



## President of the seventy-first session of the United Nations General Assembly

### H.E. Mr. Peter Thomson

On 13 June 2016, the United Nations General Assembly elected Ambassador Peter Thomson of Fiji to serve as President of its seventy-first session, which runs from September 2016 to September 2017.

Ambassador Thomson took office in New York as Fiji's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in February 2010, serving concurrently as Fiji's Ambassador to Cuba until assumption of his duties as President of the UN General Assembly's seventy-first session. Ambassador Thomson held office as Vice-President of the UN General Assembly in 2011-2012. He was elected as President of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority's 2011-2012 session and then as President of the Council of the Authority's 2015-2016 session. For the duration of 2013, he chaired the United Nations' largest negotiating bloc, the Group of 77 and China. From January 2014 to January 2015, he served as President of the Executive Board of UN Development Programme/UN Population Fund/UN Office for Programme Support (UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS).

Between 1972 and 1987, he was a civil servant in the Government of Fiji working in the fields of rural development and then foreign affairs. His Fiji government career began as a district officer in the rural regions of Navua, Macuata and Taveuni. In 1978, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Suva, where he took on political and overseas development assistance responsibilities before being seconded to the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in 1979.

He was posted to Tokyo in 1981 with the responsibility of opening the Embassy of Fiji in Japan. He remained in Tokyo thereafter as First Secretary (Economic) until 1984, when he was appointed Consul-General of Fiji in Sydney.

In 1986, he returned to Fiji to become Permanent Secretary of Information, first under the leadership of Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and then under Prime Minister Dr. Timoci Bavadra. In May 1987, he was appointed Permanent Secretary to the Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, a position he held until his resignation from the civil service following the second military coup d'état of 1987.

Ambassador Thomson has served as a board member of the Fiji Visitors Bureau, Fiji TV and the Fiji Broadcasting Commission. From 1988 to 2009, he worked in private enterprise as a company director, an investment consultant and a management consultant specializing in Pacific affairs, with clients ranging from government agencies to regional organizations, banks, universities and investment corporations. Ambassador Thomson is a founding member of the executive committees of the Australia-Fiji



Business Council and the New Zealand-Fiji Business Council and in 2007 was made a life member of the latter.

He was born in Suva, Fiji in 1948 and was educated at Suva Grammar School and Natabua High School in Fiji. In 1966-1967, he attended the International Centre at Sevenoaks School in the United Kingdom. A graduate in political studies (Auckland University, New Zealand) and development studies (Cambridge University, United Kingdom), Ambassador Thomson has had a lifelong involvement in the field of development.

He is a published author, with one of his books, *Kava in the Blood*, being the winner of a Montana Book Award for non-fiction. In 2014, he was made an Officer of the Order of Fiji, an award bestowed by the President of Fiji recognizing contributions and achievements by Fijians to the nation. He married Marijcke Thomson in Suva in 1973. They have a son, a daughter and three granddaughters.



## H.E. Mr. Peter Thomson

### Acceptance speech upon his election as President

New York, 13 June 2016

Mr. President,  
Secretary-General,

I thank you for your wise leadership and for the excellent example you have forever set us here at the United Nations. I look forward to working with you both over the next three months in preparation for the seventy-first session.

To my honourable colleague, Andreas Mavroyiannis, I thank you for the fairness of our contest and the gentlemanly conduct which you exhibited throughout. You would have been a credit to the General Assembly and the United Nations had that small majority tipped your way, rather than mine. I wish you well in all your future endeavours, and I thank you again.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the government of Fiji for putting me forward for this post. It is a great honour that they chose to put up one of their own for this high office and that that person was me. I would like to thank my Prime Minister, my Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Fiji's Ambassadors internationally, and especially the Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations, the staff of the Permanent Mission, *vinaka vaka levu* to you all.

I would like also to take this opportunity to express gratitude to the hundreds of Fijians who serve as "Blue Helmets" and "Blue Berets" with UN peace-keeping missions around the world. To them in particular, I say thank you for your service.

I would also like to take this moment to thank my brothers and sisters from the Pacific Small Islands Developing States (PSDIS). This was not just a Fiji candidacy, it was a PSDIS candidacy, and this is the first time in history that one of the Pacific SIDS countries has put forward a candidate who has succeeded to be elected as President of the General Assembly. It is a great moment for the Pacific Islands, and I thank you all for your support. The Pacific SIDS bring special perspectives on climate change and

on oceans issues, and you can expect me to be vocal on these issues in the seventy-first session.

Let me say that while this is a SIDS and G-77 supported presidency, I want to assure everyone that it is a presidency for the whole house. We are bound together, not only by the UN Charter, but by the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, which is a universal agenda. That is what lies ahead for us in the seventy-first session, the implementation of that Sustainable Development Agenda. That is the high purpose of the seventy-first session, to get momentum on that agenda. By the end of the seventy-first session we must be accountable. We must have progress on all 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). That is going to require transforming systems. It is going to mean overcoming structural and intellectual barriers. We have to implement that agenda for it is there for the good of our children and our grandchildren. Without it their future will be in jeopardy; with it they will have a sustainable place on this planet.

On a personal note, I would like to thank the two gentlemen who have been sitting beside me on the Fiji desk this morning. They are perhaps the two most senior diplomats Fiji has ever produced. Ambassador Satya Nandan was for many years the Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority and was an Under-Secretary-General here at the United Nations. Sitting next to him is Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, the President of Fiji until last year. Ratu Epeli and my father fought in the trenches of the Solomons Campaign of the Pacific War, and our families have been linked ever since. It is a great honour for me that he is with me here today. Ratu Epeli began his career here at the United Nations, as the First Secretary back in the early 1970s and rose to be Fiji's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Tonight, we will sit down at the Fiji Mission, we will drink kava together and we will sing a lot of Pacific Islands songs. You are all welcome to come along and join us there, anybody who feels like it.



My wife, daughter and sister are sitting up there in the top seats. Thank you so much for being here. If you see the three of them and you know that my grandchildren are all girls, you will know why I am a “HeForShe” and why I stand for gender parity.

In conclusion, I pledge to serve the General Assembly of the United Nations at all times in a spirit of

fidelity and commitment to the common good, always in accord with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

I thank you.



## United Nations General Assembly opens on 13 September 2016

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its seventy-first session on Tuesday, 13 September, at 3:00 p.m. at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The opening of the session will be followed, in the second week, by a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, taking place on Monday, 19 September, when world leaders are expected to consider the causes and consequences of large movements of people.

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 Tuesday, 20 September, and run through Monday, 26 September.

For updates and further information, please visit the [General Assembly website](#).

### 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. Comprising 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. 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, from January to August, as required, including to take up outstanding reports from the Fourth and Fifth Committees. Also during the resumed part of the session, the Assembly considers current issues of critical importance to the international community in the form of high-level thematic debates organized by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with the membership. During that period, the Assembly traditionally also conducts informal consultations on a wide range of substantive topics, including on UN reform-related matters.

### 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](#), adopted in 2000, and the [2005 World Summit Outcome Document](#), 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. In September 2015, the Assembly agreed on a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, contained in the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda ([resolution 70/1](#)).

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, 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 focussed 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.

During the sixty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted a landmark resolution on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (69/321), which provided for informal dialogues to be held with candidates for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations. As a result, the President of the seventieth session organized a series of such informal dialogues with candidates. The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, is expected to appoint the next Secretary-General during the main part of the seventy-first session.

The practice of convening high-level thematic interactive debates is also a direct outcome of the revitalization process. For further information on the history and achievements under this item, see [the dedicated link on the GA website](#).

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 seventy-first 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](#), 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, 14 September, to consider, among other things, the draft agenda of the session. The Assembly will then hold a plenary meeting, on Friday, 16 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 Tuesday, 20 September, through Monday, 26 September. 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 seventy-first session's general debate will be, "The Sustainable Development Goals: a universal push to transform our world", as proposed by the President-elect of the seventy-first session, H. E. Mr. Peter Thomson of Fiji, upon his election on 13 June 2016. 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 193-member body ([resolution 58/126 of December 2003](#)).

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 (175 agenda items at the seventieth 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 as follows: 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 politi-

cal 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 for electoral purposes as well 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 seventy-first session, the General Assembly has elected the President from the Group of Asia-Pacific 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 30 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 thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held from 19 to 21 April 2016, was devoted to the World Drug Problem.



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](#) 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
- The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management serves as the focal point within the UN Secretariat for all matters related to the General Assembly





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

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

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council
10. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS
11. Sport for development and peace
12. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
13. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields
14. Culture of peace
15. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
16. Information and communications technologies for development
17. Macroeconomic policy questions:
  - (a) International trade and development
  - (b) International financial system and development
  - (c) External debt sustainability and development

\* This is the provisional agenda as it was issued on 15 July 2016. 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 2016.



18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development
19. Sustainable development:
  - (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
  - (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the 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) Disaster risk reduction
  - (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
  - (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
  - (f) Convention on Biological Diversity
  - (g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
  - (h) Harmony with Nature
  - (i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
  - (j) Sustainable mountain development
20. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
21. Globalization and interdependence:
  - (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
  - (b) International migration and development
22. Groups of countries in special situations:
  - (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
  - (b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
  - (a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
  - (b) Industrial development cooperation
24. Operational activities for development:
  - (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
  - (b) South-South cooperation for development
25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
26. Social development:
  - (a) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
  - (b) Literacy for life: shaping future agendas
27. Advancement of women



## B. Maintenance of international peace and security

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



57. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
59. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India
60. 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
61. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions
62. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

### C. Development of Africa

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

### D. Promotion of human rights

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



## E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

70. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
  - (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
  - (b) Assistance to the Palestinian people
  - (c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions
  - (d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

## F. Promotion of justice and international law

71. Report of the International Court of Justice
72. 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
73. Report of the International Criminal Court
74. 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
75. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts
76. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission
77. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-ninth session
78. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
79. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-eighth session
80. Diplomatic protection
81. Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm
82. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
83. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives
84. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
85. The rule of law at the national and international levels
86. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction
87. The law of transboundary aquifers
88. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965



## G. Disarmament

89. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
90. Reduction of military budgets
91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
92. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
93. Maintenance of international security—good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe
94. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security
95. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
96. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
97. 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
98. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament
99. General and complete disarmament:
  - (a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
  - (b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof
  - (c) Nuclear disarmament
  - (d) Notification of nuclear tests
  - (e) Relationship between disarmament and development
  - (f) Regional disarmament
  - (g) Transparency in armaments
  - (h) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
  - (i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
  - (j) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
  - (k) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
  - (l) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons
  - (m) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures
  - (n) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction
  - (o) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol
  - (p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction
  - (q) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them
  - (r) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia



- (s) Reducing nuclear danger
  - (t) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
  - (u) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
  - (v) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status
  - (w) Missiles
  - (x) Disarmament and non-proliferation education
  - (y) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and nonproliferation
  - (z) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
  - (aa) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context
  - (bb) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation
  - (cc) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms
  - (dd) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities
  - (ee) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources
  - (ff) The Arms Trade Treaty
  - (gg) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium
  - (hh) United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
  - (ii) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities
  - (jj) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control
  - (kk) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations
  - (ll) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament
  - (mm) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices
  - (nn) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons
  - (oo) Humanitarian pledge for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons
  - (pp) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world
  - (qq) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
100. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services
  - (b) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme
  - (c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
  - (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
  - (e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
  - (f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
  - (g) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
  - (h) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament
101. 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





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

#### **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. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
115. 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 the members of the International Law Commission
  - (c) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
  - (d) Election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council
116. 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
  - (e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee
  - (f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee
  - (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences
  - (h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit
  - (i) Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns



- (j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme
- (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- (l) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal
- 117. Admission of new Members to the United Nations
- 118. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
- 119. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
- 120. Commemoration of the abolition of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade
- 121. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations
- 122. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
- 123. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council
- 124. Strengthening of the United Nations system:
  - (a) Strengthening of the United Nations system
  - (b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance
- 125. United Nations reform: measures and proposals
- 126. Multilingualism
- 127. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations
  - (a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
  - (b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic
  - (c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
  - (d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
  - (e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
  - (f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States
  - (g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
  - (h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
  - (i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
  - (j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie
  - (k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
  - (l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe
  - (m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States
  - (n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
  - (o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization



- (p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
  - (q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
  - (r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
  - (s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
  - (t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
  - (u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
  - (v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization
  - (w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative
  - (x) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development—GUAM
  - (y) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States
  - (z) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration
128. Global health and foreign policy
129. 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
130. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
131. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him
132. 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
  - (u) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund
133. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
  134. 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. United Nations pension system
  143. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
  144. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services
  145. Administration of justice at the United Nations
  146. 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
  147. 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
  148. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
  149. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
  150. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
  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 Stabilization Mission in Haiti
  157. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
  158. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia
  159. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali



160. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:
  - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
  - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan
162. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
163. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
164. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)
165. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country
166. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly
167. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly
168. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly
169. Observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the General Assembly
170. Observer status for the Central American Bank for Economic Integration in the General Assembly



## Presidents of the United Nations General Assembly

Session	Year	Name	Country
Seventy-first	2016	Mr. Peter Thomson (President-elect)	Fiji
Thirtieth special	2015	Mr. Mogens Lykketoft	Denmark
Seventieth	2015	Mr. Mogens Lykketoft	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	Libya
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
Tenth emergency special (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
Tenth emergency special (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 twice)	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



Session	Year	Name	Country
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fiftieth	1995	Prof. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel R. Insanally	Guyana
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir S. Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
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





Session	Year	Name	Country
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Rómulo	Philippines
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium