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ADDENDUM II TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
TWENTIETH REGULAR SESSION

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)
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This addendum contains in the agenda of

This brings to 1 consider. The annotations on 105 items (9 one additional item).

tional items.

The Assembly opens close is 21 December.

This addendum covers 1 October.

The agenda as added in the Committees in A/5991/1 not the same as on the

used in this press rel
INTRODUCTION

This addendum contains notes on four additional items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

This brings to 112 the total number of items the Assembly was asked to consider. The annotated provisional agenda (press release GA/5035) contains notes on 105 items (98 on the provisional agenda, six supplementary items and one additional item). Addendum I to that release deals with three more additional items.

The Assembly opened its session on 21 September. The target date for its close is 21 December.

This addendum contains information on documents issued between 17 September and 1 October.

The agenda as adopted by the Assembly on 24 and 28 September, containing 108 items, appears in A/5990/Rev.1, and the allocation of items to main Committees in A/5991/Rev.1. The numbering of the agenda items as adopted is not the same as on the provisional agenda, and thus differs from the numbers used in this press release.

* * *
REQUESTS FOR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS

A.5. Declaration on demilitarization of Africa

On 14 September, 34 African States requested inclusion of this item. They recalled that the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in July 1964, adopted a declaration stating their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or control atomic weapons. The Conference appealed to all nuclear Powers to conform to this declaration.

In this letter (A/5975), the 34 African States asked the Assembly to approve the declaration and to convene an international conference for the purpose of concluding an agreement on the demilitarization of Africa.

The request was submitted by Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

A.6. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

Inclusion of this item was requested by the Soviet Union on 24 September. In an explanatory memorandum (A/5976) it stated that, "by calling for the earliest possible conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Assembly would be taking a major step towards a practical solution of the important and urgent question of measures to combat the further spread of nuclear weapons."

Attached to the Soviet memorandum is a draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It would bind parties possessing nuclear weapons:

(a) not to transfer such weapons to the ownership or control of States or groups of States not possessing nuclear weapons and not to accord to such States the right to participate in the ownership, control or use of nuclear weapons;

(b) not to transfer nuclear weapons, or control over them or over their emplacement and use, to units of the armed forces or military personnel of States not possessing nuclear weapons, even if such units or personnel are under the command of a military alliance; and

(c) not to permit in the manufacture which could be employed by States not possessing nuclear weapons to obtain or acquire assistance in the following:

- Reaffirm the inalienable right to sovereign existence and colonial domination;

- Urges all Member States to adopt humane policies in respect of the small countries and development of the peoples of the small countries;

- Under the draft treaty:

-- Reaffirm the inalienable right of peoples to sovereignty and independence;

-- Demand the end of all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of any State, whatever its character or political orientation;

-- Call upon all States, in particular the big Powers, to desist from any intervention in any of the affairs of any State, whether by force or in any other way.
(c) not to provide assistance to States not now possessing nuclear weapons in the manufacture or testing of such weapons and not to transmit information which could be employed to manufacture or use nuclear weapons.

Parties not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake not to manufacture, obtain or acquire control over nuclear weapons or obtain or seek to obtain assistance in their manufacture.

The Soviet memorandum pointed out that the Assembly had been considering the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons since its fourteenth session, in 1959.

A.7. Inadmissibility of intervention in domestic affairs of States and protection of their independence and sovereignty

In requesting inclusion of this item on 24 September, the Soviet Union submitted for Assembly consideration a draft declaration on the subject (A/5977).

The Soviet Union's explanatory memorandum stated that "certain Powers are seeking to impede the advance of history by aggressive acts and open intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign States and peoples fighting against colonial domination, for their national liberation and for their independent sovereign existence".

Adoption of the declaration, it said, would be an important step in support of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and particularly the small countries. It would also represent a further concrete definition and development of Charter principles.

Under the draft declaration, the Assembly would:

-- Reaffirm that every sovereign State and every people has an inalienable right to freedom and independence and to defend its sovereignty and that this right must be fully protected;

-- Urge all Members to fulfil strictly their Charter obligations;

-- Demand emphatically that acts constituting armed or any other type of intervention in the domestic affairs of States, as well as acts directed against the just struggle of peoples for national independence and freedom, be halted forthwith and not be permitted in the future;

-- Call upon all States to be guided in their international relations by the principle of mutual respect and of non-intervention in domestic affairs for any reason, whether economic, political or ideological.

On 23 September, 34 African States requested inclusion of this item. Their explanatory memorandum (A/5976 and Corr.1) recalled that, in establishing the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on 25 May 1963, the African Heads of State and Government had reiterated their desire to strengthen the United Nations and their dedication to its principles.

To promote further co-operation, the memorandum suggested that the Assembly extend a permanent invitation to the OAU administrative Secretary-General to attend meetings as an observer, as had been done with the Organization of American States and the League of Arab States. It also suggested that the United Nations Secretary-General be asked to discuss with OAU the methods for closer co-operation and to report recommendations.

The request was submitted by Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

FURTHER NOTES ON PROPOSED AGENDA ITEMS

7. Notification by Secretary-General under Article 12 (2) of Charter
   (addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.4)

On 20 September, the Secretary-General submitted the notification required by the Charter, listing 56 matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security being dealt with by the Security Council (A/5980).

16. Election of non-permanent members of Security Council

17. Election of members of Economic and Social Council
   (addition to annotated provisional agenda, pp.8-11)

The text of the Protocol of Entry into Force of the Charter amendments enlarging the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council are annexed to A/6019. Also attached to this document is a list of Members which have ratified the amendments and the dates of ratification.

(more)
10. Admission of new Members

20. Admission of new Members

The Security Council's recommendations of 20 September (resolutions 212 (1965) and 213 (1965)) that the Maldives and Singapore be admitted to United Nations membership are contained in A/5981 and A/5962, respectively.

(On 21 September, the Assembly decided to admit the Gambia, the Maldives and Singapore to membership [resolutions 2008-2010 (XX)]7.)

21. United Nations Emergency Force:

(a) Report on the Force

In his report covering the period 1 August 1964 to 31 July 1965 (A/5919), the Secretary-General states that the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) continues to serve effectively as a stabilizing influence in maintaining peace in its area of operations.

The total number (623) of violations of the Armistice Demarcation Line and the International Frontier between Israel and the United Arab Republic in the Sinai Peninsula had increased slightly over the previous year. Some of them were more serious than any which occurred during 1963-64, the report states, and air violations continued to cause concern.

As of 31 July, UNEF comprised 4,581 officers and men from Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia, a reduction of 351 from the previous year.

23. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: reports of the Special Committee of 24

The Special Committee, on 20 September, recommended that the Assembly take action urgently to set up a fund for the economic development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, as proposed by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/141).

The annual report of the Committee is being issued as A/6000 and addenda.

25. Installation of mechanical means of voting

Information on the use of the voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall is contained in A/INF/110/Rev.1.

(more)
28. Question of general and complete disarmament: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (addition to annotated provisional agenda, pp.19-20)

The 1965 report of the Committee (A/5986-DC/221) states that it held 17 meetings between 21 July and 16 September.

It "did not reach any specific agreement at this session either on questions of general and complete disarmament or on measures aimed at the lessening of international tension", the report declares. "However, the members of the Committee believe that the extensive discussions on major problems relating to certain collateral measures were particularly valuable in clarifying the respective points of view of member Governments."

The Committee decided to resume its meetings in Geneva as soon as possible after the termination of the consideration of disarmament at the twentieth session of the Assembly.

30. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (addition to annotated provisional agenda, pp.21-22)

In its report for 1965 (A/5986-DC/227; see item 28 in this addendum), the Disarmament Committee notes that the Soviet Union stated its readiness to agree that the implementation of the Moscow test ban treaty should be extended to cover underground nuclear tests above a seismic magnitude of 4.75, and that as an additional measure the nuclear Powers should agree to a moratorium on all other forms of underground nuclear testing until such time as agreement had been reached on an over-all ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The United States, the report says, reiterated its readiness to conclude an adequately verified comprehensive test ban treaty, and in this regard it emphasized the desirability of an exchange of scientific information among nuclear Powers. The Committee reached no specific agreement, the report declares.

38. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries (addition to annotated provisional agenda, pp.29-31)

In addition to the 1961 report on international flow of long-term capital and official donations for the years 1960-62 (E/3917), the Assembly will have before it a later report (E/4079 and Corr.1) covering the period 1961-64.

In addition to the World Economic Survey, 1963 (E/3908), the 1961 Survey is now available (E/4046 and Corr.1 and Add.1-6).

In addition to the measures designed to er countries (E/3905 and 3906) and enterprise arrangements between countries (E/3905 and Corr.1) and needs of industrial enterprise arrangements, the report calls for the establishment of a Special Fund pre-investment sur

In addition to the start of operations at an and Technology to Development recommended by Governments in helping Governments to pre-investment sur

It called for the Fund providing both pre-investment sur that the Special Fund be unfavourably affect Spe

(A note by the Sec: item appears in A/5997.

43. The role of patents: (addition to annot

In the spring of land Technology to Develo arrangements between ent patented and unpatented patented and contained in E/4038 and

53. Consolidation of the Technical Assistance (addition to annot

An explanatory memo information on this iter
In addition to the 1964 report on economic, legal and administrative measures designed to encourage the flow of private capital to developing countries (E/3905 and Add.1), a later report in the same series is now available (E/4058 and Corr.1 and Add.1). It deals with the role of enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements in supplying financial, managerial and technological needs of industrial enterprises in developing countries.

(addition to annotated provisional agenda, pp.31-32)

In addition to its recommendation (A.IV.7) that a capital development fund start operations at an early date, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommended that the Special Fund consider enlarging its activities in helping Governments find financing to implement recommendations of Special Fund pre-investment surveys (recommendation A.IV.8).

It called for the gradual transformation of the Special Fund into a fund providing both pre-investment and capital investment financing. It recommended that the Special Fund be authorized to accept additional contributions to follow up its pre-investment activities, provided that such expenditures would not unfavourably affect Special Fund financing of pre-investment needs.

(A note by the Secretary-General giving background information on this item appears in A/5997.)

43. The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, pp.34-35)

In the spring of 1965, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development proposed to devote attention in its future work to arrangements between enterprises, public and private, for the transfer of patented and unpatented technology. A preliminary report on this question is contained in E/4058 and Corr.1.

55. Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.44)

An explanatory memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/5755) gives background information on this item.
55. Assistance in cases of natural disaster
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.45)

On 31 July, the Economic and Social Council recommended (resolution 1090 C
(XXXIX)) that the Assembly adopt a resolution authorizing the Secretary-General
to draw up to $100,000 a year from the Working Capital Fund for emergency aid.
The ceiling per country for any one disaster would normally be $20,000 under
this experimental plan, which was originally proposed by the Secretary-General.
The resolution would also invite States to consider setting up machinery to
direct relief operations and determine relief requirements, allowing for suitable
association of United Nations resident representatives. Countries providing aid
would be asked to make use of this national machinery and inform the Secretary-
General of the type of assistance they could offer.

A note by the Secretary-General (A/5984) contains the text of the proposed
resolution.

56. World social situation:

(b) Report of Secretary-General
(addition and correction to annotated provisional agenda, pp.46-47)

The Secretary-General's report, summarizing steps taken to implement the
Assembly's 1963 resolution on this subject, has been issued (A/6016).
The resolution on social development, adopted by the Economic and Social
Council on 30 July 1965, is 1086 E (XXXIX), and not 1086 A (XXXIX), as given in
the annotated provisional agenda.

77. Supplementary estimates for financial year 1964
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.65)

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recom-
manded that the Assembly approve the revised appropriation for 1964 proposed by
the Secretary-General -- a gross budget of $102,948,977 and income of $16,124,888,
for a net budget of $86,824,139 (A/5994).

78. Budget estimates for financial years 1965 and 1966
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, pp.65-67)

In a report containing the 1965 budget estimates, now available, the
Secretary-General has proposed a gross budget of $107,642,800 for this year
(A/5969). The net expenditure, to be financed by assessments on Member States,
is estimated at $90,937,600. Income from all sources -- the difference between
the net and gross figures -- is estimated at $16,705,200.

Although it did not
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exceed the corresponding
(XXXIX) of 18 February 1955.

The Secretary-General
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The Advisory Committee
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exceed the corresponding
(XXXIX) of 18 February 1955.

Income other than Gov-
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The Advisory Committee
recommended that the Assembly replace

Concerning the budget
recommended (A/5996) that the S
implement decisions taken
session be reduced by $11,857,000
for the next session of the
Committee's recommendation.

87. Report of United Nati
(addition to annotated)

In this year's report of the
Nations Joint Staff Pensions
that the Assembly replace
pensions after their award
under which variations in
pensions to the same extent
serving staff.
Although it did not vote appropriations for 1965, the Assembly at its nineteenth session authorized the Secretary-General, subject to statutory requirements, to enter into commitments and to make payments at levels not to exceed the corresponding commitments and payments for 1964 (resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965).

The Secretary-General points out that the estimated requirements for 1965 exceed the 1964 level of $102,948,977 by $4,693,823. However, he states, estimated expenditures equivalent to this increase can clearly be attributed to statutory requirements which the Assembly did not expect would be met within the 1964 limit. Largest of these statutory requirements were increases in salaries and other staff costs ($5,160,000) and increased payments for the amortisation of United Nations bonds in proportion to the higher level of sales ($827,500).

Income other than Government contributions is estimated at $580,361 more than the 1964 figure of $16,124,859. Thus, the net budget is estimated at $4,113,461 higher than the 1964 net expenditures of $86,824,139.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended that the Assembly approve the estimates of the Secretary-General (A/5995).

Concerning the budget estimates for 1966, the Advisory Committee has recommended (A/5996) that the Secretary-General's revised estimate of $33,000 to implement decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 1965 summer session be reduced by $11,500 to $21,500. Addition of this amount, which is for the next session of the Statistical Commission, would raise the Advisory Committee's recommendation for the gross 1966 budget to $114,628,020.

87. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.77)

In this year's report (A/6008), the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board renews the recommendation of last year that the Assembly replace the present temporary system of adjustment of staff pensions after their award (resolution 1799 (XVIII) of December 1962) by a system under which variations in the cost of living are reflected in the level of pensions to the same extent as they are reflected in the remuneration of serving staff.

(more)
During the year ended 30 September 1964, the number of participants in the Pension Fund increased from 13,628 to 14,589, and the number of associate participants from 6,796 to 7,387. The principal increased from $165,464,039 to $191,572,332. Yield on investment of the Fund's assets was at the annual rate of 4.10 per cent.

95. Question of Cyprus: Item submitted by Cyprus
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.86)

On 22 September, Cyprus submitted a supplement (A/5934/Add.1) to the explanatory memorandum it had submitted on this item in 1964 (A/5752/Add.1).

The supplement stated that peace, law and order prevailed in the 98.6 per cent of the territory of the Republic ruled by the Government, while "abnormality and unlawfulness persist in the rebellious pockets arbitrarily controlled by the Turko-Cypriot terrorist organization EMT acting under the direction of military officers from Turkey".

Cyprus said it was in basic agreement with the considerations and guidelines in the report submitted by the United Nations Mediator in March 1965, whereas Turkey's reaction amounted to total rejection. The Cyprus Government was ready to safeguard universally recognized minority rights, the statement concluded.

On 27 September, Cyprus sent a letter (A/6022) concerning its readiness to assist Turkish Cypriots to resettle in their villages.

97. Question of Cyprus: The grave situation created in Cyprus by the policies pursued against the Turkish community/Item submitted by Turkey
(addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.86)

On 15 September, Turkey submitted an explanatory memorandum on this item (A/5938/Add.1). The Greek Cypriot leaders, it stated, had declared that enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece) was their sole political objective. To achieve this policy of annexation through faits accomplis, the memorandum went on, there had been brutal attacks against Turkish villages, killing of members of the Turkish community, destruction of property, and taking of hostages. Moreover, the Greek Cypriots had imposed an economic blockade against the Turkish Cypriots in an attempt to subjugate them.

The memorandum added that Greece had sent a 10,000-man military force to Cyprus and had thus taken an active part in the efforts to dissolve the Republic.

(more)
"Continuation of the inhuman pressures brought to bear on the Turkish community and of the attempts to settle the problem of Cyprus by force or through illegal means constitutes a serious threat to the peace and security of the region", the memorandum stated. The Assembly was asked to discuss this question "in view of the present explosive situation brought about by the Greek policy of 'enosis', which neither Turkey nor the Turkish community would be prepared to countenance, and by the inhuman as well as illegal methods employed in the pursuit of this policy".

S.1. Review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council (addition to annotated provisional agenda, p.89)

A note by the Secretary-General (A/6021) gives background information on this item. Comments of Governments appear in E/4052 and addenda.

A.1. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (addition to p.93 of the annotated provisional agenda and p.7 of addendum I)

On 7 September, Albania, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Romania submitted an explanatory memorandum on this item (A/5971/Add.2).

It states that the exclusion of the People's Republic of China "is an extremely grave denial of justice".

China has scrupulously respected the Geneva agreements on Indo-China and Laos, "earnestly desires peace and peaceful co-existence with all countries", and "has always expressed support for the peoples struggling against colonial Powers to win their right to self-determination", the memorandum states. Solution of important international problems without the participation of the People's Republic is inconceivable, as confirmed by China's accession to the rank of a nuclear Power. The document declares that "it is impossible to exclude China from great decisions while at the same time requiring it to subscribe to the obligations imposed by agreements which it had no part in concluding".

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