meeting on Wednesday, 16 September, to consider, among other things, the draft agenda of the session. The Assembly will then hold a plenary meeting, on Friday, 18 September, to consider the General Committee’s report and adopt the agenda.

Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee, appointed by the General Assembly at each session, reports to the Assembly on the credentials of representatives.

General debate

The Assembly’s annual general debate, which provides Member States the opportunity to express their views on major international issues, will take place from Monday, 28 September, through Monday, 5 October. The Secretary-General will present his report on the work of the Organization immediately prior to the general debate, a practice that began with the fifty-second session.

The theme for the seventieth session’s general debate will be, “The United Nations at 70: the road ahead for peace, security and human rights,” as proposed by the President-elect of the seventieth session, H.E. Mr. Mogens Lykketoft of Denmark, upon his election on 15 June 2015. The practice of selecting a specific issue of global concern for the debate dates back to 2003 when the General Assembly decided to introduce this innovation in an effort to enhance the authority and role of the now 193-member body (resolution 58/126 of December 2003 [http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/58/126]).

The meetings of the general debate usually run from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Main Committees

With the close of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of issues it is called upon to consider (172 agenda items at the sixty-ninth session, for example), the Assembly allocates to its six Main Committees items relevant to their work. The Committees discuss the items, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and present their recommendations, usually in the form of draft resolutions and decisions, to the Plenary of the Assembly for consideration and action.

The six Main Committees are: the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee), concerned with disarmament and related international security issues; the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee), concerned with economic issues; the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee), which deals with social and humanitarian issues; the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), dealing with a variety of political subjects not covered by any other Committee or the Plenary, including decolonization, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the human rights of the Palestinian people; the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee), which is concerned with the administration and budget of the United Nations; and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee), which deals with international legal matters.

On a number of agenda items, however, such as the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly acts directly in its plenary meetings.

Working groups of the General Assembly

The General Assembly has, in the past, authorized the establishment of working groups to focus on matters of importance in more detail, and make recommendations for Assembly action. These include the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly, which will continue its work during the forthcoming session.

Regional groups

Various informal regional groupings have evolved over the years in the General Assembly as vehicles for consultation and to facilitate procedural work. The groups are: the African States; the Asia-Pacific States; the Eastern European States; the Latin American and Caribbean States; and the Western European and other States. The post of President of the General Assembly rotates among the regional groups. For the seventieth session, the General Assembly has elected the President from the Group of Western European and other States.
Special sessions and emergency special sessions

In addition to its regular sessions, the Assembly may meet in special and emergency special sessions. To date, the Assembly has convened 29 special sessions on issues that demanded particular attention, including the question of Palestine, United Nations finances, disarmament, international economic cooperation, drugs, the environment, population, women, social development, human settlements, HIV/AIDS, apartheid and Namibia. The twenty-ninth special session of the General Assembly, held on 22 September 2014, was devoted to the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48777).


The Assembly decided, on 16 January 2009, to temporarily adjourn the tenth emergency special session on Gaza (http://www.un.org/en/ga/sessions/emergency10th.shtml) and to authorize the President of the Assembly to resume its meetings at the request of Member States.

Carrying on the work of the Assembly

The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly and is mainly carried out by:

- Committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, peacekeeping, economic development, the environment and human rights
- The Secretariat of the United Nations—the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants
Items included in the provisional agenda of the seventieth regular session of the General Assembly*

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Credentials of representatives to the seventieth session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee
8. General debate

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin
11. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS
12. Sport for development and peace: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal
13. Improving global road safety
14. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
15. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields
16. Culture of peace
17. Information and communications technologies for development
18. Macroeconomic policy questions:
   (a) International trade and development
   (b) International financial system and development
   (c) External debt sustainability and development
   (d) Commodities
19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development

* This is the provisional agenda as it was issued on 16 July 2015. More items may be added to this list if requested by Member States. An updated draft agenda will be available by the opening of the General Assembly in September 2015.
20. Sustainable development:
   (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
   (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
   (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
   (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
   (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
   (f) Convention on Biological Diversity
   (g) Harmony with Nature
   (h) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development


22. Globalization and interdependence:
   (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
   (b) Science and technology for development
   (c) Culture and sustainable development
   (d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries

23. Groups of countries in special situations:
   (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
   (b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
   (b) Women in development
   (c) Human resources development

25. Operational activities for development:
   (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
   (b) South-South cooperation for development

26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

27. Towards global partnerships

28. Social development:
   (a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
   (b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
   (c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

29. Advancement of women:
   (a) Advancement of women
   (b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
B. Maintenance of international peace and security

31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission
32. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
33. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict
34. Prevention of armed conflict:
   (a) Prevention of armed conflict
   (b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution
35. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development
36. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
37. The situation in the Middle East
38. Question of Palestine
39. The situation in Afghanistan
40. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan
41. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte
42. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
43. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
44. Question of Cyprus
45. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo
46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
47. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti
48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security
49. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait
50. University for Peace
51. Assistance in mine action
52. Effects of atomic radiation
53. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
54. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
55. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
56. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
57. Comprehensive review of special political missions
58. Questions relating to information
59. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations
60. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
61. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
62. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
63. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
64. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India
65. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources
66. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

C. Development of Africa
67. New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support:
   (a) New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support
   (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

D. Promotion of human rights
69. Promotion and protection of the rights of children:
   (a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children
   (b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children
70. Rights of indigenous peoples:
   (a) Rights of indigenous peoples
   (b) Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
71. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:
   (a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
   (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
72. Right of peoples to self-determination
73. Promotion and protection of human rights:
   (a) Implementation of human rights instruments
   (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
   (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives
   (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts
74. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
   (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
   (b) Assistance to the Palestinian people
   (c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions
   (d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
75. Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence
F. Promotion of justice and international law

76. Report of the International Court of Justice

77. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994


79. Report of the International Criminal Court

80. Oceans and the law of the sea:
   (a) Oceans and the law of the sea
   (b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

81. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission


83. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

84. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-seventh session


86. The rule of law at the national and international levels

87. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

G. Disarmament


89. Reduction of military budgets:
   (a) Reduction of military budgets
   (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

90. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

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