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Notes on Supplementary Item

INTRODUCTION

The nineteenth session of the General Assembly will open at 3 p.m. on 1 December. On 2 November, the Secretary-General informed Members of the postponement of the opening of the session from 10 November to 1 December, since the majority of Members had agreed to the request by 41 Members on 23 October (A/5773) for such postponement.

As of 26 November, the Assembly is being asked to consider 83 items on the provisional agenda (A/5750/Rev.1) and nine supplementary items (A/5760/Rev.2).

As a result of the postponement of the opening of the nineteenth session, two items proposed for the agenda 30 or more days before the new opening date (in accordance with the time-limit provided for in rule 14 of the Assembly's rules of procedure) have been added to the supplementary list. Thus, the item "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" has become number 8 and the item "Question of Tibet" number 9 on the supplementary list.

The Annotated Provisional Agenda of the nineteenth regular session of the Assembly (press release GA/2930) of 1 October and Addendum I (GA/2930/Add.1) of 3 November contained notes on these items. The notes that follow include additional information on some items annotated previously.
NOTES ON PROVISIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

10. **Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization**
   (Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 4-5)

   The introduction to the Secretary-General's annual report to the General Assembly (A/5801/Add.1), issued on 19 November, brought up to date his review of the Organization's activities.

   Among subjects dealt with in the introduction are: disarmament, outer space, the United Nations Development Decade, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations research and training institute, the peace-keeping operations in the Congo, Cyprus and Yemen, the United Nations missions to Cambodia-Thailand and Malaysia, the implementation of the Declaration on colonialism, apartheid, Charter amendments, the presence of representatives of non-member States at United Nations Headquarters, and United Nations finances.

15. **Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council**
   (Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 9)

   As of 25 November, a total of 35 ratifications of proposed amendments to the United Nations Charter, for an increase in the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council, had been received from the following Member States:

   Algeria, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

21. **Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee**
   (Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 12-17)

   The Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism has concluded study of conditions in 46 territories at the second of its two sessions held this year. The report, which will be issued as A/5800 and addenda, will also cover the territories examined at the Committee's first 1964 session.
Since 1 October, the Committee took decisions on Gibraltar, Fernando Poo, Ifni, Rio Muni, Spanish Sahara, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, Fiji, Aden, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, as well as 32 other territories in the Caribbean, in the Americas, in the Pacific, and adjacent to Africa and Asia. It also welcomed, on 22 October, the forthcoming independence of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) on 24 October 1964 and Gambia on 18 February 1965.

(An account of the Committee's action on these 46 territories is given in press release GA/COL/297 issued on 20 November 1964.)

26. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space
(The following replaces the notes on this item in the Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 22-23.)

The report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/5785) covers the Committee's sixth session, from 26 October to 6 November, and contains recommendations in the scientific and technical and the legal fields.

The Committee invited its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to study the possibility of establishing a civil world-wide navigation satellite system on a non-discriminatory basis. In another decision, the Committee set up a working group of all Committee members to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

The Committee also recommended that the Thumba International Equatorial Sounding Rocket Launching Facility in India be accorded United Nations sponsorship. During the session, the Committee was also informed that Brazil intended to request United Nations sponsorship for the sounding rocket facilities it was establishing.

The Committee also asked that Member States proposing to carry out experiments in outer space give full consideration to the problem of possible interference with other peaceful uses of outer space, as well as of possible harmful changes in the natural environment caused by space activities.

In another development, the USSR and the United States made public a Second Memorandum of Understanding to Implement the Bilateral Space Agreement of 8 June 1962. The memorandum covered the exchange of conventional and satellite weather data over a special communications link between Moscow and Washington (A/5779). This link is already in operation.
In the legal field, the Committee noted with satisfaction that substantial progress had been made. The work in the legal field dealt mainly with the question of conventions on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, and liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space. The Committee recommended that work on these two conventions continue as soon as possible.

34. Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 31)

The Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, meeting at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 28 October, reached a consensus that it would be better to postpone its work until the General Assembly had had an opportunity to consider the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1020 (XXXVII) on the consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme.

The Committee recommended that the General Assembly bear in mind the proposals contained in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommendation A.IV.8* while discussing supplementary item 5, Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme, with a view to initiating activities of investment proper within the framework of the proposed programme.

Certain delegations stated that the expression of consensus did not imply any change in their positions with regard to these recommendations of the Conference, while other delegations stated that it did not imply any commitment by them with regard to Council resolution 1020.

The Committee's report on its fourth session appears in A/5748. A note by the Secretary-General giving additional background on the item appears in A/5766.

* On the gradual transformation of the Special Fund.
that substantial portions of the project's funds and space continue as soon

43. United Nations training and research institute
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 40)

As of 24 November, 34 countries and several non-governmental organizations had paid or pledged nearly $2,250,000 for the institute. About 30 other countries and additional private foundations have indicated their intention to contribute.

In the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization (A/5801/Add.1), the Secretary-General said he considered the support from Member Governments, both moral and material, more than adequate to justify the establishment of the institute.

Among the contributions from non-governmental sources was a donation of $US 450,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, which made it possible for the United Nations to acquire a five-storey building on United Nations Plaza in New York City, for use as the seat of the institute (press release M/1561).

The Secretary-General has stated his intention of appointing the members of the institute's board of trustees in the near future and calling a first meeting of the board early in 1965.

In a note (A/5778) issued on 9 November, the Secretary-General stated that he intends to submit a progress report to the General Assembly in the course of the nineteenth session.

45. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 41-43)

The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) has proposed (E/TAC/L.339) that a record sum of $US 100,941,489 be spent during 1965-66 for projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). During the two-year period, 6,257 expert assignments would be made and 8,060 fellowships awarded. This represents increases of nearly 19 per cent in the number of experts and almost 14 per cent in the number of fellowships over the previous biennium.

After approval by the Technical Assistance Committee, this programme will be reviewed by the General Assembly, which must confirm the allocation of funds to each organization participating in EPTA.*

* Participants are the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and nine specialized agencies. This corrects information given in the Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 45, last paragraph.
In addition to the above project costs, TAB has recommended (E/TAC/149) an administrative budget for the secretariat of the Board amounting to $US 8,282,600 in 1965. The report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on this subject appears in A/5788.

59. Draft Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 51)

In resolution 1965 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to study the desirability of establishing regional documentation and study institutions to train young people in greater understanding of their common ideals.

After consultations with the UNESCO Director-General, the Secretary-General has concluded (A/5789) that new documentation and study institutes would need to be created only in regions not adequately served by existing youth organizations. Subject to decisions by United Nations organs and the availability of resources, the Secretary-General would assist any such new centres. A group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would be asked to study these questions at its 1965 session, the Secretary-General stated.

Another report by the Secretary-General (A/5738) summarizes views of Member States received up to 30 September, and comments by UNESCO National Commissions and other organizations, on the Draft Declaration.

61. Question of South West Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 52-53)

The study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and other international companies having interests in South West Africa was approved on 10 November by the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism.
The report of the Secretary-General on this subject was issued on 10 November (A/5782 and Corr.1). The report, covering the period September 1963 to October 1964, gives an account of the 35 scholarships granted under the Special Training Programme and the use made of these awards, as well as a description of the scholarships made available by 25 Member States as of 31 October 1964 for the use of South West Africans under the programmes.

62. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 53)

The report of the Secretary-General on this subject was issued on 10 November (A/5782 and Corr.1). The report, covering the period September 1963 to October 1964, gives an account of the 35 scholarships granted under the Special Training Programme and the use made of these awards, as well as a description of the scholarships made available by 25 Member States as of 31 October 1964 for the use of South West Africans under the programmes.

63. Special training programme for territories under Portuguese Administration
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 53-54)

The report of the Secretary-General on this subject, issued on 11 November (A/5783), gives an account of the eight scholarships awarded under the programme and of seven other applications under consideration. It also contains a description of the scholarships offered, as of 31 October 1964, by 27 Member States and the use made of these offers.

64. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 54)

The report of the Secretary-General on this subject, issued on 11 November (A/5784), describes the offers and awards of scholarships made to students from Non-Self-Governing Territorles.

67. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1964
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 57-58)

The Secretary-General has requested (A/5747 and Corr.1) an additional amount of $US 2,488,860 over the 1964 appropriation of $101,327,600. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, after considering this estimate, has recommended (A/5787) that it be reduced by
$150,000 to $2,338,860. If the Assembly accepts the Committee's recommendation, the amount of $101,327,600 appropriated for the financial year 1964 would be increased to $103,666,460.

Changes which the Secretary-General seeks in the 1964 appropriations are:

- **Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees** -- decrease of $203,550
- **Staff costs and related expenses** -- increase of $1,857,620
- **Buildings, equipment and common services** -- increase of $73,890
- **Special expenses** -- increase of $49,500
- **Special missions** -- increase of $447,600
- **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** -- increase of $185,100
- **International Court of Justice** -- increase of $78,700

The Secretary-General states that apart from the additional expenses resulting from commitments entered into under the terms of resolution 1985 (XVIII) relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1964, the major portion of the supplementary requirements requested are a result of the statutory expenses arising from the application of the staff rules and regulations.

The Secretary-General has also proposed an increase of $706,000 in the estimates of 1964 income. Thus, the income estimate of $15,186,800 approved by the General Assembly in December 1963 would be increased to $15,892,800.

80. **Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law**
(Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 70-71)

The General Assembly, in resolution 1968 C (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, invited Member States, interested international or national organizations and institutions or individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations programmes of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. The Secretary-General has reported (A/5790) that, as of 15 November 1964, no voluntary contributions had been received.

A note by the Secretary-General (A/5791) transmits parts of a report by the Technical Assistance Committee on possible future assistance to Governments, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in the field of international law.
81. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Principles concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (Annotated Provisional Agenda, pp. 71-72)

At its meeting in Mexico City from 27 August - 2 October, the Committee approved unanimously a consensus on the principle of sovereign equality of States. Agreement was reached on the following: States enjoy sovereign equality; under international law, States have equal rights and duties; States are juridically equal; each State enjoys the rights inherent in full sovereignty; each State has the duty to respect the personality of other States; the territorial integrity and political independence of a State are inviolable; a State has the right to choose freely and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, and has the duty to comply fully and in good faith with its international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

The Committee was unable to reach a consensus on the three other principles before it (listed in the Annotated Provisional Agenda, page 71). It will report all proposals, amendments and positions of delegations to the General Assembly.

The Committee's report (A/5746) has not yet been issued.
NOTES ON SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM

8. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (The following replaces the notes on this item in the Annotated Provisional Agenda, Addendum I, page 6.)

Cambodia first requested the inclusion of this question on 20 October (A/5761) and since then Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Indonesia and Mali have asked to be associated with this request (A/5761/Add.1 and 2). Albania has independently asked for discussion of the item (A/5761/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1 and 2).

In an explanatory memorandum dated 19 November (A/5761/Add.4) Cambodia states that, since 1949, China had been denied the right to occupy seats in the United Nations which, legally, had never ceased belonging to it. The memorandum states that the Cairo Conference of Non-Aligned Countries had asked the United Nations to restore the rights of the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China in the United Nations (A/5763).

The Cambodian memorandum adds that accusations that the People's Republic of China was responsible for the civil war in South Viet-Nam and Laos were unfounded.

The facts proved, the memorandum goes on, that China sincerely desired peace and peaceful co-existence with all countries, but without threats and on equal terms. It was obvious that if China were aggressive and war-mongering as had been alleged, it would certainly have used force to regain all its territory.

The first Chinese atomic explosion, the memorandum states, was abundant proof of the impossibility of excluding China from major decisions while at the same time demanding that it subscribe to the obligations of agreements concluded without its participation.

* A revised list of supplementary items proposed for inclusion in the agenda was issued on 9 November (A/5760/Rev.1). The purpose of the revision, according to a foot-note, was to add two items which, as a result of the postponement of the opening date of the nineteenth session, were proposed within the time-limit provided for in rule 14 of the rules of procedure. (The two items were described on page 6 of Addendum I to the Annotated Provisional Agenda.) A second revision of the supplementary list (A/5760/Rev.2) has been issued, bringing up to date the documentation for the nine supplementary items. The question raised in 1949 by the United Nations Assembly in 1962 included the item on the matter as a resolution by which the People's Republic of China was represented by a majority. The voting representation was 42 in favor, 12 abstentions.
The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was first raised in 1949 in communications from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. The issue came before the Security Council and the General Assembly in 1950. The Assembly, from 1951 to 1960, decided each year not to include the item in the agenda. In 1961, 1962 and 1963 the Assembly discussed the matter as an agenda item. On 15 December 1961 the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it was decided that the question of the representation of China was "an important question". According to Article 18 of the United Nations Charter, any proposal considered important would require a two-thirds majority.

The voting on resolutions which would have effected a change in Chinese representation has been: 1961, 36 in favour, 48 against, 20 abstentions; 1962, 42 in favour, 56 against, 12 abstentions; 1963, 41 in favour, 57 against, 12 abstentions.

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