



## President of the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly **H.E. Mr. Sam Kahamba Kutesa**

Sam Kahamba Kutesa was elected President of the United Nations General Assembly's sixty-ninth session on 11 June 2014. At the time of his election, he was serving as Uganda's Minister for Foreign Affairs, a post he held since 2005.

A lawyer, parliamentarian and businessman, Mr. Kutesa brings to the position wide-ranging experience in international affairs. During his tenure as Foreign Minister, Uganda has hosted high-level meetings of key inter-governmental bodies such as the Commonwealth Heads of Government Summit in 2007, the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in 2008, and the African Union (AU) Heads of State Summit in 2010. Uganda also served its two-year term on the UN Security Council as a non-permanent member, in 2009 and 2010.

At the regional and subregional levels, Mr. Kutesa has hosted top-level gatherings of organizations such as the East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). From 2011 to 2014, he chaired the ICGLR's Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee which deals with challenges such as consolidating peace and stability in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), promoting transparency in the exploitation and sale of natural resources, and countering sexual and gender-based violence.

As Foreign Minister, Mr. Kutesa has played a key role in the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in regional peace processes in the Sudan and South Sudan, and in stabilization efforts in Somalia. Further, during his tenure, the East African Community, to which Uganda belongs, has achieved significant milestones in strengthening regional cooperation and economic integration, establishing a Customs Union in 2005 and a Common Market in 2010, and signing, in 2013, a protocol laying the groundwork for a monetary union in the region by 2023, to increase commerce and boost regional trade.

An elected Member of Parliament for more than three decades, Mr. Kutesa was a member of Uganda's Constituent Assembly and Chairman of that body's Political Systems Committee, during which time he contributed to drafting a new Constitution for the country, adopted in 1995. From 2001 through 2005, he served as Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development, in charge of investment, and from 1996 to 2000, as Minister of State for Planning and Economic Development. He was his country's Attorney General from 1985 to 1986.

In the private sector, Mr. Kutesa worked as Legal Secretary for the worldwide conglomerate Lonrho East Africa, and served in a consultative

capacity on the Uganda Advisory Board of Trade, and on the National Textiles Board. He also practiced law in his country, specializing in corporate law and litigation.

Born in Uganda on 1 February 1949, Mr. Kutesa holds an Honours Degree in Law from Makerere University and is an advocate of the High Court of Uganda, having completed post-graduate studies in legal practice at the Uganda Law Development Centre. He is married with six children.



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## H.E. Mr. Sam Kahamba Kutesa

### Acceptance speech upon his election as President

New York, 11 June 2014

Almost 70 years ago, this Organization, the United Nations, was founded with the aim of, among other things, saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war, reaffirming faith in fundamental human rights and promoting social progress and better standards of living in larger freedom. It has since remained central to global efforts to find solutions to the problems that challenge humanity, through the common endeavour of all States.

Fifty-two years ago, my country, Uganda, joined the United Nations family. We are an active and fully committed Member of the Organization, and committed even more to the work of the General Assembly. I am therefore honoured and truly grateful to all here for unanimously electing me as President of the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, a sign not only of the Assembly's collective trust and confidence in me personally, but also of recognition of the contribution that Uganda has made. I would especially like to thank my region, Africa, for endorsing my candidature and for the unwavering support it has given me.

Mr. President, I thank you for your leadership and for setting the stage during the current session. A number of intergovernmental processes are ongoing, and will feed into negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. I also appreciate your willingness to facilitate transition and continuity in the Office of the President of the General Assembly.

I would like to thank and commend the Secretary-General for his personal commitment, dedication and tireless work in advancing the agenda of the United Nations. I look forward to working with everyone on our Organization's priorities.

As we gather here today, our world continues to be confronted with various challenges of global reach and impact. They include poverty and hunger; underdeveloped education and health services; unemployment; poor and inadequate infrastructure in many developing countries; insufficient and

expensive energy; climate change and rising sea levels; armed conflicts; and emerging threats to peace and security such as transnational organized crime, terrorism, piracy and human trafficking. Collectively, we must continue to take concerted action to address those challenges. That is what has made the United Nations a strong, unique and indispensable organization.

Fourteen years ago, world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2), committing to achieve eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, with a focus on socioeconomic development issues such as poverty, health and education. While significant progress has been made in some areas, it has been uneven across goals, countries and regions. As we work on a post-2015 development agenda, we must ensure that the sustainable development goals being formulated build on the foundation laid by the MDGs. It is also essential that we develop an agenda that is transformative, with the eradication of poverty and hunger and the promotion of sustained and inclusive economic growth as its overarching objectives. It should be holistic, action-oriented and universally applicable, while paying due attention to the various regional and national realities as well as levels of development.

As part of the post-2015 development agenda, we will have to address means of implementation in terms of financial resources, technology development and transfer and capacity-building. That will require a strengthened global partnership, one that will foster partnerships between and among Governments, provide for an increased role for the private sector, ensure a fair international trading regime and foster national and foreign direct investments. Our ultimate objective should be to create a transformative agenda that supports global solutions, guides national development efforts and empowers people to improve their livelihoods and determine their own future.

Climate change, which continues largely unabated, is one of the defining global challenges of our time.

Its adverse effects are evident in persistent extreme weather conditions, floods, extended droughts and rising sea levels. There can be no doubt that those effects threaten humankind's very existence. Small island States in particular are becoming increasingly vulnerable. To preserve planet Earth for ourselves and succeeding generations, we have an obligation to combat climate change, through, among other things, mitigation and adaptation measures. Climate-change financing and technology transfer will be particularly central to that cause. It is therefore important that during the sixty-ninth session we give appropriate impetus and momentum to the ongoing process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in order to reach a global agreement on climate change in 2015.

The coming year will be of historic significance, since it will mark the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations. Today, the world is vastly different from what it was in 1945. While the principles of the Organization remain solid, the changing world obliges us to adjust to new and changing realities. Central to that is the continued revitalization of the General Assembly and the reform of the Security Council and other relevant United Nations bodies. The intergovernmental negotiation process on Security Council reform has not yet made the desired progress. I will be working with every Member State to make further progress on this particular issue.

At the operational level, experience has shown that fostering cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations positively contributes to development and the maintenance of peace and security. We have seen many successes in many parts of the world, especially Africa, where the United Nations and various regional organizations have utilized their unique and complementary capacities to resolve conflicts. I am convinced that this cooperation has yet to reach its full potential and should be substantially strengthened. I also believe that we should strengthen cooperation and coordination among regional organizations themselves to address common challenges.

We should make greater efforts and launch more initiatives aimed at achieving the peaceful settlement of disputes, as envisaged in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations. Conflict prevention is a cheaper and more sustainable option.

In post-conflict situations, we need to step up peace-building efforts and support countries in building effective national institutions. That is essential for

avoiding relapse and for enabling those countries to move towards sustainable peace, reconstruction, economic recovery and development.

We should also strengthen our collective resolve to counter the forces that fuel polarization and extremism. That tension has often manifested itself in violent terrorist attacks, serving as a constant reminder of the threat of extremist ideology. The United Nations Alliance of Civilizations is an important initiative aimed at improving tolerance, understanding and cooperative relations among nations and peoples across cultures and religions. I will support further enhancement of the Alliance's role towards that end.

I will focus on further advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in the sixty-ninth session, during which we will mark the twentieth anniversary of the groundbreaking Beijing meeting that provided a framework and road map for promoting women's rights and achieving gender equality. Since 1995, the United Nations and the international community have made significant progress in advancing gender equality, but there remains a lot of work to be done.

That reminds me of the experience of one Nabanja, a married woman and mother of four children in Kashongi village in my parliamentary constituency, who acquired land with her husband in 2010. Two weeks ago, in my constituency, Nabanja told me that her husband had sold the land without her knowledge, leaving her and her children with no home or means of survival. There are several such examples the world over that put in sharp focus the need to seize this historic opportunity to galvanize action and mobilize all actors for accelerated and effective advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women under the leadership of UN-Women.

I will be sharing with the General Assembly, in due course, my proposals on how to effectively move all the aforementioned priorities forward, with its support.

I am proposing the theme for the sixty-ninth session to be "Delivering on and implementing a transformative post-2015 development agenda". The theme builds on the important work and progress being made in the current session. It underscores the need to focus not only on delivering or agreeing the post-2015 development agenda, but also, most importantly, on ensuring its effective implementation.

I am motivated by putting people at the centre of everything we do. I am motivated by the need for

socioeconomic transformation. I look forward to working with the General Assembly to develop an agenda that will eradicate poverty and hunger and create sustained and inclusive growth, employment and better livelihoods for all.

In that endeavour, we can all draw inspiration from the words of the late President Nelson Mandela, who, in his speech at an event of the “Campaign to Make Poverty History” held in London in 2005, said,

“Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life. While poverty persists, there is no true freedom.”

We truly have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to build “the future we want”. Fifty-one years ago, in 1963, President John F. Kennedy in his address to the General Assembly in this Hall said:

“Never before has man had such capacity to control his own environment: to end thirst and hunger; to conquer poverty and disease, to banish illiteracy and massive human misery. We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world—or to make it the last.”

*(A/PV.1209, p. 6)*

If that was applicable to his generation 51 years ago, it is even more applicable to today’s generation. The scale and reach of most of the challenges we face, coupled with the limited capacity of many of those worst affected, requires that we address them collectively. The United Nations exists to find solutions through our combined efforts.

I will endeavour to guide the work of the General Assembly in an active and effective manner. My pledge to the Assembly is my firm commitment to being accessible, transparent, fair and balanced, and I count on its support and cooperation.



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## United Nations General Assembly opens on 16 September 2014

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its sixty-ninth session on Tuesday, 16 September, at 3 p.m., at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The initial week of deliberations will immediately be followed by a number of high-profile events, starting with the first-ever World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, a High-level plenary meeting—taking place on Monday and Tuesday, 22 and 23 September—aimed at shining a spotlight on issues facing indigenous peoples and sharing best practices for realizing their rights according to the objectives spelled out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other instruments. (For further information, go to <http://undesadspd.org/IndigenousPeoples/WorldConference.aspx>.) Also on Monday, 22 September, the Assembly will convene a special session to assess progress made over the past 20 years in implementing the Programme of Action for social and economic advancement agreed at the watershed International Conference on Population and Development—which took place in Cairo in 1994—and to renew political support toward achieving those goals “beyond 2014”. Another prominent event taking place that week, also on Tuesday, 23 September, will be the Climate Summit 2014, which is being convened by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to mobilize political will and catalyse ambitious action on climate change and sustainable development. (For further information, go to <http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit>.)

The Assembly’s annual general debate, when Heads of State and Government and other high national officials gather to present their views about pressing world issues, will open on Wednesday, 24 September, and run through Wednesday, 1 October.

### 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 intensively 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/ga/president/62/issues/mdg/ares552.pdf>), 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-eighth session, the Assembly decided to launch—during the early part of the sixty-ninth session—a process of intergovernmental negotiations aimed at building consensus towards 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 (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 to select 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-eighth session, several thematic interactive debates were convened on a wide range of issues, including on: ensuring stable and peaceful societies; the rule of law; promoting investment in Africa; culture and sustainable development; and on water and sanitation. Also at the sixty-eighth session, the President convened six high-level events and thematic debates as a contribution to the elaboration by the Assembly of the post-2015 development agenda.

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 sixty-ninth 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 pursuant to rule 30 of its rules of procedure, 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. (See <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/gasess.htm#gaagen> for more on 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 Wednesday, 24 September, through Wednesday, 1 October (excluding the weekend). 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 sixty-ninth session's general debate will be, "Delivering on and Implementing a Transformative Post-2015 Development Agenda," as proposed by the President-elect of the sixty-ninth session, H.E. Mr. Sam Kutesa of Uganda, upon his election on 11 June 2014. 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).

The meetings of the general debate usually run from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m, except on the first day when the evening plenary meeting is expected to adjourn at 7:30 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 (176 agenda items at the sixty-eighth 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 sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly has elected the President from the Group of African 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 28 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-eighth special session of the General Assembly, held on 24 January 2005, was devoted to the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps. As noted above, the twenty-ninth special session of the Assembly, on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, will convene on Monday, 22 September.

Ten emergency special sessions have addressed situations in which the Security Council found itself

deadlocked, namely, Hungary (1956), Suez (1956), the Middle East (1958 and 1967), the Congo (1960), Afghanistan (1980), Palestine (1980 and 1982), Namibia (1981), the occupied Arab territories (1982) and illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2009).

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



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## Items included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth 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 sixty-ninth 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**

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council
10. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS
11. Sport for development and peace
12. 2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
13. 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
  - (a) 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
  - (b) Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
14. Culture of peace
15. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
16. Information and communications technologies for development
17. Macroeconomic policy questions:
  - (a) International trade and development
  - (b) International financial system and development
  - (c) External debt sustainability and development
18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

\* This is the provisional agenda as it was issued on 21 July 2014. 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 2014.

19. 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 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) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
  - (h) Harmony with Nature
  - (i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
20. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
21. Globalization and interdependence:
  - (a) International migration and development
  - (b) Culture and development
22. 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
23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
  - (a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)
  - (b) Industrial development cooperation
  - (c) Women in development
24. Operational activities for development:
  - (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
  - (b) South-South cooperation for development
25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
26. 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
  - (d) Literacy for life: shaping future agendas
27. 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**

28. Report of the Security Council
29. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission
30. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

31. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict
32. 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
33. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development
34. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
35. The situation in the Middle East
36. Question of Palestine
37. The situation in Afghanistan
38. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan
39. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte
40. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
41. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
42. Question of Cyprus
43. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo
44. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
45. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti
46. 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
47. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait
48. Effects of atomic radiation
49. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
50. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
51. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
52. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
53. Comprehensive review of special political missions
54. Questions relating to information
55. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations
56. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
57. 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
58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
60. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

61. 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
62. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

### **C. Development of Africa**

63. 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**

64. Report of the Human Rights Council
65. 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
66. Rights of indigenous peoples:
  - (a) Rights of indigenous peoples
  - (b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
67. 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
68. Right of peoples to self-determination
69. 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**

70. 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

### **F. Promotion of justice and international law**

71. Report of the International Court of Justice
72. 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

73. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
74. Report of the International Criminal Court
75. 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
76. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission
77. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session
78. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
79. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session
80. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
81. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives
82. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
83. The rule of law at the national and international levels
84. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction
85. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties
86. Responsibility of international organizations

## G. Disarmament

87. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
88. Reduction of military budgets:
89. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
90. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
91. Maintenance of international security—good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe
92. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security
93. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
94. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
95. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
96. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament
97. General and complete disarmament:
  - (a) Notification of nuclear tests
  - (b) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments
  - (c) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

- (d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol
  - (e) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium
  - (f) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation
  - (g) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities
  - (h) Disarmament and non-proliferation education
  - (i) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms
  - (j) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures
  - (k) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources
  - (l) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status
  - (m) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
  - (n) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
  - (o) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction
  - (p) The Arms Trade Treaty
  - (q) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament
  - (r) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control
  - (s) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them
  - (t) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
  - (u) Relationship between disarmament and development
  - (v) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation
  - (w) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
  - (x) Reducing nuclear danger
  - (y) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
  - (z) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons
  - (aa) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction
  - (bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations
  - (cc) Nuclear disarmament
  - (dd) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
  - (ee) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities
  - (ff) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
  - (gg) Regional disarmament
  - (hh) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context
  - (ii) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
  - (jj) Missiles
  - (kk) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
98. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament
  - (b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

- (c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament
  - (d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
  - (e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
  - (f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
  - (g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
  - (h) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
99. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
    - (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
    - (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission
  100. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East
  101. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects
  102. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
  103. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
  104. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction
  105. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

#### **H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations**

106. Crime prevention and criminal justice
107. International drug control
108. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

#### **I. Organizational, administrative and other matters**

109. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
110. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund
111. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
112. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
  - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
  - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
  - (c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice
113. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
  - (a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
  - (b) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
  - (c) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council
  - (d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
114. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
  - (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
  - (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions



- (c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee
  - (d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service:
    - (i) Appointment of members of the Commission
    - (ii) Designation of the Chair of the Commission
  - (e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee
  - (f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences
  - (g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit
  - (h) Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services
  - (i) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal
115. Admission of new Members to the United Nations
  116. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
  117. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade
  118. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations
  119. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
  120. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters
  121. Strengthening of the United Nations system
  122. United Nations reform: measures and proposals
  123. Multilingualism
  124. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations:
    - (a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
    - (b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
    - (c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
    - (d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
    - (e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
    - (f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative
    - (g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization
    - (h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
    - (i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe
    - (j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States
    - (k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
    - (l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
    - (m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie
    - (n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
    - (o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
    - (p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development—GUAM
    - (q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
    - (r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
    - (s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

- (t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation
  - (u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
  - (v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
  - (w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
  - (x) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
125. Global health and foreign policy
  126. 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
  127. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
  128. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
  129. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
    - (a) United Nations
    - (b) United Nations peacekeeping operations
    - (c) International Trade Centre
    - (d) United Nations University
    - (e) Capital master plan
    - (f) United Nations Development Programme
    - (g) United Nations Capital Development Fund
    - (h) United Nations Children's Fund
    - (i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
    - (j) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
    - (k) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
    - (l) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
    - (m) United Nations Population Fund
    - (n) United Nations Human Settlements Programme
    - (o) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
    - (p) United Nations Office for Project Services
    - (q) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
    - (r) 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
    - (s) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
    - (t) International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
  130. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
  131. Programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015
  132. Programme planning
  133. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
  134. Pattern of conferences
  135. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

136. Human resources management
137. Joint Inspection Unit
138. United Nations common system
139. United Nations pension system
140. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
141. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight
142. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218B, 54/244, 59/272 and 64/263
143. Administration of justice at the United Nations
144. Financing 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
145. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
146. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
147. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
148. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
149. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and
150. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
151. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
152. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
153. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
154. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor
155. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
156. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
157. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
158. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia
159. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
160. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:
  - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
  - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan
162. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan
163. Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
164. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
165. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
166. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)
167. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country
168. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly
169. Observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly
170. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States

171. Observer status for the Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation in the General Assembly (item proposed by Pakistan)
172. Observer status for the Pacific Community in the General Assembly



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## Presidents of the United Nations General Assembly

Session	Year	Name	Country
Sixty-ninth	2014	Mr. Sam Kahamba Kutesa (President-elect)	Uganda
Sixty-eighth	2013	Mr. John W. Ashe	Antigua and Barbuda
Sixty-seventh	2012	Mr. Vuk Jeremić	Serbia
Sixty-sixth	2011	Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser	Qatar
Sixty-fifth	2010	Mr. Joseph Deiss	Switzerland
Sixty-fourth	2009	Dr. Ali Abdussalam Treki	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Tenth emergency special (resumed)	2009	Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann	Nicaragua
Sixty-third	2008	Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann	Nicaragua
Sixty-second	2007	Dr. Srgjan Kerim	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Tenth emergency special (resumed twice)	2006	Sheikha Haya Rashed Al Khalifa	Bahrain
Sixty-first	2006	Sheikha Haya Rashed Al Khalifa	Bahrain
Sixtieth	2005	Mr. Jan Eliasson	Sweden
Twenty-eighth special	2005	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Fifty-ninth	2004	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Tenth emergency special (resumed)	2004	Mr. Julian Robert Hunte	Saint Lucia
(resumed twice)	2003	Mr. Julian Robert Hunte	Saint Lucia
Fifty-eighth	2003	Mr. Julian Robert Hunte	Saint Lucia
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Twenty-seventh special	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Tenth emergency special (resumed twice)	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
(resumed)	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Twenty-sixth special	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-fifth special	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Tenth emergency special (resumed)	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-fourth special	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third special	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-second special	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-first special	1999	Mr. Didier Operti	Uruguay
Tenth emergency special (resumed)	1999	Mr. Didier Operti	Uruguay
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Operti	Uruguay
Twentieth special	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Tenth emergency special (resumed)	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Tenth emergency special (resumed twice)	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Nineteenth special	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fiftieth	1995	Prof. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel R. Insanally	Guyana
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir S. Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh



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Session	Year	Name	Country
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Thirteenth special	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Twelfth special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Seventh emergency special (resumed)	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Ninth emergency special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth emergency special	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Eleventh special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Sixth emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-third	1978	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Tenth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eighth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-first	1976	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Seventh special	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Twenty-ninth	1974	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Sixth special	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benítez	Ecuador
Twenty-eighth	1973	Mr. Leopoldo Benítez	Ecuador
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-second	1967	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Fifth emergency special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Rómulo	Philippines
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium