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 intergovernmental 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.
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.
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://undesads spd.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 catalyze 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
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](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.


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 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
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


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:
(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

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


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
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
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
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
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
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