



President of the seventy-second session of the United Nations General Assembly

H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák

On 31 May 2017, the General Assembly of the United Nations elected H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák of Slovakia as President of its seventy-second session, which spans from September 2017 to September 2018. At the time of his election, Mr. Lajčák was serving his third term as Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, a position he held since April 2012. From April 2012 to March 2016, Mr. Lajčák also served as Deputy Prime Minister of his country.

Mr. Lajčák has dedicated his professional life to diplomatic service, representing both the Slovak Republic and the international community on posts in Brussels, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro.

He joined the foreign service of the then Czechoslovakia in 1988 and was posted in Moscow from 1991 to 1993, initially as an assistant to the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, and from 1993, after Czechoslovakia peacefully split, in the same position at the newly formed Slovak Embassy there.

Upon his return to Slovakia in 1993, Mr. Lajčák played a vital role in the transformation of his young country. He actively helped to build and shape the Slovak national foreign service as Director of the Cabinet of the Foreign Minister of the newly established Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia.

In 1994, at the age of 31, Mr. Lajčák was appointed as the Slovak Ambassador to Japan, thus becoming the youngest-ever head of a diplomatic mission of Slovakia as well as the youngest foreign ambassador serving in Japan. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. Lajčák served as the Executive Assistant to the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Balkans, Eduard Kukan.

Following his tenure as Slovak Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between 2001 and 2005 Mr. Lajčák served as Political Director at the Foreign Ministry of the Slovak Republic from 2005 to 2007.

A key figure in the mediation of the post-conflict crises in the Western Balkans, Mr. Lajčák negotiated, organised and supervised the referendum on the independence of Montenegro in 2006 on behalf of the European Union High Representative for Common and Security Policy, Javier Solana.

In 2007, Mr. Lajčák was appointed High Representative of the International Community and European Union Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During his tenure, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the landmark Stabilization and Association Agreement with the European Union. From 2009 to July 2010, Mr. Lajčák served as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic.



From 2010 to 2012, Mr. Lajčák helped shape the newly formed diplomatic service of the European Union, the European External Action Service, as its Managing Director for Europe and Central Asia. In addition, he also served as the EU's Chief Negotiator for the Association Agreements of the EU with Ukraine and Moldova, as well as the EU Representative for the "5+2 Talks" on the Transnistrian Settlement Process.

Mr. Lajčák is a graduate of the Moscow State Institute for International Relations and has a law degree from the Comenius University in Bratislava.

He is married and has two daughters.



H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák

Acceptance speech upon his election as President

New York, 31 May 2017

Your Excellency, Peter Thomson, President of the General Assembly,

Your Excellency, António Guterres, Secretary-General, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

Before I begin, I would like to join and support the statement of President Thomson condemning in the strongest terms the horrible attack in Kabul (31 May 2017). There is no justification for such horrific violence.

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

First of all, thank you very much.

I am truly delighted to be elected as President of the seventy-second session of the United Nations General Assembly. It is my greatest honour to have earned your support. I do feel truly privileged to have the opportunity to serve you throughout the next session.

I have been a professional diplomat all my life, serving with passion and commitment both Slovakia and the international community. I have fostered my belief in respect, honesty and dignity, rules, dialogue and search for compromise.

Throughout my career I have been fortunate to meet many of you in person. Thus earning your trust today means not only professional but also personal responsibility.

It is the first time Slovakia has been entrusted with this role. I am very grateful for the support at home—from the President, the Government and the people. My country has always been strongly committed to multilateralism with the United Nations at the centre of it. And, over the years, we have contributed to a wide range of UN activities—through the work in the main UN organs, participation in peacekeeping operations or delivery of humanitarian or development assistance.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During my tenure, I want to pay due attention to all three UN pillars. And I intend to work on the following six priorities, not necessarily in this order:

First of all, I want to draw the attention of Member States to people. That is why I suggest to focus on people—to strive for peace and a decent life for all on a sustainable planet.

I do believe we can do more to bring the United Nations closer to the world's citizens. Nations around the globe continue to have high hopes of the United Nations. It is a key task for the General Assembly, as the most representative organ, to step up its efforts. It should make a real difference in the lives of ordinary people.

Secondly, I wish to highlight the importance of prevention and mediation in sustaining peace. I share this priority with Secretary-General Guterres, as I have always been a strong proponent of preventive diplomacy. Past efforts and existing UN opportunities on sustaining peace will be addressed at the already-mandated high-level meeting in April 2018.

My next priority will be migration. The consultative process of the Global Compact for Migration will shift into intergovernmental negotiations. Migration is not a short-term seasonal and regional problem. It is a very complex global and generational issue that needs true worldwide attention.

I will also take a closer look at the Sustainable Development Goals and climate. We need to keep political momentum. I will follow up on work of President Thomson and support Deputy Secretary-General Mohammed in her efforts. More should be done to address inequalities and explore ways to help mainly Least Developed Countries and small island developing States.

In this regard I feel encouraged by commitments of Member States as well as the current leadership of this esteemed body. Activities such as next week's conference on oceans go in the right direction, in terms of both substance and timing.



My fifth focus will be on human rights as an overarching principle guiding my work. There is no peace and development without respect for dignity and fundamental rights. Continued support for equality, including equal opportunities for genders, will remain high in my activities.

The principle of equal representation will be respected also in terms of composition of my team. In this regard I will continue the dialogue with you. I strongly wish to reach both gender and geographical balance in the Office of the President of the General Assembly.

And number six—it is quality—especially in terms of mandated events. I will not bring any new initiatives that may put an additional burden, mainly on smaller States. I would rather like to see the agenda in clusters and streamlined with concrete results.

Mr. President, Secretary General, Excellencies,

The Presidency of the General Assembly is an increasingly demanding position. In preparing for my post, I consulted broadly with Member States and other stakeholders.

It is our common goal to create a stronger UN able to better meet all expectations. I will facilitate a constructive, informed and open interaction among Member States and with you, Mr. Secretary-General. I stand ready to consult your reform initiatives in the areas of peace and security, development and management.

In search for deeper change of our organization, we must strengthen the trust between the UN and membership as well as the major groups. Many Member States feel that we need tangible progress on the UN reform agenda and revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.

I will do all I can to support this effort.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is vital to make further strides towards improving the efficiency and role of the General Assembly.

I share the view that this is both a technical and political issue.

By far, the most widely mentioned UN reform topic is the reform of the UN Security Council. There is a high degree of accord that it is time to transform the Security Council into a twenty-first century body. I intend to work closely and consult widely with you on how to push forward the agreement our leaders made at the 2005 World Summit.

Mr. Secretary-General, Dear Antonio,

Let me thank you for being here with us today. It is not an easy time to be heading the world's leading international organization. Your steadfast commitment in taking the UN mandate forward is very much appreciated and needed.

Mr. President, Dear Peter,

I wish to express my special gratitude to you for your outstanding cooperation, advice and guidance. You are a committed leader in many areas but especially on the promotion of implementation of the SDGs. Your dedication to strengthen the continuity and the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly has been exceptional.

You and everyone on your team has been so helpful in getting ready for my presidency. Without your generosity and good will the transition would be much more complicated. And until September, let me assure you of my firm support to your ongoing efforts.

Mr. President, Secretary General, Excellencies,

I wish to thank you once again for the opportunity to serve you. I will do my utmost to represent you to the best of my abilities. I look forward to collaborating closely with all of you very much focusing on pragmatic and practical issues. I pledge to represent each country as an honest broker in a fair and open manner. And I want all Member States to have a sense of belonging and equal relevance.

Thank you for your attention.



United Nations General Assembly opens on 12 September 2017

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its seventy-second session on Tuesday, 12 September, at 3 p.m., at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

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, 19 September, and run through Monday, 25 September.

The general debate will be followed by a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, taking place on Wednesday and Thursday, 27-28 September 2017, when high-level representatives are expected to assess achievements and challenges in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

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 focused and relevant. This was identified as a priority during the fifty-eighth session, and efforts continued at subsequent sessions to streamline the agenda, improve the practices and working methods of the Main Committees, enhance the role of the General Committee, strengthen the role and authority of the President

and examine the Assembly’s role in the process of selecting the Secretary-General.

During the sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions, the Assembly adopted two landmark resolutions on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (resolutions [69/321](#) and [71/305](#)), which inter alia provided for informal dialogues to be held with candidates for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations and established an oath of office and a code of ethics for the Presidents of the General Assembly.

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-second 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 the 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, 13 September, to consider the draft agenda of the session. The Assembly will then hold a plenary meeting, on Friday, 15 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, 19 September, through Monday, 25 September. The Secretary-General will present his report on the work of the Organization immediately prior to the general debate.

The theme for the seventy-second session's general debate will be, "Focusing on People: striving for peace and a decent life for all on a sustainable planet" as proposed by the President-elect of the seventy-second session, H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák of Slovakia, upon his election on 31 May 2017. 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 (173 agenda items at the seventy-first 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 sub-

jects 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-second session, the General Assembly has elected the President from the Group of Eastern European 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-second 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-second 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:
 - (a) Sport for development and peace
 - (b) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal
12. Improving global road safety
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

* This is the provisional agenda as it was issued on 13 July 2017. 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 2017.



18. Macroeconomic policy questions:
 - (a) International trade and development
 - (b) International financial system and development
 - (c) External debt sustainability and development
 - (d) Commodities
 - (e) Financial inclusion for sustainable development
 - (f) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows in order to foster sustainable development
19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development
20. Sustainable development:
 - (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
 - (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of small island developing States
 - (c) 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) Education for sustainable development
 - (h) Harmony with Nature
 - (i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
 - (j) Combating sand and dust storms
21. 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)
22. Globalization and interdependence:
 - (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
 - (b) Science, technology and innovation for development
 - (c) Culture and sustainable development
 - (d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries
23. Groups of countries in special situations:
 - (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
 - (b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
 - (a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
 - (b) Women in development
 - (c) Human resources development



25. Operational activities for development:
 - (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
 - (b) South-South cooperation for development
26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
27. Towards global partnerships
28. Social development:
 - (a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
 - (b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
29. Advancement of women:
 - (a) Advancement of women
 - (b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

30. Report of the Security Council
31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission
32. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion
33. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
34. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict
35. Prevention of armed conflict:
 - (a) Prevention of armed conflict
 - (b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution
36. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development
37. The situation in the Middle East
38. Question of Palestine
39. The situation in Afghanistan
40. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan
41. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte
42. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
43. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
44. Question of Cyprus
45. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo



46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
47. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti
48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security
49. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait
50. Assistance in mine action
51. Effects of atomic radiation
52. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space:
 - (a) International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
 - (b) Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability
53. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
54. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
55. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
56. Comprehensive review of special political missions
57. Questions relating to information
58. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations
59. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
60. 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
61. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
62. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
63. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India
64. 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
65. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions
66. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

C. Development of Africa

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



D. Promotion of human rights

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

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

74. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
 - (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
 - (b) Assistance to the Palestinian people
 - (c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

F. Promotion of justice and international law

75. Report of the International Court of Justice
76. 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
77. Report of the International Criminal Court
78. 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



79. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission
80. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fiftieth session
81. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
82. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-ninth session
83. Expulsion of aliens
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. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties
88. Responsibility of international organizations
89. 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

90. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
91. Reduction of military budgets:
 - (a) Reduction of military budgets
 - (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures
92. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace
93. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
94. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
95. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security
96. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
97. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
98. 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
99. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament
100. General and complete disarmament:
 - (a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
 - (b) Nuclear disarmament
 - (c) Notification of nuclear tests
 - (d) Relationship between disarmament and development



- (e) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
- (f) Regional disarmament
- (g) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
- (h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
- (i) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
- (j) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
- (k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons
- (l) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction
- (m) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction
- (n) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them
- (o) Reducing nuclear danger
- (p) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
- (q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
- (r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and nonproliferation
- (s) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
- (t) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context
- (u) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus
- (v) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities
- (w) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- (x) The Arms Trade Treaty
- (y) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)
- (z) United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
- (aa) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments
- (bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations
- (cc) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament
- (dd) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices
- (ee) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons
- (ff) Humanitarian pledge for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons
- (gg) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world
- (hh) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- (ii) Nuclear disarmament verification



101. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
 - (b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
 - (c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
 - (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
 - (e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
 - (f) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament
102. 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
103. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East
104. 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
105. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
106. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
107. 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

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

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund
113. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
 - (b) Election of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council
 - (c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice
115. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
 - (a) Election of 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
 - (b) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 - (c) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
 - (d) Election of 15 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) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors
 - (d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission
 - (i) Appointment of members of the Commission
 - (ii) Designation of the Vice-Chair of the Commission
 - (e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee
 - (f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences
 - (g) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
 - (h) 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. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
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. Global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers
133. Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy
134. 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
135. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
 136. Programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017
 137. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019
 138. Programme planning
 139. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
 140. Pattern of conferences
 141. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
 142. Human resources management
 143. Joint Inspection Unit
 144. United Nations common system
 145. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
 146. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services
 147. Administration of justice at the United Nations
 148. 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



149. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
150. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
151. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
152. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
153. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
154. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
155. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
156. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor
157. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
158. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
159. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia
160. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
161. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
162. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan
163. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
164. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
165. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)
166. Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
167. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country
168. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly
169. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly
170. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly
171. Observer status for the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan in the General Assembly
172. Observer status for the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office in the General Assembly



Presidents of the United Nations General Assembly

Session	Year	Name	Country
Seventy-second	2017	Mr. Miroslav Lajčák	Slovakia
Seventy-first	2016	Mr. Peter Thomson	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 Operti	Uruguay
Tenth emergency special (resumed)	1999	Mr. Didier Operti	Uruguay
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Operti	Uruguay
Twentieth special	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Tenth emergency special (resumed twice)	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine



Session	Year	Name	Country
Tenth emergency special (resumed twice)	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Nineteenth special	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fiftieth	1995	Prof. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel R. Insanally	Guyana
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir S. Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
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



Session	Year	Name	Country
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Rómulo	Philippines
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium