



## President of the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly

# H.E. Mr. Mogens Lykketoft

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Born in Copenhagen on 9 January 1946, Mr. Lykketoft will turn 70 during the Assembly's seventieth session, a fact he highlighted during his acceptance speech to the world body upon his election. A graduate of





the University of Copenhagen with a Master's degree in economics, he has written books and articles on subjects ranging from foreign policy and security to economics and the "Danish Model" for employment and social welfare, including two books he co-authored with his wife, the Danish journalist and writer, Mette Holm. He has two daughters and five grandsons.



## H.E. Mr. Mogens Lykketoft

### Acceptance speech upon his election as President

New York, 15 June 2015

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

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

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

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

Since San Francisco, the Organization has gained in universal membership. In that timespan, the world’s population has almost tripled to more than 7 billion people. The struggle to catalyse peaceful, sustainable development and combat climate change for

all 7 billion is both the challenge and the opportunity of our lifetime. Fundamentally, a girl or a boy born today has the same right as 70 years ago to aspire to—in the words of the Charter—“social progress and a better standard of life in larger freedom” and to enjoy the equal rights of women and men in dignity. The key to success lies in identifying pathways for all countries to develop new ways and means to deliver on this aspiration, to produce and consume without undermining our common future for generations to come.

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

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

Personally, I look forward to collaborating closely with you, Mr. President, as our two countries will jointly and symbolically co-chair the summit in September for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda. A successful outcome will stand out as a historic achievement for the global sustainable development agenda and indeed beyond. I would





also like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Secretary-General for his dedication to the United Nations and for his relentless focus on advancing the greater good of humankind.

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

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

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

empowerment of women should all be considered as integral parts of obtaining and safekeeping progress in other fields of intervention, either peace- and security-related or developmental in nature.

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

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

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

At the same time, I will also aim to take a hands-on approach and be involved in coordinating the work



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

Today's decision-makers must acknowledge that 2015 is a time to make a new commitment to action for the sake of generations to come. That is the signal we should communicate from the seventieth

session of the world's most representative, deliberative multilateral body. The interconnectedness and universality of the new sustainable development goals and the global complexities they reflect create unprecedented challenges and opportunities. We will have to find ways to achieve sustainable growth in which the distance between rich and poor nations and peoples does not become larger but smaller; in which we not only create development and eradicate extreme poverty, but also deliver a more equitable access to, and distribution of, global goods; and in which global cooperation creates a more fair, sustainable and stable world, as envisaged by the Charter of the United Nations. Multilateralism and the work of the United Nations, the trust and hope in global solutions it inspires, is as needed today as it was when the United Nations was established, as it also was 55 years ago when, for the first time, I actually embraced the hopes and ideas of a stronger, more committed, more cooperative international community.



## United Nations General Assembly opens on 15 September 2015

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

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

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

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

### Forum for multilateral negotiation

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

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

### Functions and powers of the General Assembly

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

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

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





or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it

- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations
- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs

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

### The search for consensus

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

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

### Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

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

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

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

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

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

### General Committee

The General Committee—composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, as well as the



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

## Credentials Committee

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

## General debate

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

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

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

## Main Committees

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

in the form of draft resolutions and decisions, to the Plenary of the Assembly for consideration and action.

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

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

## Working groups of the General Assembly

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

## Regional groups

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





## Special sessions and emergency special sessions

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

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



## Items included in the provisional agenda of the seventieth regular session of the General Assembly\*

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

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

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

\* This is the provisional agenda as it was issued on 16 July 2015. More items may be added to this list if requested by Member States. An updated draft agenda will be available by the opening of the General Assembly in September 2015.





20. Sustainable development:
  - (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
  - (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
  - (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
  - (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
  - (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
  - (f) Convention on Biological Diversity
  - (g) Harmony with Nature
  - (h) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
21. 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)
22. Globalization and interdependence:
  - (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
  - (b) Science and technology for development
  - (c) Culture and sustainable development
  - (d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries
23. Groups of countries in special situations:
  - (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
  - (b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
  - (a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)
  - (b) Women in development
  - (c) Human resources development
25. Operational activities for development:
  - (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
  - (b) South-South cooperation for development
26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
27. Towards global partnerships
28. Social development:
  - (a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
  - (b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
  - (c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing
29. Advancement of women:
  - (a) Advancement of women
  - (b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly



## B. Maintenance of international peace and security

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



62. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
63. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
64. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India
65. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources
66. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

### C. Development of Africa

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

### D. Promotion of human rights

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

### E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

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



## F. Promotion of justice and international law

76. Report of the International Court of Justice
77. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994
78. 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
79. Report of the International Criminal Court
80. Oceans and the law of the sea:
  - (a) Oceans and the law of the sea
  - (b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
81. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission
82. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-eighth session
83. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
84. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-seventh session
85. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
86. The rule of law at the national and international levels
87. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

## G. Disarmament

88. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
89. Reduction of military budgets:
  - (a) Reduction of military budgets
  - (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures
90. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace
91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
92. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security
93. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security
94. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
95. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
96. Prevention of an arms race in outer space:
  - (a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space
  - (b) No first placement of weapons in outer space
97. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament
98. General and complete disarmament:
  - (a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
  - (b) Nuclear disarmament



- (c) Notification of nuclear tests
  - (d) Relationship between disarmament and development
  - (e) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
  - (f) Regional disarmament
  - (g) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
  - (h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
  - (i) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
  - (j) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
  - (k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons
  - (l) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction
  - (m) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction
  - (n) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them
  - (o) Reducing nuclear danger
  - (p) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
  - (q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
  - (r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non proliferation
  - (s) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology
  - (t) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
  - (u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context
  - (v) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus
  - (w) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities
  - (x) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
  - (y) The Arms Trade Treaty
  - (z) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)
  - (aa) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
  - (bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations
  - (cc) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament
  - (dd) Joint ad hoc meeting of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability
99. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (a) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
  - (b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
  - (c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
  - (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
  - (e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
  - (f) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament



100. 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
101. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East
102. 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
103. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
104. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
105. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction
106. 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

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

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

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
111. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund
112. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
113. 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
114. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
  - (a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
  - (b) Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
  - (c) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme
  - (d) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
  - (e) Election of eighteen members of the Human Rights Council
  - (f) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
115. 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 a member of the Board of Auditors
  - (e) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences
  - (f) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit
  - (g) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal
  - (h) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal





116. Admission of new Members to the United Nations
117. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
118. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
119. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade
120. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations
121. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
122. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters
123. Strengthening of the United Nations system
124. United Nations reform: measures and proposals
125. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter Parliamentary Union
126. Global health and foreign policy
127. 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
128. 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
129. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
130. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him
131. 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
- 132. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
- 133. Programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015
- 134. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017
- 135. Programme planning
- 136. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
- 137. Pattern of conferences
- 138. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
- 139. Human resources management
- 140. Joint Inspection Unit
- 141. United Nations common system
- 142. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services
- 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. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations
- 148. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
- 149. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
- 150. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
- 151. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
- 152. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
- 153. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
- 154. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 155. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor
- 156. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
- 157. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
- 158. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
- 159. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia
- 160. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
- 161. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:
  - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
  - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
- 162. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South 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 Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly
170. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly



## Presidents of the United Nations General Assembly

Session	Year	Name	Country
Seventieth	2015	Mr. Mogens Lykketoft (President-elect)	Denmark
Twenty-ninth special	2014	Mr. Sam Kahamba Kutesa	Uganda
Sixty-ninth	2014	Mr. Sam Kahamba Kutesa	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 Opertti	Uruguay
Tenth emergency special (resumed)	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti	Uruguay
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti	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





Session	Year	Name	Country
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
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



Session	Year	Name	Country
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