President of the sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly

H.E. Mr. Vuk Jeremić

Vuk Jeremić was elected President of the sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly on 8 June 2012. At the time of his election, he was serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, an office he held starting on 15 May 2007.

Throughout his five years as Foreign Minister, Mr. Jeremić was actively engaged in the work of the United Nations, representing his country at key sessions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. He led the Serbian delegation at high-level segments of the United Nations Human Rights Council (2008, 2010 and 2011), at the annual General Conference of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and at high-level meetings of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations.


Elsewhere, Mr. Jeremić led his country's delegation at high-level meetings of the African Union, the Organization of American States and the Non-Aligned Movement. In September 2011, he hosted a commemorative observance at the ministerial level for the fiftieth anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movement, in Belgrade.

During his term as Foreign Minister, Mr. Jeremić was actively involved with deliberations of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), participating in meetings of its Ministerial Council; informal meetings of OSCE foreign ministers (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 2010 and Corfu, Greece, 2009); and in the eleventh OSCE Summit that took place in Astana, Kazakhstan (2010).

In 2011 and 2012, Mr. Jeremić presided over a number of regional organizations of South-East Europe, including the Central European Initiative, the Adriatic Ionian Initiative and the Southeast Europe Cooperation Process. In this capacity, he addressed several special sessions of the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna. During this period, Mr. Jeremić also served as head of the Migration, Asylum and Refugees Regional Initiative and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization.

Earlier, Mr. Jeremić chaired the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers (May to November 2007), representing the Committee before the Council’s Parliamentary Assembly. From 2008 to 2012, he headed his country’s delegation to all ministerial sessions of the Committee and addressed three sessions of the Council’s Forum for the Future of Democracy, in Sweden (2007), Armenia (2010) and Cyprus (2011).
In 2010 and 2011, Mr. Jeremić played a leading role in convening two groundbreaking conferences of foreign ministers, aimed at resolving the plight of refugees uprooted by the 1991-1995 crisis in the Western Balkans.

Mr. Jeremić began his career in public service as Adviser to the Minister of Telecommunications of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the year 2000. In June 2003, he was appointed Adviser for Foreign Affairs to the Minister of Defence of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, and in February 2004, he was appointed Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Democratic Party. Later that year, in July 2004, he became Senior Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of the Republic of Serbia, continuing in this capacity until taking up the position of Foreign Minister in May 2007.

Before entering the political sphere, Mr. Jeremić worked for a number of financial institutions in London, including Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Kleinwort Benson, as well as for AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Jeremić has lectured at major universities around the world, and participated in debates and discussions convened by think tanks and organizations focusing on global issues, including the Economist magazine, World Economic Forum, Chatham House, the Bled Strategic Forum, the Aspen Institute and the MEDays Forum of the Amadeus Institute. His opinion pieces have been published in major newspapers including *The New York Times*, *International Herald Tribune* and *The Wall Street Journal*.

Fluent in English, in addition to his native Serbian, Mr. Jeremić holds a Bachelor of Science degree in theoretical physics from Cambridge University (United Kingdom) and a Masters in Public Administration from Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government (United States).

Mr. Jeremić was born in Belgrade in 1975, and is married to Nataša Jeremić. An avid tennis fan, he is currently president of the Serbian Tennis Federation.
New York, 8 June 2012

Let me express my deep respect to you, Mr. President, for the tireless efforts you have made as the leader of the General Assembly. I look forward to working with you, Sir, to ensure a seamless transition between our terms.

It is a great honour to stand before members as President-elect of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session. At the outset, allow me to extend my sincere gratitude to the States that supported the candidature of the Republic of Serbia. We are a small developing country that belongs to no military alliance or political union. It is therefore truly an honour, through the confidence entrusted in me by so many nations from all over the world, to have been elected to preside over the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations.

I look forward to working with everyone, beginning with His Excellency Ambassador Dalius Čekuolis of the Republic of Lithuania. I wish to thank him for his gracious conduct throughout the campaign. I hope to be able to draw on his wisdom and experience during my time in office.

I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks to the many diplomats of Serbia for their diligent efforts to advance my candidature. Let me extend my special appreciation to the most senior and experienced among them, our Permanent Representative to the United Nations, His Excellency Ambassador Feodor Starčević.

I consider my election as President of the General Assembly to be primarily a tribute to the Serbian people, whom I have had the honour to serve as Minister for Foreign Affairs for more than five years. Like many other nations, mine has travelled through periods of tragedy and periods of glory. At the close of the twentieth century, one of the proud victors over fascism and a founding member of the United Nations descended into ferocious internal strife. The ensuing devastation and fratricide left deep wounds in their wake. In the past few years, under the courageous leadership of Boris Tadić, Serbia has reached out to its neighbours, offering a hand of friendship and reconciliation. We have also reached out to other members of the global community, including those with whom we have had bitter disagreements. A painful era has now come to an end. Today, our nation can proudly stand before the world again, less than two decades after having been excluded from this Hall.

We are a country in which the transfer of power is accomplished peacefully and in accordance with the rule of law. Serbia is a democracy that, beyond working to ensure its own sovereignty and territorial integrity and the well-being of its citizens, has no ambition other than to advance the common interest of humankind. We therefore remain steadfastly committed to the maintenance of international peace and security, the first stated purpose of the United Nations. Working to accomplish that task, second to none in importance, is a most solemn undertaking.

The theme I am proposing for the high-level debate at the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly is “Bringing about adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations by peaceful means”. Given our experience, we believe that we can facilitate the implementation of any resulting proposals, including those related specifically to conflict prevention. In taking up this critical issue in September and beyond, let us not forget that peace is not merely the absence of war. As was once remarked by Spinoza, the first philosopher to argue that democracy is the best form of government, peace is a virtue, a state of mind, a disposition for benevolence, confidence and justice.
I pledge to fulfil my duty as President to the very best of my ability, in order to try to justify the confidence that members have bestowed upon me. I will exercise my authority in a forthright and even-handed manner, with the utmost respect for the equal rights and dignity of each Member State. I hope that our joint endeavours may help to bring us closer to the day when humankind shall have assuaged its hurts and abolished its fears; and, in so doing, to further the aspirations of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. May it be the will of God that the next session of the General Assembly goes down in history as one of peace.
United Nations General Assembly opens on 18 September 2012

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its sixty-seventh session on Tuesday, 18 September, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Following opening week, on Monday, 24 September, the General Assembly will convene a high-level meeting on the rule of law at the national and international levels, during which Member States, non-governmental organizations and civil society will work towards strengthening the rule of law. (For further information, go to http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/66/Issues/Rule%20of%20Law/ruleoflawindex.shtml.)

The annual general debate, during which the world assembly hears statements by Heads of State and Government, as well as Ministers, will begin on Tuesday, 25 September, and conclude on Monday, 1 October.

Among key issues on its agenda, the Assembly will address the following:

- Millennium Development Goals;
- Climate change and sustainable development;
- Food security;
- The role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of conflicts;
- Disarmament;

Also during its sixty-seventh session, which runs through mid-September 2013, the Assembly will consider the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which took place in Brazil in June 2012. (See http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/ for more information.) In addition, the Assembly will prepare for two high-level meetings, to be held during its sixty-eighth session in 2013: a high-level dialogue on international migration and development, and a high-level meeting with the theme, “The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond.”

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/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm), 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; safeguard human rights and promote the rule of law; protect our common environment; meet the special needs of Africa; and strengthen the United Nations.

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

- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General;
• Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;

• Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;

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

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

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

• Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs.

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

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-sixth session, more than a dozen thematic interactive debates were convened, including on world economy; fighting human trafficking; disaster risk reduction; the rule of law at the national and international levels; and mediation.

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-seventh session.

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

As a result of the ongoing revitalization of its work, and pursuant to rule 30 of its rules of procedure, the General Assembly now elects its President, Vice-Presidents and Chairs of the Main Committees at least three months in advance of the start of the new session in order to further strengthen coordination and preparation of work among the Main Committees and between the Committees and the Plenary.
General Committee

The General Committee – composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, as well as the Chairs of the six Main Committees – makes recommendations to the Assembly about adoption of the agenda, allocation of agenda items and organization of its work. (See http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/gasess.htm#gaagen for more on the agenda.)

Credentials Committee

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

General debate

The Assembly’s annual general debate, which provides Member States the opportunity to express their views on major international issues, will take place from Tuesday, 25 September, through Monday, 1 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 sixty-seventh session’s general debate will be, “Bringing about adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations by peaceful means,” as proposed by the President-elect of the sixty-seventh session, H. E. Mr. Vuk Jeremić of Serbia, upon his election on 8 June 2012. 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.

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 (over 170 agenda items at the sixty-sixth 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-seventh session, the General Assembly has elected the President from the Group of Eastern European States, by secret ballot.

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.


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-seventh 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-seventh session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee
8. General debate

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

10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin
11. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS
12. Sport for peace and development
13. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
14. 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
15. Culture of peace
16. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
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

* This is the provisional agenda as it was issued on 20 July 2012. 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 2012.
19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

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
   (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 Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session
   (h) Harmony with Nature
   (i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy


22. Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

23. Groups of countries in special situations:
   (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
   (b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
   (b) Industrial development cooperation

25. Operational activities for development:
   (a) Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
   (b) South-South cooperation

26. Agriculture development and food security

27. 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
28. 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
29. People’s empowerment and a peace-centric development model

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

C. Development of Africa
64. 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
66. 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
67. Rights of indigenous peoples:
   (a) Rights of indigenous peoples
   (b) Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People
68. 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
69. Right of peoples to self-determination
70. 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
71. 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
72. Report of the International Court of Justice
73. 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
75. Report of the International Criminal Court
76. 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
77. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission
79. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
80. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions
81. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
82. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives
84. The rule of law at the national and international levels
85. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

G. Disarmament

86. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
87. Reduction of military budgets
88. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
89. Maintenance of international security – good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe
90. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security
91. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
92. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
93. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
94. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament
95. General and complete disarmament:
   (a) Notification of nuclear tests
   (b) Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms
   (c) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia
   (d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol
   (e) Effects of the use of armaments and armaments containing depleted uranium
   (f) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
   (g) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms
   (h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
   (i) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures
   (j) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control
   (k) Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status
   (l) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation
   (m) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources
   (n) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities
   (o) Disarmament and non-proliferation education
   (p) Relationship between disarmament and development
   (q) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
   (r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation
(s) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them
(t) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction
(u) Regional disarmament
(v) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
(w) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context
(x) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
(y) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
(z) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
(aa) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons
(bb) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
(cc) Reducing nuclear danger
(dd) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
(ee) Nuclear disarmament
(ff) Missiles

96. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
   (a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme
   (b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services
   (c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament
   (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
   (e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
   (f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
   (g) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
   (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

97. 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

98. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East


100. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

101. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
102. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

103. 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

104. Crime prevention and criminal justice

105. International drug control

106. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

107. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

108. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

109. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

110. 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

111. 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
   (c) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
   (d) Election of eighteen members of the Human Rights Council

112. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
   (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
   (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions
   (c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee
   (d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission
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