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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION

20 September 1966

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INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly will begin its twenty-first regular session at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 20 September 1966, at United Nations Headquarters.

Up to 29 August, the Assembly had been asked to consider 90 items. In 1965, there were 108 items on the agenda as approved.

The provisional agenda (A/6350), issued on 22 July, lists recurring questions -- such as annual reports of the Secretary-General and the Councils -- as well as items ordered for inclusion by the Assembly at previous sessions, an item proposed by a principal organ, and an item proposed by a Member State.

Rule 12 of the Assembly's rules of procedure requires the provisional agenda to be communicated to Members at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

Under rule 14, any Member, or principal organ of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General may request, at least 30 days before the opening of the regular session, inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda.

Rule 15 allows inclusion of additional items "of an important and urgent character" proposed less than 30 days before a regular session, or during a session, provided the Assembly so decides by a majority of Members present and voting.

Up to 29 August, no requests had been received for the inclusion of supplementary or additional items in the agenda.

This press release, which covers events through 29 August, contains background information on all items proposed for discussion. They are numbered as they appear on the provisional agenda. However, this is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the final agenda as adopted by the Assembly.

An addendum to this press release will be issued during the week beginning 12 September.

* * *
ITEMS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session

The General Assembly elects its President at each session. The Chairman of the delegation of the previous President occupies the Chair until the election. Amintore Fanfani of Italy was President of the twentieth session.

2. Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation

At the opening of the first plenary meeting and at the end of the final meeting, the President invites representatives to rise for a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials

At the beginning of the session, the Assembly appoints, on the proposal of the President, a nine-member Committee to examine the credentials of representatives. The Committee's report is submitted for approval towards the end of the session.

4. Election of President

The President is elected by secret ballot and by a simple majority. There are no nominations. Past Assembly Presidents were:

- Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium (first regular session)
- Oswaldo Arana of Brazil (first special session and second regular session)
- José Arce of Argentina (second special session)
- Herbert V. Evatt of Australia (third regular session)
- Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines (fourth regular session)
- Nassrollah Entezam of Iran (fifth regular session)
- Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico (sixth regular session)
- Lester B. Pearson of Canada (seventh regular session)
- Mme Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India (eighth regular session)
- Eelco N. van Kleffens of the Netherlands (ninth regular session)
- José Niza of Chile (tenth regular session)
- Rudecindo Ortega of Chile (first and second emergency special sessions)
- Prince Wan Wai of Thailand (eleventh regular session)
- Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand (twelfth regular session and third emergency special session)
- Charles Malik of Lebanon (thirteenth regular session)
- Victor Andrés Belaúnde of Peru (fourteenth regular session and fourth emergency special session)
- Frederick H. Boland of Ireland (fifteenth regular session and third special session)
- Mongi Slim of Tunisia (sixteenth regular session)

5. Main Committees

The Assembly has represented. They are:

- Political Committee
- Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Lega Committee)
- Governing Territories Committee (Legal).

Each Main Committee shall have the following representatives:

- Three representatives (a) Three representatives (b) One from an (c) One from an (d) One from a (e) The seventh (f) The seventh (g) The seventh (h) The seventh (i) The seventh (j) The seventh

The Main Committees shall be allocated to them by the Assembly.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

For the 17 vice-presidential posts. Elections are by secret ballot. The Assembly decides that:

1. (a) Seven representatives (b) One from (c) Three from (d) Two from (e) Five from

2. The election of the seven representatives shall have the effect of allocating to the
Muhammad Zafurulla Khan of Pakistan (seventeenth regular session and fourth special session)
Carlos Sosa Rodríguez of Venezuela (eighteenth regular session)
Alex Quarson-Sackey of Ghana (nineteenth regular session)
Amintore Fanfani of Italy (twentieth regular session).

5. Main Committees, Election of Officers

The Assembly has seven Main Committees, on which all Member States are represented. They are: First Committee (Political and Security); Special Political Committee; Second Committee (Economic and Financial); Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural); Fourth (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories); Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary); and Sixth Committee (Legal).

Each Main Committee elects its Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur by secret ballot.

According to a pattern fixed by the Assembly in 1963 (resolution 1990 (XVIII) of 17 December), the seven Chairmen are elected as follows:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
(b) One from an Eastern European State;
(c) One from a Latin American State;
(d) One from a Western European or other State;
(e) The seventh chairmanship to rotate in alternate years between representatives of States referred to in (c) and (d).

The Main Committees examine and make recommendations on matters referred to them by the Assembly in plenary session.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

For the 17 vice-presidencies, the Assembly elects Member States, not individuals, and the heads of the delegations of the elected States serve in these posts. Elections are by secret ballot and by simple majority.

The Assembly decided in 1963 (resolution 1990 (XVIII)) that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following pattern:

1. (a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;
(b) One from an Eastern European State;
(c) Three from Latin American States;
(d) Two from Western European and other States;
(e) Five from the permanent members of the Security Council.

2. The election of the President of the General Assembly will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12 (2) of the Charter

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter provides that, "while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests."

As required by paragraph 2 of the same Article, the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council, submits at each Assembly session a list of matters relative to the maintenance of peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and also of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal. The notification is issued on the opening day of the session.

The Assembly normally takes note of the communication without debate.

8. Adoption of the Agenda

The provisional agenda (A/6350) and any requests for inclusion of additional items are considered first by the General Committee, an advisory body concerned with the agenda and organizational matters.

The Committee, composed of the President, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees, makes recommendations as to whether each proposed item should be placed on the agenda and on the allocation of items to the Main Committees and the plenary. Approval of these recommendations by the Assembly requires a majority of Members present and voting.

The Assembly rules of procedure do not permit the General Committee to discuss the substance of an item except in so far as this bears on the question of its inclusion and on what priority should be accorded to an item recommended for inclusion.

9. General Debate

At the beginning of each Assembly session, heads of delegations express the views of their Governments on current political, economic, social and other matters.
10. **Report of Secretary-General on Work of Organization**

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to report each year to the Assembly on the work of the Organization. His report (A/6301) presents an account of United Nations activities in all fields -- political and security, economic and social, technical co-operation, human rights, Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, legal, financial, and administrative and personnel -- from 16 June 1965 to 15 June 1966.

The introduction to the report (A/6301/Add.1) will be issued separately before the opening of the session. It will deal with major issues confronting the United Nations.

The Assembly normally takes note of the report without discussion.


During that period it dealt with the following substantive matters (listed chronologically): the situation in the Dominican Republic, Cyprus, the India-Pakistan question, the admission of new Members, the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia, election of a member of the International Court of Justice, and Viet-Nam.

The Assembly normally takes note of the Council's report without debate.

12. **Report of the Economic and Social Council**

This year's annual report of the Economic and Social Council (A/6303) will cover the period from 1 August 1965 to 5 August 1966. During that time, the Council held its resumed thirty-ninth session (22 November - 21 December 1965), fortieth session (23 February - 8 March 1966) and the first part of its forty-first session (5 July - 5 August).

In an introduction to the report, the Council's President for 1966, Tewfik Bouattoura (Algeria), cites the following as among the main topics on which the Council made recommendations during the past year:
The financing of development, multilateral food aid, industrial and agricultural development, natural resources, the world social situation, regional development, the development of human resources, racial discrimination, science and technology, development planning, the United Nations Development Decade, the role and functions of the Council, co-ordination with related agencies, technical co-operation, the budgetary implications of its decisions, and the dissemination of information on economic and social activities.

The President states that the Council "brought into relief the most disquieting element in the current situation of the Third World when it spoke of its concern at the slowing down of international aid". He considers that the Council's resolution on the financing of development "should make the countries of the North more sensible of their obligation to intensify their assistance, and the countries of the South more keenly desirous of making the best use both of their own resources and of external aid".

Mr. Bouattoura observes that the world public is displaying complacency and apathy towards economic and social development. All the efforts towards greater international co-operation for development, he adds, will remain inadequate as long as people are not conscious of the "impending catastrophe".

13. Report of the Trusteeship Council

In 1966, the Trusteeship Council considered conditions in Nauru, New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which are the only Territories out of the original eleven to which the United Nations Trusteeship system still applies.

The eight former Trust Territories are: British Togoland which became a part of Ghana in 1957; French Togoland which became the State of Togo in 1960; British Cameroons -- of which the northern part joined Nigeria in 1961 and the southern part became a federal part of Cameroon in 1961; French Cameroons which became the State of Cameroon in 1960; Ruanda-Urundi, then administered by Belgium which became the State of Rwanda and the State of Burundi in 1962; Tanganyika, administered by the United Kingdom, which became independent in 1961 and which became a part of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964; Italian Somaliland, which in union with British Somaliland, became the State of Somalia in 1960; and Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand, which became independent in 1962.
Members of the Council are: Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and the United States.

As the Pacific Islands Territory has been designated a strategic area, the Council’s report on that Territory will be submitted to the Security Council.

Nauru, a 5,263-acre, phosphate-bearing island in the central Pacific, had a population of 5,561 in 1965. It is administered by Australia on behalf of itself, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and has been a Trust Territory since 1947.

When the General Assembly discussed Nauru in 1965, it took note of the conclusions of the Council that, since Australia was unable to satisfy fully the conditions of the Nauruans who wanted to resettle as an independent people and since the offer of Australian citizenship was unacceptable to them, the Nauruans had decided not to proceed with the proposal for their resettlement on Curtis Island, off the coast of Australia (resolution 2111 (XX) of 21 December 1965, adopted by 84 to none, with 25 abstentions).

The Assembly called on the Administering Authority to take immediate steps to establish a Legislative Council by 31 January 1966 and requested it to set the earliest possible date for independence for Nauru, but not later than 31 January 1968.

It further asked that immediate steps be taken towards restoring Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation.

In 1966, the Council welcomed the establishment early this year of a Legislative Council and an Executive Council as an important step towards self-government in Nauru. It recommended that Australia give serious consideration to the wishes of the Nauruans to attain independence not later than 31 January 1968. It also noted that Australia had agreed to pursue any proposals that might give promise of enabling the Nauruans to resettle on a basis acceptable to them and which would preserve their national identity.

On economic matters, the Council noted that a committee of experts had investigated the feasibility of restoring the worked-out land on the island and recommended that Australia make the committee’s report available as soon as possible. It drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the
provisions of Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, which concerns the rights of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.

The Trust Territory of New Guinea comprises the north-eastern part of the island of New Guinea north of Papua and east of West Irian, plus the Bismarck Archipelago and two of the Solomon Islands. It has a land area of 92,160 square miles and an estimated population of 1,575,020 in 1965. Administered by Australia, it became a Trust Territory in 1946.

In 1965, the Assembly noted that with respect to New Guinea, Australia had not taken sufficient steps towards the full implementation of the Trusteeship Agreement and of the Assembly's Declaration on the ending of colonialism. The Assembly called for the setting of an early date for the independence of the Territory in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people (resolution 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965, adopted by 86 to none, with 22 abstentions).

In 1966, the Council recommended that Australia give serious consideration to the conclusions and recommendations which are expected to be made to the Territory's House of Assembly on such issues as the powers of the House and the size of the electorate. The Council welcomed the increase in the number of local government councils and recommended that the system be extended over the whole Territory. It called on Australia to intensify its drive to promote indigenous qualified people to more important positions in the Public Service. It also drew the attention of Australia to the need to keep constantly before the people the choices for the future which were open to them, including independence.

The annual report of the Trusteeship Council (A/6304), covering the period 1 July 1965 to 26 July 1966, has not yet been issued. During that period the Council held one session — its thirty-third — from 27 May to 26 July 1966. Its President for 1966 was Francis W. Brown (United Kingdom).


The tenth annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) states that the past year has been marked by further growth in the Agency's safeguards activities and its work in the field of nuclear power.

With respect to safeguards, the Agency's inspections continued in the nuclear-related facilities on three continents. In its work in the field of safeguards, the Agency inspected 155 facilities in 1966. In addition, 41 new projects were added to the list of safeguards commitments which were agreed to be under safeguards. The total of safeguards commitments was 427.

The report on the services, the progress report on the nuclear power project and the progress report on the breeder reactor and the progress report on the installation of nuclear facilities in the Agency's member states.

The Agency's Programme -- the programme for the years 1967-1968 -- shows that the Agency is making strong efforts to increase the number of its activities in all fields.

The major activities of the Agency in the field of development consist of the members' Conference and the members' Conference and the members' Conference which it has held during the year.

The 96-men conference and the Economic
With regard to the problem of safeguarding nuclear facilities and materials against diversion to military purposes, the report notes that the IAEA Board of Directors gave final approval to a revised safeguards system in September 1965 and, in June 1966, provisionally approved special procedures for safeguarding plants which reprocess nuclear materials. Five safeguards agreements were approved by the Board during the year ending in June, bringing the total to 29 agreements with 23 Member States.

The report goes on to say that the Agency has been laying more stress on the services it can offer to Member States during the early stages of a nuclear power project, on the long-term economics of fuel supply, on advanced converter and breeder reactors, and on the applications of proven reactor types, particularly to the desalting of water.

Progress has been made towards the goal of a full-scale exchange of nuclear data between the main data-producing centres in eastern and western Europe and North America, and between centres in other areas. In the field of safety and waste management, IAEA is devoting more effort to facilitating international transport of radio-active materials and to seeking safe and cheap means of disposing of nuclear waste.

The Agency's work on two new projects of the United Nations Development Programme -- the eradication of a fruit fly in Central America by irradiating males to make them sterile, and the radiation disinfection of grain in Turkey -- shows that the agricultural applications of radio-isotopes are steadily moving from the laboratory to the field and factory, and from advanced to developing countries, the report states.

The first part of the IAEA report (transmitted as an attachment to A/6345) consists of the annual report of the Board of Governors to the IAEA General Conference and covers the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966. A supplement dealing with later developments, including an account of the Tenth General Conference which will meet in Vienna beginning 21 September, will be issued during the General Assembly session (A/6345/Add.1).

The 96-member Agency, established in 1957, reports annually to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.
15. Election of Five Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council

The Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States) and 10 non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

The terms of Jordan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Uganda and Uruguay expire at the end of 1966. The five other non-permanent members of the Council are Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Mali and Nigeria.

The Council, which originally had 11 members, became a 15-member body on 1 January 1966, in accordance with amendments to Article 23 of the United Nations Charter, which came into effect on 31 August 1965.

In the resolution by which it adopted the Charter amendments (1991 A (XVIII) of 17 December 1963), the Assembly decided that the 10 (formerly six) non-permanent members would be elected according to the following pattern: five from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, two from Latin American States, and two from Western European and other States.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. In elections, the Charter calls for "due regard" to be "specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution". Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The following States have served so far as non-permanent members of the Council:

- **Argentina** (1948-49, 1959-60, 1966-67)
- **Australia** (1946-47, 1956-57)
- **Belgium** (1947-48, 1955-56)
- **Bolivia** (1964-65)
- **Brazil** (1946-47, 1951-52, 1953-55, 1963-64)
- **Bulgaria** (1966-67)
- **Canada** (1948-49, 1958-59)
- **Ceylon** (1960-61)
- **Chile** (1952-53, 1961-62)
- **Colombia** (1947-48, 1953-54, 1957-58)
- **Cuba** (1949-50, 1956-57)
- **Czechoslovakia** (1964)
- **Denmark** (1953-54)
- **Ecuador** (1950-51, 1960-61)
- **Ghana** (1962-63)
- **Greece** (1952-53)
- **India** (1950-51)
- **Iran** (1955-56)
- **Ireland** (1962)
- **Iraq** (1957-58)
- **Italy** (1959-60)
- **Ivory Coast** (1964-65)
- **Japan** (1958-59, 1966-67)
- **Jordan** (1965-66)
- **Lebanon** (1953-54)
- **Liberia** (1961)
- **Malaysia** (1963)

16. Election of Three New Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council

The Security Council usually elects new non-permanent members each year. The terms of Brazil, Canada and the Netherlands expire at the end of 1967, and the other members serve for three years. The thirteenth session of the General Assembly will elect new members at the end of September.

The Council, which originally had 11 members, became a 15-member body on 1 January 1966, in accordance with amendments to Article 23 of the United Nations Charter, which came into effect on 31 August 1965.

In the resolution by which it adopted the Charter amendments (1991 A (XVIII) of 17 December 1963), the Assembly decided that the 10 (formerly six) non-permanent members would be elected according to the following pattern: five from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, two from Latin American States, and two from Western European and other States.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. In elections, the Charter calls for "due regard" to be "specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution". Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The following States have served so far as non-permanent members of the Council:

- **Argentina** (1948-49, 1959-60, 1966-67)
- **Australia** (1946-47, 1956-57)
- **Belgium** (1947-48, 1955-56)
- **Bolivia** (1964-65)
- **Brazil** (1946-47, 1951-52, 1953-55, 1963-64)
- **Bulgaria** (1966-67)
- **Canada** (1948-49, 1958-59)
- **Ceylon** (1960-61)
- **Chile** (1952-53, 1961-62)
- **Colombia** (1947-48, 1953-54, 1957-58)
- **Cuba** (1949-50, 1956-57)
- **Czechoslovakia** (1964)
- **Denmark** (1953-54)
- **Ecuador** (1950-51, 1960-61)
- **Ghana** (1962-63)
- **Greece** (1952-53)
- **India** (1950-51)
- **Iran** (1955-56)
- **Ireland** (1962)
- **Iraq** (1957-58)
- **Italy** (1959-60)
- **Ivory Coast** (1964-65)
- **Japan** (1958-59, 1966-67)
- **Jordan** (1965-66)
- **Lebanon** (1953-54)
- **Liberia** (1961)
- **Malaysia** (1965)

* Egypt served 1955-56

Mali
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines

16. Election of Three New Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council
Election of Nine Members of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 27 members, elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. One-third of the membership is elected each year.

The terms of Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Luxembourg, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania expire at the end of 1966. The other members of the Council are Cameroon, Canada, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Pakistan, Peru, Romania and the United States, whose terms expire at the end of 1967, and Czechoslovakia, Iran, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and Venezuela, whose terms expire at the end of 1968.

The Council, which originally had 18 members, was enlarged to its present membership on 1 January 1966, in accordance with an amendment to Article 61 of the Charter, which came into effect on 31 August 1965.

In the resolution by which it adopted the amendment (1991 B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963), the Assembly set a pattern of geographical distribution of the nine additional seats on the Council. In the light of the effect given to that provision by the Assembly in 1965, the 27 members of the Council are elected according to the following pattern: 12 from African and Asian States, three from Eastern European States, five from Latin American States, and seven from Western European and other States.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

* Egypt served on the Council in 1946 and 1949-50.
17. **Elections to International Court of Justice**

Elections will be held simultaneously in the Security Council and the General Assembly to fill five seats on the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

The Court functions in accordance with a Statute based on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was set up under the aegis of the League of Nations and which held its first sessions in 1922. The Statute of the present Court forms an integral part of the United Nations Charter.

Members of the Court are elected for nine-year terms ending on 5 February of the year concerned, and judges may be re-elected.

The terms of the following judges will expire on 5 February 1966:
- Sir Percy Spender (Australia), President of the Court; V.K. Wellington Koo (China), Vice-President; Bohdan Winiarski (Poland); Jean Spiropoulos (Greece); and Fouad Ammoun (Lebanon).

Other judges are:
- Vladimir M. Koretsky (Soviet Union), Kotaro Tanaka (Japan), José Luis Bustamante y Rivero (Peru), Philip C. Jessup (United States) and Gaetano Morelli (Italy), whose terms expire in 1970; and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom), Isaac Forster (Senegal), André Gros (France), Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico) and Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan), whose terms expire in 1973.

Election is by secret ballot and requires an absolute majority of votes in both organs. In the Assembly, an absolute majority consists of more than half of the total number of possible electors, whether or not they are actually present and voting. (Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, can participate in the Assembly election in the same manner as Members of the United Nations.) In the Security Council, eight votes constitute an absolute majority, and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members.

The Court consists of 15 independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Elections proceed on the basis of nominations made by national groups. The Statute of the Court also requires electors to bear in mind "not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole, the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured".
A memorandum by the Secretary-General has been issued (A/6366-S/7466), explaining the procedure for election of members of the Court. A list of candidates nominated by national groups and their curricula vitae will be issued later. The deadline for nominations this year was 1 September.

18. Appointment of Secretary-General

The term of office of the Secretary-General, U Thant, expires on 3 November 1966.

Under Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The Charter does not fix a term of office.

On 1 February 1946, Trygve Lie, of Norway, was appointed Secretary-General for a five-year term. On 1 November 1950, he was continued in office for a period of three years. On 10 November 1952, Mr. Lie submitted his resignation, and on 10 April 1953, he was succeeded by Dag Hammarskjöld, of Sweden. On 26 September 1957, Mr. Hammarskjöld was appointed for a further five-year term beginning 10 April 1958.

After Mr. Hammarskjöld's death on 17 September 1961 in an air crash near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), the Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, appointed U Thant, of Burma, on 3 November 1961 as Acting Secretary-General for a term extending until 10 April 1963.

On 3 November 1962, U Thant was appointed Secretary-General for a term extending until 3 November 1966.

19. Election of Members of International Law Commission

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1947 to promote the codification and development of international law.

Originally set at 15, the membership of the Commission was increased by the Assembly in 1956 to 21 and, in 1961, to 25. The members sit in their personal capacity as experts in international law rather than as representatives of Governments.

This year, the Assembly is to elect the 25 members of the Commission for five-year terms (1 January 1967 to 31 December 1971).
The present members are:
Roberto Ago (Italy), Gilberto Amado (Brazil), Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia), Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Herbert W. Briggs (United States), Marcel Cadieux (Canada), Erik Castren (Finland), Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic), Taalim O. Elias (Nigeria), Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga (Uruguay), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Liu Chieh (China), Antonio de Luna (Spain), Radhabinod Pal (India), Angel M. Paredes (Ecuador), Obed Pessou (Togo), Paul Reuter (France), Shabtai Rosenne (Israel), Jose Maria Ruda (Argentina), Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan), Seiji Tsuruoka (Japan), Grigory I. Tunkin (Soviet Union), Alfred Verdross (Austria), Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom) and Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

Sixty-one Member States have nominated a total of 122 candidates, including 17 of the present members of the Commission (A/6599 and Add.1, A/6651-62). (Biographies of candidates appear in A/6560 and Corr.l.)

According to the Statute of the Commission, the members have to be "persons of recognized competence in international law". Moreover, "in the Commission as a whole, representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured".

20. Admission of New Members


Admission of Guyana would bring the membership of the United Nations to 118 -- 51 original members and 67 admitted by decision of the Organization.

Under Article 4 of the Charter, "Membership in the United Nations is open to all ... peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations." Admission to membership is effected by a decision of the Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Decisions on admission of new Members require a two-thirds majority in the Assembly.

Three other countries will achieve independence during the twenty-first session of the Assembly, according to plans announced by the administering Power, the United Kingdom. They are Bechuanaland, which is to become the Republic of Botswana under the name of Lesotho, and Nigeria and the United Arab Republic.

21. United Nations

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations General Assembly on 5 November endorsed the cessation of hostilities on 1 December 1967 by Israel, France and the United Arab Republic.

As established by the Charter, the present members are to act as "members of the Security Council in the exercise of the functions of the international organization in the maintenance of international peace and security".

The Commander of the United Arab Republic troops, who succeeded the United Arab Republic troops, reported that peace had been restored in terms of the UNEF Protocol of 1967.

The Secretary-General presented cost estimates for 1967. From its inception to the end of 1966, the UNEF is financed by the United States. The Secretary-General has announced his intention of reducing the budget by 16.2% for 1967.

In submitting cost estimates, he noted that the costs of UNEF operations were increasing. During the first five months of 1966, the costs were $3,959,000. A reorganization announced in February 1967
Republic of Botswana on 30 September; Basutoland, which is to become independent under the name of Lesotho on 4 October, and Barbados, which is to gain independence on 30 November."


(a) Report on the Force

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the General Assembly on 5 November 1956 (resolution 1800 (ES-I)) to "secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities" in Egypt between Egyptian forces and those of Israel, France and the United Kingdom.

As established by practice over the years, the basic functions of UNEF at present are to act as an informal buffer between the armed forces of Israel and the United Arab Republic along the Armistice Demarcation Line in Gaza and the international frontier in the Sinai Peninsula, to prevent illegal crossings of these lines by civilians of either side, and to observe and report on all violations of the lines (A/C.5/1049).

The Commander of the 3,900-man Force is Major-General Indar Jit Rikhye of India, who succeeded Major-General Syseno Sarmento of Brazil on 1 February 1966.

(The Secretary-General's annual report on the organization and functioning of the Force, covering the period beginning 1 August 1965, has not yet been issued.)

(b) Cost Estimates for Maintenance of the Force

The UNEF is financed outside the regular United Nations budget, but the Assembly makes the annual appropriation and determines the method of financing. From its inception to September 1965, UNEF has cost a total of $186.7 million.

The Secretary-General has not yet submitted his cost estimates for UNEF for 1967.

The Assembly appropriated $18,911,000 for 1965 and $15 million for 1966. In submitting cost estimates for 1966, the Secretary-General last year stated his intention of reducing the Force by 620 men, to bring it to a total strength of 3,959. A reorganization and redeployment plan to implement this cut was announced in February 1966.
In its resolution on the 1966 appropriation for UNEF (2115 (XX) of 21 December 1965, adopted by 44 votes to 14, with 45 abstentions), the Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion $800,000 among the economically less developed Member States and the remaining $14,200,000 among the economically developed ones. States of each group were to be assessed in proportion to the percentages they contribute to the regular United Nations budget, except that the developed countries were asked to pay an additional 25 per cent each, to cover "reserve requirements".

22. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

In 1965, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to attend Assembly sessions as an observer, and to explore, in consultation with OAU, the means of promoting co-operation between the two organizations (resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965).

The Secretary-General reported in December (A/6174) that the OAU Assembly had requested the organization's Administrative Secretary-General to do his utmost to ensure that co-operation with the United Nations be as close as possible and cover all fields of interest to both organizations. The United Nations Secretary-General was invited to attend OAU sessions as an observer. The report also noted that, on 15 November, an agreement had been signed on co-operation between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the OAU.

A further report on co-operation between the United Nations and OAU will be submitted by the Secretary-General to the twenty-first session.

23. Implementation of Declaration on Ending of Colonialism

On 14 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

On 27 November 1961, the Assembly established a Special Committee of 17 members to examine the application of the Declaration and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress of its implementation (resolution 1694 (XVI)). In 1962, the membership of the Committee was enlarged to 24 (resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962).
The present membership of the Committee is:
Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The present Chairman of the Committee is Gershon B.O. Collier of Sierra Leone.

In 1966, apart from meetings in New York, the Committee held a number of meetings in Africa – in Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Mogadiscio (Somalia), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (United Arab Republic) and Algiers (Algeria). In addition, it has sent a sub-committee to Equatorial Guinea at the invitation of the administering Power, Spain, and has requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special mission to Aden.

So far this year, the Committee has adopted ten resolutions and has heard 34 groups of petitioners. It is to continue its meetings before adopting its annual report to the Assembly.

In addition to South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration, Fiji and Oman, which are the subjects of separate items on the Assembly’s agenda, the Committee has discussed the following Territories this year:

Southern Rhodesia: Since 1962, the United Nations has repeatedly called on the United Kingdom to resolve the situation in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the Assembly’s Declaration on the ending of colonialism.

On 11 November 1965, by 107 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, the Assembly condemned Southern Rhodesia’s unilateral declaration of independence, which had been proclaimed on that day. It called on the United Kingdom to implement immediately the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council in order to put an end to the rebellion (resolution 2024 (XX)).

The Security Council, on 20 November, called on all Member States to desist from supplying Southern Rhodesia with arms and to do their utmost to break off all economic relations with that Territory, including an embargo on oil and petroleum products (resolution 217 (1965), adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

On 6 April 1966, the Committee adopted a consensus declaring that South African and Portuguese activities in getting oil to Southern Rhodesia had
demonstrated the failure of the United Kingdom policy of sanctions. The Committee stated that the time had come for mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and asked the Secretary-General to take steps to bring the matter to the attention of the Security Council for necessary action.

Meeting on 9 April at the request of the United Kingdom, the Security Council adopted a resolution in which it called on the United Kingdom to prevent, by the use of force if necessary, the arrival at Beira, Mozambique, of vessels believed to be carrying oil for Southern Rhodesia. The Council also empowered the United Kingdom to arrest and detain the tanker Joanna V, if it discharged oil at Beira (resolution 221 (1966)).

The Special Committee, on 21 April, recommended that the Security Council consider urgently the further measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter to put into effect its decisions concerning the Territory.

On 23 May, however, the Council rejected a draft resolution asking it to call upon the United Kingdom to take all necessary measures, including the use of force, to abolish the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

On 31 May, the Committee expressed its disapproval of the negotiations then taking place between the United Kingdom and the regime in Southern Rhodesia. It urged the implementation of mandatory sanctions and recommended that the Security Council request the United Kingdom to take measures provided for in Chapter VII in order, by the use of land, air and sea forces, to prevent any supplies, including petroleum products, from reaching Southern Rhodesia.

A sub-committee of the Special Committee has been studying the implications of the activities of foreign and other interests in Southern Rhodesia. Its report will take into account the situation in the Territory following the imposition of sanctions.

Aden: On 11 December 1963, in resolution 1949 (XVIII), the Assembly called on the United Kingdom to make the necessary constitutional changes in order to establish a provisional government for Aden and the Aden Protectorates following general elections prior to independence. It also called for an effective United Nations presence before and during the elections, and urged that a date for independence be set in conversations between the administering Power and the government resulting from the elections.
On 5 November 1965, the Assembly appealed to all States not to recognize any independence which was not based on the wishes of the people freely expressed through elections held on the basis of adult suffrage (resolution 2023 (XX)). The Secretary-General was requested to take such action as he might deem fit to ensure the implementation of the resolution.

On 22 March 1966, the Committee adopted a resolution deploiring the action of the United Kingdom in effecting mass arrests in Aden and called on it to cease all repressive acts against the people of the Territory. On 18 May, the Committee approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Aden, which urged the United Kingdom to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and to make it possible for the Sub-Committee to visit the Territory.

On 9 June, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Omar Adeel as his Special Representative to assist him in discharging his responsibilities on the question of Aden.

On 15 June, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to appoint immediately a special mission on Aden, in consultation with the Committee itself and with the administering Power.

The Secretary-General later reported to the Committee that the United Kingdom had stated its willingness to co-operate with the mission, subject to certain reservations. Strong opinion against these reservations was expressed in the Committee in a debate on 16 August. However, members of the Committee expressed the hope that the United Kingdom would consider creating the proper atmosphere in which it would be possible for a mission to visit Aden.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland: Acting on the recommendation of the Special Committee, the Assembly, on 18 December 1962, declared that any attempt to annex any of these three Territories or to encroach on their territorial integrity would be regarded as an act of aggression in violation of the Charter. The United Kingdom was invited to hold elections in the Territories on the basis of direct universal suffrage, to convene a constitutional conference immediately and to agree on a date for the independence of each Territory (resolution 1817 (XVII)).

The Assembly in 1963 warned South Africa against any attempt to annex or encroach upon these three Territories. It also asked the United Kingdom to
convene a fully representative conference for each of the Territories which would devise democratic constitutional arrangements leading to independence (resolution 1954 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963).

In 1965, at the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General sent a mission to the Territories to investigate the scope for additional economic and technical assistance. After receiving the report of this mission, the Secretary-General proposed the creation of a voluntary economic development fund. The Assembly established the fund on 16 December (resolution 2063 (XX)). The Secretary-General will report to the twenty-first session on the operation of this fund.

On 9 June 1966, the Special Committee called on the United Kingdom to ensure that the independence to be granted to the three Territories should be based on the free expression of their peoples. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to appoint a United Nations special representative in each of the Territories to follow the progress made towards independence.

The Committee also decided to establish a sub-committee to suggest all necessary measures for securing the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Territories. This body has been meeting at Headquarters.

On 8 July, after hearing petitioners concerning Basutoland, the Committee adopted a consensus expressing concern at recent developments in that Territory and stating that the date of its attainment of independence should not be delayed. (The United Kingdom has announced that Bechuanaland is to become independent on 30 September and Basutoland on 4 October.)

Ifni and Spanish Sahara: The question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara was considered by the Special Committee in 1963 and again the following year, when it expressed regret at the delay by Spain in implementing the provisions of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism. It called on Spain to liberate the Territory from colonial rule.

In 1965, the Assembly urgently requested Spain to take immediate steps for the liberation of the Territories from colonial domination and, to this end, to enter into negotiations on the problems relating to sovereignty (resolution 2072 (XX) of 16 December).
The Committee decided by consensus on 7 June 1966 to request the Secretary-General to obtain information from Spain on what steps it was taking to implement the measures recommended by the Assembly.

Equatorial Guinea: The Special Committee, on 16 October 1964, reaffirmed the right of Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Río Muni) to independence and self-determination, and urged Spain to take immediate steps to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism.

In 1965, the Assembly requested Spain to set the earliest possible date for the independence of the Territories after consulting the people on the basis of universal suffrage, under the supervision of the United Nations (resolution 2067 (XX) of 16 December).

Following an invitation from Spain, the Committee sent a sub-committee to Equatorial Guinea on 16 August to study conditions there (press release GA/COL/449).

Gibraltar: The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar in 1963 and again the following year, when it adopted a consensus calling on the United Kingdom and Spain to hold talks in order to find a negotiated solution.

On 16 December 1965, by 96 votes to none, with 11 abstentions, the Assembly invited Spain and the United Kingdom to begin the talks without delay (resolution 2070 (XX)). In letters dated 2 March (A/6277, 6278), Spain and the United Kingdom informed the Assembly that they were prepared to begin negotiations in London at the earliest date convenient to both Governments.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas): In 1964, the Committee noted the existence of a dispute between the United Kingdom and Argentina over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and invited both Governments to enter into negotiations with a view to finding a peaceful solution.

The Assembly, on 16 December 1965, repeated the invitation to both parties to enter into negotiations without delay (resolution 2065 (XX)).

Representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom held talks on the issue in Buenos Aires in January 1966 and again in London in July, and agreed to hold further discussions at the beginning of October. Joint communiqués on the talks were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the two Governments (A/6261 and Add.1, A/6262 and Add.1).
Other Territories: In 1964, the Special Committee adopted a series of recommendations and conclusions on American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Papua, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

On 16 December 1965, by 91 votes to none, with 10 abstentions, the Assembly endorsed these recommendations and requested the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories. It also decided that the United Nations should render all help to the people of the Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status (resolution 2069 (XX)).

Three sub-committees are now considering the question of the small Territories. One sub-committee, which is concerned with Territories in the Pacific, has recommended that the administering Powers be invited to receive United Nations missions to those Territories.

The United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, has announced in another sub-committee that at a constitutional conference held in London from 20 June to 4 July, it was decided that Barbados would attain its independence on 30 November 1966.

Implementation of Declaration: Last year, the Assembly approved the programme of work planned by the Special Committee for 1966, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings in Africa and the sending of visiting groups to territories, particularly in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans (resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, adopted by 74 votes to 6, with 27 abstentions).

It requested the Committee to pay particular attention to the small territories and to recommend a deadline for the accession of each territory to independence in accordance with the wishes of the people concerned.

The Assembly also called on administering Powers to dismantle their bases in their territories and asked the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to publicize the work of the Committee.

On 22 June 1966, the Committee repeating this call, urged all States to provide material and moral assistance to national liberation movements in the colonial territory against Rhodesia".

The year was unanimously designated as the International Year of the Commemoration of the Termination of Colonialism (resolution 2318 (XXVIII) of 24 November 1963).

In its first resolution, the Assembly expressed appreciation for the service of the Secretary-General and the United Nations in the field of international information and education, and called upon States to make widespread use of the facilities of the United Nations.
Press Release GA/3190
1 September 1966

colonial territories, and recommended that the Security Council "make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Portugal, South Africa and the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia".

24. International Co-operation Year

The year 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, was unanimously designated by the General Assembly as International Co-operation Year (resolution 1907 (XVIII) of 21 November 1965).

To co-ordinate plans and organize activities for the observance, the Assembly established a 12-member Committee, the final report of which is now before the Assembly (A/6227).

The report summarizes the activities undertaken in connexion with the Year by the United Nations, specialized agencies and Member States. Among them were a lecture series on international co-operation, held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 January to 1 March 1965, and a commemorative session of the United Nations in San Francisco, 25-26 June. In many Member States, special stamps, books, brochures and pamphlets on international co-operation were prepared, and seminars and lectures were organized. Non-governmental organizations publicized the purposes of the observance.

In its conclusions, the Committee stated that, "as a result of the International Co-operation Year, there is a greater appreciation throughout the world of the actual work carried out by the United Nations, its related agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations". It was useful for individuals and organizations to be reminded "of the enormous areas of international co-operation which are often ignored or taken for granted by the mass media as well as by the people directly concerned with international affairs", the Committee declared.

Members of the Committee were Argentina, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic.

25. Installation of Mechanical Means of Voting

In 1964, mechanical voting equipment was installed in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis, and preliminary work was carried out in two committee rooms for a possible extension of the system.
The installation was authorized by the Assembly on 12 December 1963 (resolution 1957 (XVIII)). The equipment was used for the first time during the Assembly's 1965 session. Reporting on the results last year, the Secretary-General said that its use had "demonstrated the ease of operation, the speed and the accuracy of mechanical voting".

In 1965, the Assembly approved, without a formal vote, the experimental use of the system for a further year. It requested the Secretary-General to report on the experience gained during this period and on the possible extension of the system to other committee rooms. This report is expected early in December.

26. Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

In 1959, on the initiative of Ireland, the General Assembly adopted a resolution in which it recognized the danger that the number of States possessing nuclear weapons might increase, thus aggravating tension and rendering disarmament more difficult to attain. It suggested study of this matter by the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee (resolution 1380 (XIV) of 20 November 1959).

The following year, the Assembly called on all Governments "to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons". It called on all nuclear Powers, pending such agreement, to refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them, and asked non-nuclear-Powers to refrain from attempting to acquire them (resolution 1576 (XV) of 20 December 1960). The Assembly appealed again in 1961 for a non-proliferation agreement.

In a related development, the Assembly, in 1963, noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by five Latin American States towards the denuclearization of Latin America (resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963). In 1965, it endorsed a declaration by African States on the denuclearization of Africa (resolution 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965) by 105 votes in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions. Proposals for the preparation of a treaty on the denuclearization of Latin America, endorsed in May 1966 by the Preparatory Committee for the Denuclearization of Latin America, have been circulated at the request of Mexico for the information of the Assembly (A/6388 and Corr.1).
In 1965, the Assembly asked the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to give urgent consideration to the question of non-proliferation (resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November). It also urged all States to take all steps necessary for the early conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation and set out guidelines which the Eighteen-Nation Committee should follow.

In these guidelines, the Assembly stated that the treaty "should be void of any loopholes which might permit non-nuclear Powers to proliferate, directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons in any form". The guidelines also stated that: "The treaty should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear and non-nuclear Powers"; it "should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament"; "there should be acceptable and workable provisions to ensure the effectiveness of the treaty"; and the treaty should not "adversely affect the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties" on nuclear-free zones.

The resolution embodying the guidelines was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Cuba, France, Guinea, Pakistan and Romania).

In compliance with the Assembly request, the Eighteen-Nation Committee, at its meetings in Geneva from 27 January to 25 August 1966, gave priority to a discussion of non-proliferation. Before it were a draft treaty submitted by the United States in 1965 and amended in March 1966, and a draft treaty presented by the Soviet Union in January 1966. On 23 August 1966, the eight non-aligned members submitted a joint memorandum on the subject.

The Committee's report to the Assembly will be issued shortly.

27. General and Complete Disarmament

The question of disarmament was the subject of the first resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1946, establishing the Atomic Energy Commission. That commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, set up in 1947, were replaced in 1952 by the Disarmament Commission, which was enlarged in 1959 to include all Members of the United Nations. The Disarmament Commission last met in June 1965.

Although it had called on a number of occasions for agreement on measures to end the armaments race, the Assembly used the term "general and complete disarmament" for the first time in 1959.
That year, agreement was reached outside the United Nations to set up a ten-nation Disarmament Committee composed of five members each of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact.

In 1961, the Assembly endorsed the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the composition of a new negotiating body — the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC). This body comprised the 10 members of the former Committee plus eight non-aligned States. It has been meeting in Geneva, and reporting to the Assembly, each year since 1962. However, while discussions in the Committee were followed by the conclusion, in 1963, of the partial test ban treaty, no agreement has yet been reached on the question of general and complete disarmament.

On 3 December 1965, by a vote of 102 to none, with 6 abstentions, the Assembly requested the ENDC "to continue its efforts towards making substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures" (resolution 2031 (XX)).

The ENDC held 52 plenary meetings this year, between 27 January and 25 August, during which the positions of the parties on the main issues remained substantially unchanged. It has recessed until a date to be decided by its Co-Chairmen, the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, after consultation with the members of the Committee, as soon as possible after the Assembly concludes its consideration of disarmament at the twenty-first session. The Committee’s report will be issued shortly.

Members of the Committee are:
Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States. (France has not attended any of the meetings.)

28. Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests

The General Assembly first urged the immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons in 1957. Such suspension, it declared, should be one of a series of steps to be included in a disarmament agreement, and should be accompanied by "prompt installation of effective international control" (resolution 1148 (XII) of 14 November 1957).

In October 1958, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Geneva to discuss a suspension of tests. Shortly thereafter, the three Governments voluntarily suspended nuclear testing, in a moratorium which lasted until September 1961, at the resumption of conclusion of a treaty for immediate cessation.

On 5 August 1963 States signed in Moscow in outer space and un more than 100 other S two nuclear Powers ─ signatories.

Noting the treaty on all States to become armament Committee to (XVIII)).

After inconclusive complete test ban, the suspended (resolution countries to respect 4 and requested the Big its work on a comprehensively all nuclear war improved possibilities detection" The vote The Eighteen-Nation project in 1966. It rec and a joint memorandum 29. Prohibition of th

In 1961, the Geneva nuclear weapons is cons and, as such, a direct State using such weapo the Charter of the Uni and as committing c this effect (1653 (XVI Asian States and was s
until September 1961. On 6 November 1961, the Assembly expressed its regret at the resumption of tests, and on 8 November it urged the earliest possible conclusion of a treaty on the cessation of testing. Again in 1962, it appealed for immediate cessation.

On 5 August 1963, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States signed in Moscow a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. This treaty has subsequently been signed by more than 100 other States. However, it does not ban underground tests, and two nuclear Powers -- France and the People's Republic of China -- are not signatories.

Noting the treaty with approval, the Assembly, on 27 November 1963, called on all States to become parties to it and requested the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to continue negotiations on the subject (resolution 1910 (XVIII)).

After inconclusive negotiations during 1964 and 1965 on the question of a complete test ban, the Assembly again urged that all nuclear weapon tests be suspended (resolution 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965). It also called on all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the partial test ban treaty, and requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee "to continue with a sense of urgency its work on a comprehensive test ban treaty and on arrangements to ban effectively all nuclear weapon tests in all environments, taking into account the improved possibilities for international co-operation in the field of seismic detection". The vote on this text was 92 to 1 (Albania), with 24 abstentions.

The Eighteen-Nation Committee was unable to reach agreement on this subject in 1966. It received a new proposal by Sweden for an underground test ban and a joint memorandum by the eight non-aligned members on a comprehensive ban.

29. Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons

In 1961, the General Assembly declared that "the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons is contrary to the spirit, letter and aims of the United Nations and, as such, a direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations". Any State using such weapons, the Assembly stated, "is to be considered as violating the Charter of the United Nations, as acting contrary to the laws of humanity and as committing a crime against mankind and civilization". The resolution to this effect (1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961) was sponsored by 12 African and Asian States and was adopted by a vote of 55 to 20, with 26 abstentions.
In 1961, and again in 1962, the Assembly asked for the views of Member States on the possibility of convening a special conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons for war purposes.

Replies were received from 73 Member States (A/5174 and Add.1-2, A/5518): 43 Governments expressed affirmative views, 28 were negative or expressed doubts, and two Governments stated they preferred to wait for the results of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament before submitting their views.

In 1963, the Assembly asked the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to consider the question of convening such a conference. In 1965, it referred the matter to the Committee for further study, and postponed further consideration to its twenty-first session.

The Eighteen-Nation Committee has not yet made any recommendation on the subject. Its report on its meetings in 1966 will be issued shortly.

30. Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The question of the peaceful uses of outer space was first discussed by the General Assembly in 1958 when it established an ad hoc committee.

In 1959, the Assembly set up a 24-member committee to consider the subject. The Committee held its first meeting in November 1961, and was expanded to the present membership of 28 by the Assembly later that year.

In 1965, the Assembly, by a vote of 108 in favour to none against, with no abstentions, endorsed the previous recommendations of the Outer Space Committee, and requested it to continue its work. The Committee was urged to continue the preparation of draft international agreements on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, and to give consideration to incorporating, in the form of an international agreement, legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space (resolution 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965).

The Assembly noted that a Working Group of the Outer Space Committee would convene on 18 January 1966 to examine the possibilities of an international conference or meeting in 1967 on outer space; accorded United Nations sponsorship to India for its Thumba international equatorial sounding rocket launching facility; and urged that space activities "be carried out in such a manner that States may share, irrespectively, the benefits of space research, development, exploration and use; in the interest of international peace and cooperation; and as a means of furthering the universal welfare.

The Working Group is also under United Nations auspices and will consider the possible application of the recommendations of the Committee for the Prevention of Environmental Damage to outer space activities

In its report Group outlines papers to be presented on a number of questions for preparation of each session.

The Committee will consider the Working Group's report on the implementation and effectiveness of the recommendations of the Committee for the Prevention of Environmental Damage to outer space activities

The Committee has further to determine the present status of activities related to outer space and to consider the possibility of convening an international conference on outer space activities.

The Working Group is also under United Nations auspices and will consider the possible application of the recommendations of the Committee for the Prevention of Environmental Damage to outer space activities
States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration, irrespective of the stage of their economic or scientific development."

The Working Group, which met from 18 to 25 January, recommended the holding, under United Nations auspices, of an international conference on the peaceful uses of outer space in the latter half of 1967 (A/AC.105/30).

In its report, which was endorsed by the Outer Space Committee, the Working Group outlined objectives for the conference, listed a number of topics for papers to be presented to the conference, and noted the need for further work on a number of questions, such as the time and place of the conference, and the preparation of estimates of its financial implications.

The Working Group is to meet again on 6 September to continue consideration of these questions.

Suggestions for the agenda of the conference have been received from a number of Member States (A/AC.105/L.26).

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee held its fourth session in Geneva from 18 to 27 April and reported to the main Committee its recommendations on exchange of information on outer space, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket launching facilities, and education and training (A/AC.105/51 and Corr.1).

Among its recommendations was one suggesting establishment of a working group of members of the Committee and interested specialized agencies to consider the possibility of a navigational satellite system.

Another recommendation calls for a study of the feasibility of applying space technology to the needs of the developing countries, particularly in the fields of meteorology and mass communications.

The Legal Sub-Committee opened its fifth session in Geneva on 12 July, at which it considered the texts of draft treaties submitted by the Soviet Union (A/6352) and by the United States (A/AC.105/32 and Corr.1) on the exploration and use of outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies.

After agreeing to the text of nine articles to be included in an international treaty on this subject, the Sub-Committee suspended its work on 4 August. It will reconvene on 12 September.
The nine articles concern:
Provisions covering jurisdiction and control over objects launched into outer space;
International liability for damage caused by such objects;
Freedom for exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by all States without discrimination;
Agreement not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction;
Assistance to astronauts;
International responsibility for national activities in outer space;
Agreement that outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation;
Conduct of activities in the exploration and use of outer space in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations; and
Co-operation and mutual assistance in the exploration and use of outer space and avoidance of its harmful contamination.

In summing up the work of the session, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Manfred Lachs (Poland), declared that although agreement had been reached on a series of articles, there remained a number of additional draft articles and proposals on which it had not been possible to reach a consensus. The issues involved, he stated, would require a further exchange of views, and he proposed to suspend the present session and to reconvene it at a date to be fixed in consultation with the members of the Sub-Committee.

The main Outer Space Committee is scheduled to meet on 13 September and will then submit its report to the Assembly.

Both the Sub-Committees and the Working Group are composed of all 28 members of the Outer Space Committee:
Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and the United States.

31. The Korean

The General Assembly, when it established the withdrawal of the United Nations in Korea in 1950, the Republic of Korea, under the command of the United Nations Command, was unable to occupy South Korea. In 1965, the United Nations, through the United Nations Command, under the leadership of the United Nations Command, was unable to declare the area "(resolu
It called up urged continuing work.
31. The Korean Question

The General Assembly has been considering the Korean question since 1947, when it established a commission to facilitate the holding of elections and the withdrawal of occupying troops.

Although unable to visit the area north of the 38th parallel, the Commission reported that it had supervised elections in the south.

In 1948, the Assembly decided that a lawful government had been established in South Korea, and sent a new commission to that country to assist in bringing about unification.

In 1950, the Commission reported that North Korean forces had invaded the Republic of Korea on 25 June. The Security Council then established a unified command under the United States, to which it recommended that Member States make forces available in order to repel the attack and restore peace.

On 7 October 1950, the Assembly established the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), to "represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea" (resolution 376 (V)). The Commission remained in Korea after the armistice of 27 July 1953.

Since its establishment, UNCURK has reported annually to the Assembly on political and economic conditions in Korea. It reported in 1965 that, "while the Government of the Republic of Korea has continued to express its support of the United Nations objectives in Korea and to extend its co-operation to UNCURK, the North Korean authorities have continued to deny the competence of the United Nations in bringing about the reunification of the country and have refused to deal with UNCURK".

In 1965, the Assembly reaffirmed "that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area" (resolution 2132 (XX) of 21 December 1965).

It called upon the North Korean authorities to accept those objectives, urged continuing effort to achieve them, and requested UNCURK to continue its work.
Since 1950, the Commission has comprised Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. By a letter dated 5 August 1966 (A/6375), Chile notified the Assembly that it was withdrawing from UNCURC.

The sixteenth annual report of the Commission (A/6312) is not yet available.

32. Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) began work in May 1950, following adoption of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) on 8 December 1949. The Assembly decided at its twentieth session to extend the Agency's mandate until 30 June 1969.

The Agency's operations, financed by voluntary contributions, provides relief, education, training and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine now living in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. As of 30 June 1966, the number of refugees on the Agency's ration rolls totalled 861,122.

The Commissioner-General of the Agency, Laurence Michelmore, is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of Belgium, France, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. His report to the Assembly for the year ended 30 June 1966 (A/6313) will be issued later.

In addition to extending UNRWA's mandate for three years, the Assembly, in resolution 2052 (XX), adopted on 15 December 1965, directed attention to the Agency's "critical" financial position, noting that contributions had up to then been insufficient to enable the Agency to cover its essential budget requirements. The Assembly called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency.

Subsequently, Mr. Michelmore announced on 7 April 1966, following a meeting of the UNRWA Advisory Commission in Beirut, that there were indications of sufficient contributions to enable UNRWA to carry out its planned programme for the year (press release PAL/991).

The Agency's budget estimates for 1966 totalled $38,611,000, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report last year (A/6013).
In the 1965 resolution, the Assembly directed the Commissioner-General "to take such measures, including rectification of the ration rolls -- a problem which has been and continues to be of major concern to the General Assembly -- as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need".

The Assembly called upon the Conciliation Commission for Palestine to "intensify" its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, which calls for repatriation or compensation of the refugees, and asked it to report on the matter not later than 1 October 1966.

Extension of UNRWA's mandate until 1969 was "without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III)".

The Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under the 1948 resolution, is composed of France, Turkey and the United States.

33. Review of Peace-Keeping Operations

The 33-nation Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations was established by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and was instructed to undertake, as soon as possible, a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965).

Members of the Committee are:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Committee held a series of meetings that year and reported to the Assembly on 15 June and 31 August 1965 (A/5915 and Add.1, A/5916 and Add.1).

A consensus set forth in the Committee's 31 August report, which the Assembly adopted on 1 September 1965, provided:

"(a) That the General Assembly will carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure;

"(b) That the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter will not be raised with regard to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo;
"(c) That the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by Member States, with the highly developed countries making substantial contributions."

On 15 December 1965, the Assembly adopted two resolutions on this question:

In resolution 2053 A (XX), the Assembly took note of the reports submitted by the Committee and of the replies submitted by Member States to a request for their views on the guidelines in regard to future peace-keeping operations contained in a report submitted jointly on 2 June 1965 by the Secretary-General and by the President of the nineteenth session of the Assembly, Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, who served as Chairman of the Committee in 1965 (A/AC.121/4).

The Assembly requested the Committee to continue and to complete, as soon as possible, the work assigned to it and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session. The Assembly called upon all Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Organization, "so that the future may be faced with renewed hope and confidence".

In resolution 2053 B (XX), the Assembly transmitted to the Committee a proposal on this subject, put forward during the session by Ireland and eight other delegations (A/SFC/L.121/Rev.1), and invited the Committee to give it "careful consideration".

This proposal would have the Committee consider four specific issues concerning the authorization and financing of peace-keeping operations. It would also have the Assembly express the opinion that, until a comprehensive arrangement was adopted on the question of financing, expenditures not otherwise covered should be apportioned according to a specified formula.

Sponsors of the proposal, in addition to Ireland, were Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nepal, the Philippines and Somalia.

The Committee's first meeting in 1966 was held on 4 February. At its second meeting, on 29 April, the Committee decided to establish a Working Group of the whole for detailed consideration of the problems before it. The Working Group held meetings on 10 and 13 May and on 14 June, and then decided to suspend its work until later, with consultations among members to continue in the meantime.

The Committee is expected to meet again in September to approve its report to the Assembly.
34. Policies of Apartheid of South Africa

In 1952, after considering the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from that Government’s policies of apartheid, the General Assembly established an investigating commission and called on all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation to promote human rights (resolution 616 (VII) of 5 December 1952).

After considering three annual reports by its Commission, the Assembly, on 6 December 1955, noted with regret that South Africa had refused to cooperate with the Commission and expressed concern that that Government continued to give effect to the policies of apartheid (resolution 917 (X)).

In 1956, and on a number of occasions since, the Assembly, with an increasing sense of urgency, has called on the Government of South Africa to revise its policies in the light of its responsibilities under the Charter.

In 1962, the Assembly requested the application of economic sanctions against South Africa to bring about the abandonment of its racial policies (resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November).

At the same time, it established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the South African Government under review. This Committee reports to the Assembly or the Security Council, or to both, from time to time, as appropriate. It began work in April 1963.

Members of the Committee are: Algeria, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Somalia.

On this question, the Assembly adopted two resolutions at its last session.

Under resolution 2054 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, adopted by 80 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions, the Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter was essential in order to solve the problem of apartheid, and that universally applied economic sanctions were the only means of achieving a peaceful solution.
The Assembly deplored the actions of those States which, through political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa, were encouraging it to persist in its racial policies. It again requested all States to comply fully with the resolutions of the Security Council on this question and to halt forthwith the sale and delivery to South Africa of arms, ammunition and military vehicles, and of equipment and materials intended for their manufacture and maintenance.

The Assembly decided to add six members to the Special Committee, to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of the following criteria: primary responsibility with regard to world trade, primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, and equitable geographical distribution.

The specialized agencies were invited to deny technical and economic assistance to South Africa, except for humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid; to take "active measures" to compel the South African Government to abandon its racial policies; and to co-operate with the Special Committee on apartheid in carrying out its terms of reference.

Under resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, adopted by 95 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made up of voluntary contributions, to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies. The grants would be used for legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa, relief for dependents of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for acts arising from opposition to apartheid, education of prisoners and their dependants, and relief for refugees from South Africa.

A five-member Committee of Trustees was set up to decide on the uses of the fund, to promote contributions and to promote co-ordination in the activities of the voluntary organizations concerned with aiding victims of apartheid. The Assembly President named Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sweden to the Committee of Trustees.

With regard to the on apartheid, the President, Fanfani, reported in actions had not produced States concerned, made (A/6226/Add.1 and 2) th

On 27 June, the Security Council (A/6227 add.1 and 2) the situation created by efforts made to enlarge solution. The matter req

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The Special Commit adop its report to the

An international se from 23 August to 5 Sept (XX) of 16 December 1965, 35. Effects of Atomic Re

The United Nations S was established by the Ge to assemble, study and di
With regard to the additional members to be added to the Special Committee on apartheid, the President of the twentieth session of the Assembly, Amintore Fanfani, reported in a letter dated 31 March 1966 (A/6226) that his consultations had not produced the expected results. After a further approach to the States concerned, made at the request of the Committee, he reported on 14 June (A/6226/Add.1 and 2) that it was still impossible to designate the six additional members in accordance with the requirements laid down by the Assembly.

On 27 June, the Special Committee adopted a report to the Assembly and the Security Council (A/6356-S/7387) on what it described as the "serious situation" created by the negative response of certain Member States to the efforts made to enlarge the Committee in accordance with the Assembly's resolution. The matter required the "urgent attention" of the Assembly, it stated.

Appealing to those States once again to reconsider their position, the Committee said it feared that if South Africa's major trading partners persisted in their unwillingness to take effective economic measures against South Africa, other States "may be obliged to reassess their approaches to the solution of the problem and seriously consider other appropriate and decisive measures, as they cannot permit the continued deterioration of the explosive situation in view of its grave international dangers".

The Special Committee is expected to meet again early in September to adopt its report to the Assembly.

An international seminar on apartheid is being held in Brasilia, Brazil, from 23 August to 5 September 1966, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2060 (XX) of 16 December 1965, adopted by 83 votes to 1.

35. Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was established by the General Assembly in 1955. The Committee was requested to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation on man and his environment. The information is furnished by members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies (resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955).
The Committee has reported annually to the Assembly since 1956. In 1958 and 1962, it submitted comprehensive reports on radiation levels and effects. Last year, the Assembly unanimously requested the Committee to continue its work (resolution 2078 (XX) of 17 December 1965).

This year, the Committee held its sixteenth session from 6 to 17 June. Its report, to be issued in October (A/6314), will review experimental radiation, both natural and man-made, and the risks of genetic effects that arise from exposure of man to ionizing radiation.

The Committee is composed of scientists from 15 nations:
Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

36. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

On a proposal by the United Kingdom, an item on peaceful settlement of disputes was included in the General Assembly’s agenda for its 1965 session. The Assembly approved, without objection, a recommendation of its Special Political Committee that consideration of the item be postponed until the twenty-first session.

In requesting inclusion of this item on the agenda, the United Kingdom stated (A/5964) that "the subject of peaceful settlement is of such importance that it merits a separate study directed not simply to elaborating general principles but also to examining existing and new methods and machinery for peaceful settlement". The envisaged study, the memorandum stated, should be of the broadest character and should take into account, not only methods of peaceful settlement relating to the solution of legal disputes, but also the political aspects of the problem.

A draft resolution on this question (A/SPC/L.123) — sponsored by the United Kingdom and 16 other delegations — was submitted in the Special Political Committee. It would have had the Assembly establish a committee to study the matter as a whole, giving particular consideration to the possibility of improved procedures for fact-finding, mediation and conciliation, the use of rapporteurs, and increased recourse to international arbitration and judicial settlement.
37. Report of Trade and Development Board

On 30 December 1964, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly, to meet at intervals of not more than three years. By the same decision, the Trade and Development Board was created as a permanent organ to carry out the functions of the Conference between its sessions (resolution 1995 (XIX)).

These Assembly actions were taken on recommendation of UNCTAD, which met in Geneva from 23 March to 16 June 1964. The Economic and Social Council had reviewed the work of the Conference and transmitted the Final Act and report to the Assembly (resolution 1011 (XXXVII) of 24 July 1964).

The 55-member Trade and Development Board met for the first time in April 1965; its second session took place in August/September; and the first special session was held on 28-29 October 1965.

Last year, the Assembly examined the first annual report of the Board (A/6023/Rev.1), covering the work of its 1965 sessions, during which it set up four permanent committees to deal, respectively, with commodities, manufactures, shipping, and invisibles and financing related to trade.

The Assembly then decided, in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Board in October 1965, to establish the headquarters of UNCTAD in Geneva (resolution 2085 (XX) of 20 December 1965). It noted with appreciation the work programme approved by the Board, but expressed serious concern at the lack of progress in solving the substantive problems with which the Conference was faced.

Among other points, the Assembly, in this resolution, called on Member States to take action, jointly or separately, to carry out the recommendations of the Geneva Conference. It further decided to convene the second session of the Conference in 1967, as recommended by the Board. The latter was requested to propose the date and place of the session, preferably to be held in a developing country, for decision by the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

This year, the Assembly will have before it the reports (A/6315) of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its third session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 January to 17 February 1966, and on its fourth session, scheduled for 30 August to 23 September in Geneva. (The report of the third session is now available in TD/B/66.)
At its third session, the Board authorized the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare for the fourth session, after consultations with Governments and the regional economic commissions, a draft provisional agenda for the 1967 Conference. It also decided that it would appoint, at the fourth session, a sessional committee to consider further preparations for the Conference.

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD was also requested to submit a report to the fourth session on any offers received from Member States to act as host to the 1967 Conference.

Also at the third session, the Board invited the Governments members of the International Monetary Fund to ensure that a study on the improvement of the compensatory credit system of the Fund, referred to in recommendation A.IV.17 of the Final Act of UNCTAD, was completed and made available as soon as possible.

In another action, the Board invited the member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to urge the early preparation of a study of suppliers' credit and credit insurance, as called for by UNCTAD in recommendation A.IV.14 of the Final Act.

The Board also confirmed its desire to see an International Agreement on Cocoa concluded and put into force before the beginning of the 1966-67 cocoa season and, in the same resolution, requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene the United Nations Cocoa Conference in May 1966. The Cocoa Conference met from 23 May to 23 June, and adopted a resolution requesting that it be reconvened before the end of 1966.

One of the major problems with which the Board is concerned is the implementation of the recommendations of UNCTAD. During consideration of this question at the third session, the Board received assurance from the UNCTAD Secretary-General that the procedure for such a review, described in the Board's resolution 19 (II), would come into effect as from the Board's fourth session.

That resolution provides for the preparation each year by the UNCTAD Secretary-General of a report on international trade and development which would serve as a background document for the Board's review and assessment of the implementation of the recommendations. (The report has been issued as TD/B/82 and Add.1-3.)
Other questions considered by the Board at its third session included:
problems arising in trade relations between countries having different economic
and social systems; steps to be taken to achieve agreement on principles govern-
ing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development;
and results of the United Nations Conference on Transit Trade of Land-Locked
Countries.

The Board also received a progress report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General
in connexion with the assessment of the feasibility of higher rates of growth,
and reports of its committees dealing, respectively, with shipping, manufac-
tures and financing related to trade.

The Board is expected to take further action in various areas of its work
during its fourth session in Geneva.

38. Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund

In 1960, the General Assembly, considering the need for the United Nations
to supplement existing plans for capital assistance to the under-developed
countries, decided in principle that a United Nations capital development fund
should be set up. It established the Committee on a United Nations Capital
Development Fund to recommend measures to carry out that decision (resolution
1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960).

The 1960 decision followed efforts by the Assembly as early as 1951 to
establish a special fund for grants-in-aid for low-interest, long-term loans
to under-developed countries. This proposed fund, which came to be known as
the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), was never
established. However, in 1957, the Assembly decided to create the United
Nations Special Fund, which is now a component of the United Nations Develop-
ment Programme (UNDP).

In response to a request by the Assembly in 1963 (resolution 1936 (XVIII)
of 11 December), the Secretary-General prepared a study (E/3947) of practical
steps to transform the United Nations Special Fund into a capital development
fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities.
On the Assembly's instructions, that study was considered by the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session. UNCTAD recommended that the capital development fund should start operations at an early date, with resources to be derived from voluntary contributions. It also favoured the gradual transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund. However, a number of developed countries opposed these recommendations. The Council took no formal action.

In November 1964, the Committee on the United Nations Capital Development Fund postponed its preparation of substantive recommendations until the Assembly considered the views of UNCTAD.

Last year, by a vote of 60 in favour to 8 against, with 11 abstentions, the Assembly reaffirmed the need for extending United Nations economic assistance to the field of investment activities in the developing countries (resolution 2042 (XX) of 8 December 1965). It urged the economically advanced countries to take steps to ensure the beginning of the operations of a United Nations capital development fund at an early date.

The Assembly also extended the mandate of the Committee, and instructed it to make new efforts with a view to reaching a large measure of agreement on the draft legislation (statute) of the capital development fund. The Committee was requested to bear in mind the alternative proposals for starting operations through a gradual transformation of UNDP.

The Assembly invited the Secretary-General to consult with Member States regarding the additional resources which should be obtained through voluntary contributions with a view to initiating activities of investment proper. Reporting to the Committee on the results of his consultations (A/AC.102/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that the number of replies was still too limited to allow him to provide a representative survey of the views of the majority of Member Governments.

The Assembly also invited the Governing Council of UNDP to consider ways of implementing the UNCTAD recommendation on the transformation of the Special Fund. The Governing Council decided in June to postpone consideration of this matter until January 1967.
The Committee on a Capital Development Fund is scheduled to meet from 12
16 September. It will report to the resumed forty-first session of the
Economic and Social Council and to the twenty-first session of the Assembly.

Members of the Committee are:
Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France,
Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan,
Peru, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United
Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

39. United Nations Development Decade

In 1961, the General Assembly unanimously designated the current decade
as the United Nations Development Decade. It called for intensified efforts
to help developing countries attain a substantial increase in their economic
growth rate.

The Assembly asked each developing country to set its own target, taking
as the objective a minimum annual growth rate of 5 per cent by the end of the
Decade. States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized
agencies were called upon to pursue policies and take measures aimed at
achieving that goal (resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961).

The Economic and Social Council, acting on the instructions of the Assem­

bly, reviewed the operations of the Decade at its thirty-fourth and thirty­
ninth sessions, and made recommendations. The Decade's objectives were also
considered at the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,
which also made recommendations.

In 1965, the Assembly reviewed the progress made up to the mid-point of
the Development Decade. It took into consideration the conclusion of the
Secretary-General that the gap between the living standards in the developed
and developing countries had widened instead of narrowing, and that progress
towards the Decade's goals had been slow.

In resolution 2084 (XX) of 20 December, the Assembly unanimously re-
affirmed the urgent necessity of attaining the over-all objectives of the
Decade. It called on the United Nations family to take certain steps regarding
future action, including the establishment of more comprehensive and coherent
goals and objectives in appropriate fields where they had not yet been precisely
defined.
The Assembly also asked that a progress report, requested by the Council on the question of future action by the United Nations family, should be transmitted to the twenty-first session with the comments and recommendations of the Council.

That progress report (E/4196 and Add.1-3) was considered by the Council at its forty-first session. The report reaffirmed that progress during the first half of the Decade had been disappointing. It noted that in launching the Decade in 1961, the Assembly, in addition to the 5 per cent growth rate, had aimed at an annual transfer of development capital to the developing countries equivalent to 1 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries. Neither of these goals had been achieved, it added.

As regards future prospects, the report stated that unless the world community was prepared to give a massive new impetus to development, it was unlikely that the Decade’s objectives would be achieved by 1970. The Council noted this conclusion, and reasserted the urgent need for energetic efforts.

After considering this report, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report in 1967 on what preparations were required to facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the Development Decade, and on how such planning might best be co-ordinated with national development programmes (resolution 1152 (XLI) of 4 August 1966).

40. Flow of Capital to Developing Countries

The General Assembly’s concern with increasing the flow of capital to developing countries dates back to 1950, when the Economic and Social Council was asked to consider practical methods for achieving the adequate expansion and steadier flow of such capital (resolution 400 (V) of 20 November).

In subsequent years, the Assembly has made a number of recommendations on ways of making more public capital from abroad available to the developing countries, of increasing the flow of private investment capital, and of measuring international economic assistance.

In 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) recommended that each economically advanced country should supply to developing countries financial resources approaching, as nearly as possible, 1 per cent of its national income, and that interest on Government loans should not normally exceed lending terms.

After considering measures to date the development of the recent years, the Council asked the Economic and Social Council to take urgent measures to assist the United Nations in taking urgent measures to achieve the objectives of the Decade.

A report on long-term capital was issued in May 1966. It estimated that developing countries on each would be $4 billion. The report was adopted by a resolution of the General Assembly.

On 5 August 1966, the Economic and Social Council on development countries, recommended that the Secretary-General establish an advisory service on development assistance, and on what terms it should operate and the other matters related to transfer maximizin...
normally exceed 3 per cent. Governments were urged to consider making their lending terms substantially more favourable.

After considering the UNCTAD recommendations in 1965, the Assembly expressed concern that the flow of international assistance and long-term capital to the developing countries had failed to attain the necessary increase in recent years. It reiterated its request to developed countries to take urgent measures to achieve the 1 per cent target (resolution 2088 (XX) of 20 December, adopted by a vote of 83 to none, with 15 abstentions).

Developed countries were urged to frame their lending policies so as to secure more useful and progressive financial co-operation with the developing countries and to ensure greater efficiency in aid programmes. The competent United Nations bodies and/or international financial institutions were asked to take urgent steps to implement the UNCTAD recommendation relating to ways of easing the debt service problem for developing countries.

A report by the Secretary-General (E/4170) on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, covering the years 1961 to 1965, was issued in May 1966. The report stated that in 1964 developing countries received about $8,000 million from the developed market-economy countries and multilateral agencies, and about $1,200 million from socialist countries. It noted that the over-all ratio of capital flow to the combined gross domestic product of the developed countries had declined from 0.84 per cent in 1961 to 0.65 per cent in 1964. The study expressed concern over the rising debt burden of developing countries.

On 5 August 1966, the Council recommended a series of steps by which developed countries could make external resources available to developing countries on easier terms (resolution 1183 (XLI)). It also requested the Secretary-General to make two studies -- one on the feasibility of setting up an advisory service to provide developing countries with information as to where and on what terms they might obtain equipment needed for their development, and the other on economic factors affecting the ability of developed countries to transfer maximum financial resources to developing countries.
With respect to private capital, the Assembly, beginning in 1952, has sought ways of stimulating its flow to developing countries. At the Assembly's request, the Secretary-General has prepared a series of reports on the matter and the Council has made recommendations.

In 1964, UNCTAD recommended a number of steps to be taken by developed and developing countries and by investors to increase the flow of private capital, and requested consideration of schemes to provide information on investment opportunities. In 1965, the Assembly called on Governments to give due consideration to the UNCTAD recommendations (resolution 2087 (XX) of 20 December, adopted by 78 to 1, with 17 abstentions). In 1966, the Secretary-General prepared a report (A/4189) on export credits for the financing of capital goods required by developing countries.

The measurement of capital flows has also been of concern to the Assembly ever since it called on the Council in 1957 to consider the question of collecting information on international economic assistance. In 1963, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the conceptual and methodological problems posed in the reports on long-term capital flow and official donations.

An expert group appointed by the Secretary-General in response to that resolution produced an interim report in May 1966 (E/4171 and Corr.1) setting out tentative proposals for improving the measurement of resource flows and suggesting that it be reconvened to prepare more detailed recommendations. On 5 August, the Council recommended that the group submit a final report by 1967 (resolution 1184 (XLI)).

41. Activities in Field of Industrial Development

The need for changes in the United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development was recognized by the General Assembly in 1963. The changes, the Assembly declared, should aim at providing an organization which could increase activities in this field, particularly concerning problems of developing countries (resolution 1940 (XVIII)).

In 1964, the Economic and Social Council recommended the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development.
Last year, the Assembly considered the Council's recommendation, together with a study prepared by the Secretary-General on the scope, structure and functions of the proposed agency.

The Assembly then decided to establish, within the United Nations, an autonomous organization for the promotion of industrial development to be known as the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO).

In resolution 2089 (XX) of 20 December, it also decided to set up an Industrial Development Board to serve as the principal organ of UNIDO. It also decided that the secretariat of UNIDO should be headed by an Executive Director.

A 36-member special ad hoc committee was set up to recommend the necessary operating procedures and administrative arrangements of the new organization.

The report (A/6229) of the special committee, known as the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, will be before the Assembly. This contains a draft resolution recommended to the Assembly which embodies statutes providing for the establishment of UNIDO as an organ of the General Assembly, to function as an autonomous body within the United Nations. The draft statutes also deals with the purpose, functions, administrative and financial arrangements envisaged for UNIDO.

Under the terms of its 1965 resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of UNIDO, but reserved for itself the right to confirm such an appointment. The Assembly is expected to take action on this question under sub-item (c) of this item.

The Assembly will also review action taken, since the twentieth session, by the Committee for Industrial Development, the Centre for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies in the field of industrial development.

Such actions include a resolution adopted by the Council at its forty-first session deciding that an International Symposium on Industrial Development should be held in 1967. The Council took note of the offers of the Governments of Guatemala and India to act as hosts to the symposium. The Council also decided to defer until its resumed session, a decision regarding the date and site of the symposium.
42. Regional Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) called in 1964 for two studies: one, to be undertaken by the United Nations Secretary-General, on the problems of regional development, and the other, by the UNCTAD Secretary-General, on the feasibility of establishing a fund to aid developing countries in financing long-term capital development projects with particular emphasis on regional and/or sub-regional projects (recommendations A.IV.9 and 10).

The General Assembly, which was to have considered the subject in 1965, deferred consideration until the twenty-first session to await the necessary reports.

An expert committee was appointed by the UNCTAD Secretary-General to examine measures for the expansion of trade among developing countries and to study the problems of regional development. Meeting in February and March 1966, the committee produced a report (TB/B/68 and Add.1 and 2) entitled "Trade expansion and economic co-operation among developing countries". The report outlined various measures through which this trade could be expanded, but did not deal with the question of a regional development fund.

The report requested from the United Nations Secretary-General is not yet available.

43. Inflation and Economic Development

In 1962, the General Assembly recognized that inflationary pressures in developing countries might result in a serious handicap to economic development, and might help create dangerous social, monetary and economic disequilibriums.

The Secretary-General was requested to undertake a study aimed at clarifying the international relationships involved in this issue and at exploring methods of dealing effectively with inflation in developing countries. He was also asked to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly (resolution 1830 (XVII) of 18 December 1962).

In response to this request, the Secretary-General circulated to Governments a questionnaire designed to show the causes of inflation, the impact on the economy, and the ways in which inflationary forces had been handled.
In view of the small number of replies received in 1965, both the Council and the Assembly postponed consideration of the matter until 1966.

At the twenty-first session, the Assembly will have before it the replies of 36 Governments (E/4053 and Add.1-4) to the Secretary-General's questionnaire and an analysis (3/4152) of the replies.

One conclusion of the analysis is that while most States have experienced price increases, serious, overt and self-cumulating inflation has been comparatively rare. Most States reported only mild inflationary pressures, apparently caused by undue expansion in demand, it added.

After taking note of the Secretary-General's report, the Council, at its summer 1966 session, endorsed his suggestion that further work on the subject of inflation and economic development should be handled in the context of the continuing work on the annual World Economic Survey.

44. Decentralization of United Nations Economic and Social Activities

In 1960, the General Assembly, noting the increasingly important role being played by the four regional economic commissions of the United Nations, requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariats of the commissions, and asked him to report on the decentralization of activities and operations and the increased use of the services of the commissions (resolution 15/18 (XV) of 15 December).


In response to the 1963 resolution (19/41 (XVIII) of 11 December), the Secretary-General submitted the third in a series of reports on the subject (E/4075 and Corr.1). The report declared that decentralization should be considered in the context of changing circumstances, including the "increasingly bold initiatives" of the regional commissions. The need now was to strengthen the secretariat as a whole, and to ensure co-operation and coordination between Headquarters and the regions, the report stated.

The Economic and Social Council considered the report in 1965, but took no action. Last year, the Assembly postponed consideration of the item until its twenty-first session.
45. Conversion to Peaceful Uses of Resources Released by Disarmament

In 1962, the General Assembly expressed its unanimous conviction that disarmament and the conversion of huge resources to peaceful uses would open up vast opportunities for peaceful co-operation and trade, ensure the growth of production and provide new jobs for millions of people (resolution 1837 (XVII) of 13 December).

The Secretary-General has since been reporting annually to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the status of national and international activity in this field.

After considering the 1965 report, the Assembly expressed the hope that Governments would carry out studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament and transmit them to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General was requested to continue to inform the Assembly of national and international studies (resolution 2092 (XX) of 20 December).

This year's report (E/4169 and Corr.1 and Add.1) incorporates replies from 31 Governments to the Secretary-General's questionnaire about national studies. These replies "reconfirm the conviction that whatever the transitory problems that might accompany it, disarmament would in the longer run be of incalculable benefit to all nations and people", states the document.

After noting this report at its summer session, the Council agreed to a suggestion by the Secretary-General that future reports on the subject be presented every two years rather than annually.

46. Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

In 1952, the General Assembly recommended that all Member States, in the exercise of their right freely to exploit their natural resources, should pay due regard, consistent with their sovereignty, to the need for maintaining the flow of capital. It also recommended that Members refrain from impeding the exercise of a State's sovereignty over its resources (resolution 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952).

After considering the report of a commission set up in 1958 to survey the status of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, the Assembly, in 1962, declared: "The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of their national imports, development, and foreign trade. The Secretary-General, A report to the Economic and Social Council in 1960, also explored the economic and social consequences of national control over resources (resolution 2092 (XX) of 20 December)."

The report also points out that the committee set up in 1958 to survey the status of permanent sovereignty over natural resources issued its report in 1962.

In 1962, the General Assembly declared: "The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of..."
their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned." The declaration also contained provisions relating to capital imports, nationalization, international co-operation for economic development, and foreign investment agreements (resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962).

The Secretary-General was asked to continue studying the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

A report (E/3840) prepared in response to that resolution was submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1964. It dealt with recent examples of mining legislation, with particular reference to the developing countries. It also provided information on the extent of foreign participation in the exploration of certain resources and in exploitation arrangements, and on concession arrangements with foreign companies. The Council transmitted the report to the Assembly, which in 1965 deferred consideration of the matter until its twenty-first session.

47. Population Growth and Economic Development

The close relationship between economic and population problems, especially in developing countries, was recognized by the General Assembly in 1957, when it invited Member States and United Nations bodies to pay close attention to this interrelationship (resolution 1217 (XII) of 14 December).

In 1962, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies on the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes. It recommended intensified studies and research on this question (resolution 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962).

In 1965, the Population Commission and the Economic and Social Council considered the results of the inquiry, to which 56 Governments replied. On the Commission's suggestion, the Council recommended that such inquiries should be conducted every five years, and that proposals for the next inquiry should be discussed by the Commission at its next session in 1967. The Council also endorsed a work programme for the Population Commission and called the Assembly's attention to the need to provide the Secretariat with the necessary resources for an expanded programme of activities.

The 1965 World Population Conference in Belgrade also considered the relationship between economic development and population growth.

Last year, the Assembly postponed consideration of the item until 1966.
4. World Campaign for Universal Literacy

In 1963, in response to a request made by the General Assembly two years earlier, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submitted recommendations for a world campaign for universal literacy. The UNESCO report indicated that more than 700 million adults, or more than two-fifths of the world's population, were illiterate, and that in many developing countries 70 to 90 per cent of the population could neither read nor write.

After considering this report, the Assembly invited Member States to give priority to eradicating illiteracy and to assist other countries in this endeavour (resolution 1937 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1963).

In November 1964, the UNESCO General Conference adopted a five-year experimental world literacy programme (1966-1970). This scheme, to cover not more than eight countries, was to begin in 1966. A plan for the full-scale world campaign would be submitted to the UNESCO General Conference in 1970. It was hoped that the campaign would reach at least 350 million adults in the developing world.

The international aid required during the initial three years of the experimental phase was estimated at up to 341 million annually, to be supplied through the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now components of the United Nations Development Programme) and the regular budget of UNESCO.

In 1965, the Assembly unanimously welcomed the UNESCO literacy programme and invited the other competent specialized agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board, and governmental and non-governmental international and regional organizations, to combine their efforts with those of UNESCO in putting into effect literacy programmes closely integrated with development programmes (resolution 2043 (XX) of 8 December 1965).

The Assembly also invited Governments "to consider the possibility of increasing, at both the national and the international level, the resources allocated to literacy programmes". Finally, it requested the Economic and Social
Council and regional economic commissions to study the most appropriate measures for promoting the effective integration of literacy in development, and asked for a report on the implementation of the resolution.

On 26 July 1966, the Economic and Social Council noted with appreciation that the experimental UNESCO programme had begun to be implemented, and invited UNESCO to "begin an objective and systematic evaluation of the impact of literacy on development". It also invited organizations in the United Nations family to include literacy projects in their programmes, where appropriate (resolution 1128 (XII)).

The Council also invited members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies to take account, within the framework of international assistance efforts, of the priorities established by receiving countries in respect of the promotion of functional literacy. It invited States faced with a major illiteracy problem to integrate their adult education programmes in their development plans, to give suitable priority to the promotion of functional literacy in connexion with vocational training, and to include in national investment programmes funds for the promotion of functional literacy.

The Council welcomed the initiative of the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, in donating to UNESCO the equivalent of his country's military expenditure for one day (3700,000), for use in combating illiteracy (A/1'325).

In a report to the Council on the implementation of the 1965 Assembly resolution (2/4214), UNESCO stated that the number of adult illiterates had increased during the first half of the United Nations Development Decade, although efforts to promote literacy had reduced the percentage. It called for intensified efforts to educate adults. The report said that functional literacy programmes were intended to contribute to the achievement of industrialization, modernization of agriculture and other economic objectives.

The report listed 45 countries which had expressed a desire to participate in the UNESCO programme. It noted that the first three pilot functional literacy projects -- in Algeria, Iran and Mali -- had been approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in January 1966. Two more projects -- in Ecuador and the United Republic of Tanzania -- were approved in June. The total cost of the five projects is more than $22 million, of which $6.1 million is to be contributed by UNDP.

A further report by UNESCO is to be submitted to the Assembly.
49. **Institute for Training and Research**

At the request of the General Assembly, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965. Its functions are:

1. to train persons, especially from developing countries, for assignments with the United Nations family of organizations or with their own national services; and
2. to conduct research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations.

As set up, UNITAR is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. It is financed through voluntary contributions from governmental and non-governmental sources.

In 1962, the Assembly had expressed belief that the provision and training of personnel of the highest calibre, particularly from the developing Member States, for national and United Nations service were important to fulfill the objectives of the Development Decade. It asked the Secretary-General to study the possibility of establishing an institute for this purpose (resolution 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962).

The Economic and Social Council endorsed, in 1963, the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan for such an institute. That year, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to take steps to set it up and to explore sources of financial assistance (resolution 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963).

The 21-member Board of Trustees of UNITAR met for the first time in March 1965, and the Statute of the Institute was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November.

The Executive Director of UNITAR, Gabriel d'Arboussier, reported to the Economic and Social Council (E/4200) this summer that the Institute has taken over three training programmes previously conducted by the United Nations Secretariat: one for foreign service officers from newly independent countries; another programme in techniques and procedures of technical assistance; and a training programme in development financing.

The Institute is now organizing two new programmes: training for Deputy Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, and a seminar on major problems of United Nations technical assistance. It will also administer the Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial fellowships, granted by the United States Government.
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Accommodations for the UNRUL research program will be examined by the Board of Trustees in September.

By 25 July 1966, over $3,360,000 had been pledged by 68 governments and $552,000 by non-governmental donors. The Institute's 1966 budget totals $1.1 million, exclusive of $300,000 supplied under United Nations technical assistance programs. Last year, the Assembly unanimously renewed its appeal for contributions (resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965).

On 29 July 1966, the Economic and Social Council expressed hope that members of the United Nations family of organizations would make maximum use of the Institute's facilities and assist in its activities. It also emphasized the importance of co-ordinating the work of UNITAR with that of similar institutes in the United Nations family (resolution 1120 (XII)).

The Secretary-General reports annually to the Assembly and the Council on the work of UNITAR. The report to the .Assembly will be issued after the fourth session of the Board of Trustees, scheduled for 14-16 September. (The third session met 24-25 March.)

50. Operational activities for Development

(a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programmes

In 1949, the General Assembly approved plans for an expanded Programme of Technical assistance (EPTA), in which the United Nations and the specialized agencies were to combine their efforts to assist the economic development of developing countries (resolution 304 (IV) of 16 November).

To supplement this programme by a scheme which would provide pre-investment assistance to relatively large development projects, the Assembly, in 1958, established the United Nations Special Fund (resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October).

Effective 1 January 1966, the two programmes were combined in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965).

Policy for the UNDP is set by the 37-member Governing Council, which also approves projects and allocates funds. The Council held its first session from 10 to 21 January 1966 at Headquarters (report in 3/4150), and its second session from 8 to 24 June in Milan (3/4219). A brief session is planned for November.
The current programme of the Special Fund component of the UNDP consists of 657 projects in 137 countries and territories, at an estimated cost of $1,565.3 million. Of this total, the UNDP is contributing $644.5 million and the recipient Governments the equivalent of $920.8 million. One hundred and thirty-seven projects were approved in the first year under the UNDP.

Of the $109,969,000 authorized for the technical assistance component of the UNDP for the biennium 1965-66, a total of $48,763,763 was expended in 1965. About 2,500 projects were in operation in 140 countries and territories.

The Administrator of the Programme, Paul G. Hoffman, informed the Economic and Social Council in July that 1966 pledges totalled approximately $160 million, compared with the target of $200 million established by the Assembly in 1965.

(b) Activities Undertaken by the Secretary-General

A year before it authorized the establishment of EFTA, the Assembly decided to appropriate funds to permit the Secretary-General to supply teams of experts, offer fellowships and organize seminars to promote economic development (resolution 200 (III) of 4 December 1948).

Activities under this scheme, which have come to be known as the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance, have cost $6.4 million a year. The Economic and Social Council has recommended that the Assembly appropriate the same amount for 1967, under the regular United Nations budget (resolution 1120 (XLI) of 18 July 1966). A report by the Secretary-General on this programme appears in DP/RF/1 and Add.1-3).

Besides the regular programme, operational activities of the United Nations include its participation in EFTA, Special Fund projects for which it is the executing agency, and funds-in-trust operations. Victor Hoo, United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance, informed the Economic and Social Council in July that these activities in 1965 had involved expenditures and obligations of $34 million, and increase of $1.1 million over the 1964 total.

51. Programme of Studies on Multilateral Food Aid

Since the end of World War II, the General Assembly has concerned itself with ways of overcoming food shortages. In 1960, the Assembly called for a study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the feasibility of multilateral arrangements to distribute surplus foodstuffs to places where they were most needed (resolution 1496 (XV) of 27 October).
As an outgrowth of this study, the Assembly, in 1963, initiated the experimental World Food Programme (WFP) as a joint undertaking of the United Nations and FAO (resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December). This scheme, with total resources of $92.6 million in the three-year period, met emergency food needs and carried out pilot projects using food as an aid to economic development. It was extended on a continuing basis in 1965, with a target for voluntary contributions of $275 million in the three-year period 1966-68 (resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December).

At the same time that it established the World Food Programme, the Assembly called for further studies to aid in considering the future development of multilateral food programmes. In 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommended that attention be paid to the possibility of modifying the WFP in order to benefit both food-exporting and food-deficient countries.

Last year, the Assembly called for a study of the means and policies which would be required for large-scale multilateral action, under United Nations auspices, to combat hunger effectively. The object of the study, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO, would be to suggest alternative types of action (resolution 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

As requested by the Assembly, the Secretary-General reported (A/4210 and Add.1) to the Economic and Social Council at its summer 1966 session on the arrangements made for undertaking the study. The report included a draft outline of the study and stated that the completed paper should be ready in 1968. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit in 1967 a preliminary report on the first results obtained in the preparation of the study (resolution 1149 (XLI) of 4 August 1966).

52. Review of Functions of the Economic and Social Council

Last year, the Economic and Social Council drew attention to the necessity for a thorough review and reappraisal of its role and functions as a result of the great increase in the activities of the United Nations family in the economic, social and human rights fields (resolution 1091 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965).

The General Assembly, at its twentieth session, considered the Council's resolution, together with a report (A/6109), prepared by the Secretary-General at the Council's request, setting forth the Secretary-General's views, conclusions and recommendations.
The Assembly then unanimously asked the Secretary-General to submit detailed proposals on ways in which the Council might adapt its procedures and working methods so as to enable it effectively to fulfil its role. The proposals, it stipulated, should take into account the comments and suggestions made by Member States at the Council's thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, and at the twentieth session of the Assembly (resolution 2097 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

In a report to the Council (E/4216), the Secretary-General noted that a number of developments since the Council began reappraising its role had considerably changed the picture. Perhaps the most significant of these, he said, had been the enlargement of the Council. He expressed the opinion that the Council needed time to assess, perhaps over several sessions, the effects of the reforms introduced, and to judge on a pragmatic basis to what extent they should be modified in the light of experience.

The Secretary-General made recommendations designed to secure a better balance between the spring and summer sessions of the Council; for more private consultations among delegations, with the aid of the Secretariat; and for closer relations with inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations family. He also recalled previous proposals to reduce the volume and enhance the effectiveness of documentation, and to establish a pattern of biennial rather than annual meetings of most subsidiary bodies.

After considering these recommendations, the Council decided, on 5 August 1966, to rearrange its programme of work (resolution 1156 (XLI). In future, it will hold a session in the second quarter of each year, devoted primarily to considering the work programme of the United Nations and reports of its functional commissions and committees, and a second session in the third quarter, devoted to the discussion and formulation of major economic and social policy, co-ordination of activities of the United Nations family, and the reports of the regional economic commissions.

The Council also made modifications in the pattern of conferences of its subsidiary bodies. It decided that most of its functional commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should meet biennially beginning 1968. The Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women were exempted from this change and will continue terms of the years as of 1965.

In a resolution on the review and scrutiny of human rights fields and resources (repeal of the resolution of the Assembly at its fourteenth session, resolution 2175 C/XXI), the Council at the important of the work of the United Nations family.

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In a resolution on the review and scrutiny of the work of the United Nations family.

The Assembly at its session (resolution 2176 A/XXI), another Council at its session (resolution 2177 A/XXI), and the Secretary-General proposed a general review and scrutiny of the work of the United Nations family, including the field of human rights, resources, and the establishment of a pattern of biennial rather than annual meetings of most subsidiary bodies. After considering these recommendations, the Council decided, on 5 August 1966, to rearrange its programme of work (resolution 1156 (XLI). In future, it will hold a session in the second quarter of each year, devoted primarily to considering the work programme of the United Nations and reports of its functional commissions and committees, and a second session in the third quarter, devoted to the discussion and formulation of major economic and social policy, co-ordination of activities of the United Nations family, and the reports of the regional economic commissions.

The Council also made modifications in the pattern of conferences of its subsidiary bodies. It decided that most of its functional commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should meet biennially beginning 1968. The Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women were exempted from this change and will continue terms of the years as of 1965.
will continue to meet annually. Further, the Council decided to lengthen the terms of the members of the commissions and of the Housing Committee to four years as of 1 January 1968.

In a related action, the Council decided on several steps to improve its scrutiny of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, so that it might better correlate the programme with available resources (resolution 1177 (XLI) of 5 August). It asked the Secretary-General to submit each spring reports on the programme and its budgetary implications, including preliminary information on budget estimates for the succeeding year and a summary of the financial implications of the recommendations of its subsidiary bodies.

The Council also adopted a resolution (1176 (XLI) of 5 August) recognizing the importance of improving and making more effective, information on United Nations work in the economic, social and human rights fields. It requested the Secretary-General to study the Organization's information activities in these fields and to suggest measures to improve them.

53. General Review of Programmes and Activities of the United Nations Family

At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, six developing countries proposed a general review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations family in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields.

In a draft resolution, Ecuador, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda suggested that a committee be appointed to undertake such a review and make appropriate recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the work of the United Nations system in these fields (A/C.2/L.814/Rev.1).

The Assembly postponed discussion of the proposal to its twenty-first session (resolution 2098 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

Another proposal for such a review was made to the Economic and Social Council at its summer session. The Council decided to study the question in 1967, within the framework of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter (resolution 1173 (XLI) of 15 August 1966). It noted that the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (see item 51 below) might cover certain aspects of such a review.
54. International Tourist Year

The promotion of international tourism has been before the United Nations since 1946, when the Economic and Social Council took steps to convene a conference on passports and frontier formalities. In 1963, a United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, meeting in Rome, recommended a number of measures to be taken by Governments to facilitate international travel and develop tourism. These recommendations were endorsed by the Council.

In 1965, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUCTO), a non-governmental organization which has co-operated with the United Nations in the promotion of tourism, expressed the wish that the United Nations designate 1967 as "International Tourist Year".

By a vote of 22 to none, with 2 abstentions, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly adopt this suggestion (resolution 1148 (XLI) of 7 March 1966). Dedicating a year to international tourism, it stated, "would facilitate understanding among peoples everywhere, promote international co-operation in general and lead to a greater awareness of the wealth of the different civilizations". The Council noted with satisfaction that IUCTO would report to it later on preparations for the observance of the year.

On 26 July 1966, the Economic and Social Council invited members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, as well as the various organizations concerned, to take account of proposals (E/4218) made by IUCTO for the promotion of tourism, in particular to developing countries (resolution 1130 (XLI)).

55. World Social Situation

Each year, the General Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) reviews social conditions and trends throughout the world, as well as United Nations policies and programmes in the social sphere.

The Assembly will examine the work of the Economic and Social Council in the social field, as described in the Council's annual report (to be issued as document A/6303). Two of the main aspects of this work during the past year have been the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission and the 1966 Report on the World Social Situation.

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In 1965, on the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council invited the Commission to re-examine the role it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States (resolution 1086 L (XXXIX) of 30 July).

In December 1965, the Assembly unanimously requested the Council and the Social Commission to bear certain principles in mind when they considered the role of the United Nations in the social field. Among these were the need "to direct the main efforts of the United Nations in the social field towards supporting and strengthening independent social and economic development in the developing countries", the need to mobilize national resources and to encourage creative initiatives of all peoples for the achievement of social progress, and the significance of adequate structural social and economic changes for the achievement of progress (resolution 2035 (XX) of 7 December 1965).

In May 1966, at its seventeenth session, the Social Commission approved new guidelines for United Nations work in the social field, based on the principles laid down by the Assembly in this resolution. It also established priorities for its work and made certain recommendations on its own role and organization, including its redesignation as the Commission for Social Development. The Commission's recommendations were approved by the Council on 29 July (resolution 1139 (XLI)).

The Assembly will also deal with the 1965 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1-3). This is the latest in a series of biennial reports prepared by the Secretariat since 1955. It deals mainly with motivation and popular participation in development. It recommends that Governments appraise obstacles in the way of local and national efforts at development. It concludes that there is need for such measures as educational reform, a closer identification of university students with the tasks of development, the development of local leadership, the training of officials in management and in an understanding of the factors affecting popular participation in social change, and incentives which will induce workers to acquire skills and to move to where they are most needed.

The report was considered by the Social Commission at its seventeenth session in April and May (the Commission's report is in E/426 and Add.1) and
by the Economic and Social Council, which adopted a resolution (1143 (XLI)) on the matter on 29 July. The Council invited the Commission to pursue its work in the field of popular participation in development. It also invited the United Nations organizations concerned to consider intensifying their efforts to assist developing countries in building up incentives which would commit the labour force to higher productivity, and to assist those countries in reorienting their educational systems as means of promoting desirable social change and greater participation in development.

With regard to housing, another subject dealt with in the Council's report, the Council on 5 August 1966 approved in principle the establishment in India of an International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning (resolution 1166 (XLI) of 5 August). It requested the Secretary-General to draw up proposals for increasing the flow of funds to housing and community facilities programmes (resolution 1170 (XLI) of 5 August). It also recommended steps to increase the training of personnel in the field of housing and called for further studies of the social aspects of housing.

In addition to the Council's report, the Assembly will have before it a progress report by the Secretary-General on a review of guidelines for international action in the social field. A set of guidelines was approved by the Economic and Social Council in 1953 in a resolution (496 (XVI) of 31 July) providing for a "concerted programme of practical action in the social field".

Ten years later, after noting the unsatisfactory progress made in raising levels of living in areas where the need was greatest, the Assembly asked the Council to review its 1953 guidelines (resolution 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963).

A further matter before the Assembly will be the question of whether to prepare a declaration on social development. In its 1965 resolution, the Assembly decided to consider at its twenty-first session the possibility and advisability of preparing such a declaration, which would be based on the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the resolutions of the Assembly and the Council. The declaration would lay down broad lines for the objectives of social development and for the means of achieving it. Background information on this matter will be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) came into existence in 1951 on the initiative of the General Assembly. Its present mandate extends until 31 December 1968. The current High Commissioner is Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan of Iran, elected by the Assembly in 1965.

In his annual report covering the period 1 April 1965 to 31 March 1966 (A/6311), the High Commissioner stated that, because of the "proliferation of refugees in some regions of the world", the work of his Office had constantly increased in scope. At the same time, he added, "its nerve centre has been shifting from Europe towards Africa and Asia".

During 1965, according to the report, UNHCR, under current projects, gave material assistance to 240,000 refugees as against 175,000 in 1964. Of those benefitting, nearly 210,000 were in Africa, where the total refugee population amounted to 575,000. (Later estimates put the total at 650,000.)

The High Commissioner's Office facilitated the repatriation of 1,271 refugees, while 7,510 persons receiving UNHCR aid were resettled in other countries. Well over 200,000 received assistance towards local settlement in their countries of refuge.

The report identified the following major groups of refugees in Africa in 1965: 160,000 Rwandese in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania; 76,000 Sudanese in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda; 50,000 from Portuguese Guinea in Senegal; 17,000 from Mozambique in Tanzania and Zambia; 48,000 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, and a large number of Angolans in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In Europe, 10,500 newly recognized refugees were added to the 14,700 non-settled "old" refugees.

Major groups being aided in Asia included Chinese refugees in Kaoao, who numbered 80,000 last year; 20,000-30,000 Cubans in Latin America, and 52,000-58,000 Tibetans in Nepal and India.

At its fifteenth session in May, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme raised the target figure for the 1966 current programme to $4.2 million, or $700,000 above the 1965 target (A/AC.246/334). The High Commissioner informed the Economic and Social Council in July that pledges so far received were about $1 million short of this target.
Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

57. The United Nations is primarily concerned with the promotion of women's rights. The Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946 to make recommendations with respect to women's rights in the political, civil, social, economic and educational fields.

The General Assembly, in resolution 1521 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women. The Assembly also invited Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations to send to the Secretary-General their comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in the draft declaration.

At its eighteenth session (March 1965) the Commission had before it the comments and proposals received from 30 Governments, four specialized agencies and 15 non-governmental organizations (A/635/426 and add.1 and 2).

A 12-member drafting committee prepared a text of the draft Declaration, which the Commission considered at its nineteenth session in February and March 1966. It adopted a revised text on 8 March.

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council transmitted to the Assembly the draft Declaration approved by the Commission, along with amendments submitted by India, the Soviet Union and the United States (resolution 1131 (XII)).

The draft Declaration (A/6349) states that:

Discrimination based on sex is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity;

All appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women;

All appropriate measures shall be taken to educate public opinion and direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice against women;

Measures shall be taken to ensure to women the right to vote and to hold public office;

Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality;

Women shall have equal civil rights, such as all the rights surrounding inherited property, the right to freedom of movement, the right to choose domicile and residence, and the right to equality in legal capacity;
The principle of equality of status of husband and wife shall be ensured:

Child marriage shall be prohibited;

All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be repealed;

All measures shall be taken to combat traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women; and

Women shall be granted equal educational, economic and social rights.

50. Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

(a) Measures to Implement Declaration against Racial Discrimination

On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly, in resolution 1904 (XVIII), affirmed the need for the speedy elimination of racial discrimination in all forms and manifestations. The resolution incorporates an 11-article Declaration on the subject.

The Assembly also adopted a companion resolution (1905 (XVIII) asking all States to carry out, without delay, the principles of the Declaration; requesting Governments, non-governmental organizations, the Secretary-General and specialized agencies to publicize the Declaration widely; and inviting Governments, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration.

A similar resolution (2017 (XX)) was adopted by the Assembly on 1 November 1965. It called upon all States in which racial discrimination was practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the Declaration. It also requested States to prosecute and/or outlaw any organizations inciting to racial discrimination.

Reports by the Secretary-General submitted since the beginning of 1964 (A/5698 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4; E/4174 and Add.1-5) contain information from more than 65 Governments and about 60 organizations on actions taken to implement the Declaration.
On 4 March 1966, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, in the context of the International Year for Human Rights (1968). It also invited the Commission on Human Rights to recommend, in the light of the Sub-commission's study on racial discrimination, any further measures which the United Nations could undertake to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination (resolution 1103 (XL)).

In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report annually on decisions of United Nations bodies relevant to the subject (resolution 1112 (XL)). The first report in response to this request appears in E/4226.

The Commission on Human Rights considered the matter at its twenty-second session in March and April 1966. On 2 August, at the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1146 (XLII) in which it condemned "wherever they exist, all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism". It recommended that Member States "initiate, where appropriate, programmes of action to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid, including, in particular, the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without distinction on the ground of race, colour, or ethnic origin, of basic human rights such as the rights to vote, to equality in the administration of justice, to equal economic opportunities and to equal access to social services". It affirmed the importance of education directed to removing prejudices and erroneous beliefs, such as the superiority of one race over another.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit, in 1967, a further report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration. It also requested that the report of the August 1966 seminar on apartheid be put before the Assembly when that body took up the item on implementation of the Declaration.
requested the Secretary-General to report annually subject (resolution E/4226).

At its twenty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It invited States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to sign and ratify the Convention without delay. It also requested the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate and wide circulation of the Convention.

The Convention binds States which become Parties to "condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races".

The Parties also commit themselves to taking "special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them".

The Convention provides for the establishment of machinery to oversee the implementation of its provisions.

The Convention will enter into force 30 days after the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited with the Secretary-General.

So far only Bulgaria has ratified the Convention, on 15 August 1966.

To date there are 25 signatories to the Convention. They are:

Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Greece, Guinea, Israel, Jamaica, Mongolia, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

The Secretary-General will report to the twenty-first session on the status of the Convention.
59. Manifestations of Racial Prejudice and National and Religious Intolerance

In 1960, the General Assembly condemned all manifestations and practices of racial, religious and national hatred in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres. It called on all States to take measures to prevent such manifestations (resolution 1510 (XV) of 12 December 1960).

Two years later, the Assembly called on all States to rescind discriminatory laws, to adopt legislation if necessary for prohibiting such discrimination, and to discourage the dissemination of prejudice and intolerance. It also invited Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with that resolution (1779 (XVII) of 7 December 1962).

The Assembly was unable to consider this item in 1963 or 1964. Last year, it repeated its request for information and decided to complete consideration of the item at its twenty-first session (resolution 2019 (XXI) of 1 November 1965).

Three reports submitted by the Secretary-General since 1963 (A/5473 and Add.1, A/5703 and Add.1-2; A/5705 and Add.1-2; A/6347) contain information from 70 States, two specialized agencies and 11 non-governmental organizations. The 1966 report also contains additional information from 10 States which had responded previously.

60. Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

In 1962, the General Assembly requested the preparation by the Commission on Human Rights of a draft declaration and a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 1781 (XVII) of 7 December 1962).

(a) Draft Declaration

A preliminary draft of a declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance was prepared in 1964 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, but the Commission on Human Rights has not yet considered the question. The Economic and Social Council suggested on 30 July 1964 that the Assembly take a decision at its nineteenth session on the further course to be followed. However, the item was not dealt with at that session.
In resolution 2020 (XX) of 1 November 1965, the Assembly unanimously requested the Council to invite the Commission to make every effort to complete the draft Declaration in time for the Assembly's twenty-first session. The Commission, however, did not have time to complete the draft at its twenty-second session, held in May 1966.

(b) Draft International Convention

In response to the Assembly's request, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in January 1965, submitted to the Commission on Human Rights a preliminary draft of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (E/CN.4/900).

In April 1965, at its twenty-first session, the Commission, taking the preliminary draft as a basis, adopted a preamble and four articles. At its 1966 session, the Commission adopted five more articles, but did not complete drafting the Convention.

The first of the nine articles so far adopted by the Commission defines expressions used in the draft. The others would have States Parties: condemn all forms of religious intolerance and all discrimination on the ground of religion or belief; ensure to everyone within their jurisdiction the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief; ensure the freedom to enjoy and exercise political, civic, economic, social and cultural rights without such discrimination; respect the right of parents or legal guardians to bring up children in the religion or belief of their choice; undertake measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, to combat prejudices such as anti-Semitism and other manifestations, and to encourage tolerance among nations, groups and individuals; enact or abrogate legislation in order to prohibit such discrimination by any person, group or organization; ensure equality before the law; and ensure effective protection, through competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against discrimination.

The Commission decided to give the highest priority to the completion of the draft Convention in 1967. Noting this decision, the Economic and Social Council, on 5 August, requested the Commission to do its utmost to complete the text next year (resolution 1157 (XLI)).
61. Freedom of Information

The General Assembly declared in 1946 that "freedom of information is a fundamental human right and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated". However, efforts to embody in a written text a more precise definition of this freedom have not yet met with general acceptance, and discussion of the item has been postponed each year since 1962.

Last year, the Assembly decided to devote, at its twenty-first session, as much time as is deemed necessary to the consideration of this item (resolution 2061 (XX) of 16 December 1965).

(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

The Assembly has before it a draft Convention originally prepared by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information in 1948, and revised in 1951 by an ad hoc committee of the Assembly (A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1). Between 1959 and 1961, the Assembly's Third Committee approved a preamble and four articles. The approved articles deal with the freedom to gather, receive and impart information and opinions; the extent of permissible restrictions to that freedom; the relationship of the Convention to existing freedoms; and the right of reply.

Among the 15 articles not yet considered by the Third Committee are provisions dealing with measures to encourage the observance of high standards of professional conduct, as well as the right of contracting States to develop and protect national news enterprises, to prevent restrictive and monopolistic practices and to control international broadcasting originating in their territory.

(A background note by the Secretary-General appears in A/6358.)

(b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

In 1959, after the Assembly had decided to take up the draft Convention on Freedom of Information later that year, the Economic and Social Council initiated action on a draft declaration on the same subject. The following year, the Council approved the text of the Declaration and transmitted it to the Assembly (resolution 756 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960). The Assembly has not yet considered this draft, which has been on its agenda each year since 1960.
The five articles of the draft Declaration deal with the right to seek, receive and impart information; the responsibility of Governments to pursue policies under which the free flow of information would be protected; the employment of media of information in the service of the people; the obligation of information media to report accurately and respect rights; and the permissible limitations to the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration.

(A background note, containing the text of the draft Declaration, appears in A/6357.)

62. Creation of Post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Last year, this item was placed on the General Assembly's agenda at the request of Costa Rica (A/5963). Its memorandum stated that the role of the proposed High Commissioner would be to supplement action under the draft International Covenants on Human Rights (see item 63) and "make it possible for violations of human rights to be considered at a higher level of the United Nations, which would act as spokesman for the conscience of the world".

Costa Rica proposed the election of a High Commissioner for a five-year term whose functions would be to seek observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to advise and assist the Commission on Human Rights, to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, to make special reports in cases of urgency, and to render assistance and services to any Government which so requests.

The Assembly unanimously approved a resolution (2062 (XX) of 16 December 1965) transmitting the proposal to the Commission on Human Rights for study and asking it to report to the twenty-first session.

At its session this year, the Commission welcomed the proposal that a High Commissioner for Human Rights be elected. It set up a nine-member working group to study the question and to report to the Commission at its next session in 1967.

The Working Group -- composed of Austria, Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, Jamaica, Philippines, Senegal, United Kingdom and United States -- met on 21 June 1966, adopted an agenda and decided to meet again early in 1967.

(A note on the subject appears in A/6365.)
63. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

The drafts of two International Covenants on Human Rights -- one dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, the other concerning civil and political rights -- have been discussed by the General Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) since the texts were submitted by the Commission on Human Rights in 1954.

The task of drafting these instruments was begun in 1947, together with the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The latter was adopted by the Assembly in December 1948.

Thus far, the Third Committee has approved the preamble and all of the general and substantive articles of the Covenants proposed by the Commission; an article on the rights of the child to be included in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and a provision on the right to freedom from hunger to be added to the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The provisions still requiring consideration are measures for implementation (designed to ensure that the rights set forth are secured and protected) and the final clauses, as well as the question of the admissibility of reservations to the Covenants.

Last year, the Third Committee was not able to consider the drafts, and the Assembly deferred further consideration to its twenty-first session (resolution 2080 (XX) of 20 December 1965, adopted unanimously). It also invited Member States to consider the remaining provisions prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, the observations received from Governments in response to an Assembly request of 1963 (resolution 1960 (XVIII) of 12 December), and other relevant documents so that the Covenants could be completed in 1966.

Both draft Covenants, as approved by the Third Committee, have identical preambles, and an article I proclaiming the right to self-determination.

The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights includes articles relating to the right to life; prohibition of torture and slavery; liberty and security of person; freedom from arbitrary arrest, and treatment of offenders; freedom of movement; freedom of conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; rights relating to marriage and family; and rights of minorities.

The articles in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights relate to the right to work and to enjoyment of favourable working conditions; trade union freedoms; social security; protection and assistance to mothers and children, including nutritional facilities; treatment of the child; the right to freedom from hunger; and other measures (A/6354).

A. Interim

1. International Covenant on Human Rights

On 11 December 1949, the United Nations General Assembly designated 10 December as Human Rights Day and requested the Commission on Human Rights to hold in 1965 a session to evaluate measures taken to eliminate racial discrimination.

The XXI session of the Commission on Human Rights, held in 1965, devoted one of its agenda items to the evaluation of measures taken to eliminate discrimination on racial or ethnic grounds and invited governments to submit their reports to the Commission on the measures taken by them to implement the recommendations of the Commission.

Preparatory work on the preparation of a report on measures taken by Member States to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights, due at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, was also in progress.

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and children; freedom from hunger and the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing; creation of health facilities and the right to medical attention; the right to education; and the right to participation in cultural life and scientific progress.

(A background note, including adopted texts, appears in A/6382.)

4. International Year for Human Rights

On 12 December 1963, in resolution 1961 (XVIII), the General Assembly designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights to mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In 1965, the Assembly unanimously decided that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensive national and international efforts in the field of human rights and also to an international review of achievements (resolution 2061 (XX) of 20 December).

(a) Programme of Measures and Activities

In its 1965 resolution, the Assembly approved an interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken by the United Nations in 1968. The Economic and Social Council has proposed to the Assembly a further programme of measures and activities (resolution 1160 (XLI) of 5 August 1966).

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference

The Assembly decided in 1965 that an international conference should be held in 1968 to review progress since the adoption of the Universal Declaration; evaluate the effectiveness of United Nations methods, especially with respect to eliminating discrimination and apartheid, and plan a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to 1968.

A 17-member Preparatory Committee, established by the Assembly, met from 9 May to 20 June and prepared a draft provisional agenda for the Conference (A/6354). The main items are:

- Review of progress and identification of obstacles;
- Evaluation of methods, including international conventions and declarations, implementation machinery, educational measures and organizational arrangements;
- Preparation of a human rights programme for the years following 1968, including measures to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid, the importance of realizing the right to self-determination, a long-term programme for the advancement of women, measures to strengthen the defence of human rights, machinery to implement international instruments, and other measures to strengthen United Nations activities in this field.
65. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Under Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories accept the obligation "to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible".

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session that information under Article 73 e has been received from Australia, France, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. No information has been received concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration or Southern Rhodesia.

Last year, the Assembly expressed regret that not all Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories had yet seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e. It again urged all Members to do so and to include information on political and constitutional developments (resolution 2169 (XX) of 21 December 1965).

The information transmitted under Article 73 e follows, in general, a standard form approved by the Assembly in 1947 and since revised. In most cases, it is supplemented by oral statements by the administering Powers to the Committee of 24. Among the States transmitting such information, all but France have orally supplied additional data on political and constitutional developments.

(b) Report of the Special Committee of 24

A Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, composed of equal numbers of administering and non-administering Members, examined this information annually from 1948 to 1965. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1965, the General Assembly dissolved that Committee and requested the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism to take into account the information transmitted under Article 73 e when it examined the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism.
In 1964, the Special Committee approved a procedure for dealing with the information under Article 73 e. The data are used by the Secretariat in preparing working papers on each Territory, and are taken into account by the Committee when it examines conditions in the Territories. The Assembly approved this procedure in its 1965 resolution.

(An account of the Committee's activities in this respect will be included in its annual report to the Assembly.)

66. South West Africa

In 1946, South Africa proposed that the General Assembly approve its annexation of South West Africa, a Territory which it administered under a League of Nations Mandate given in 1920. The Assembly did not agree with this proposal, and recommended instead that the Territory be placed under the Trusteeship System (resolution 65 (1) of 14 December 1946).

South Africa informed the Assembly in 1947 that it had decided not to incorporate the Territory, but would not place it under trusteeship. It reported to the Assembly on conditions in the Territory in 1946, but declined to submit further reports, despite requests by the Assembly that it do so.

At the request of the Assembly, the International Court of Justice issued an Advisory Opinion in 1950, stating that South Africa was not competent to modify the Territory's status under the League Mandate without the consent of the United Nations. The Court also found that South Africa was obliged to submit annual reports to the United Nations, but was not legally bound to place South West Africa under trusteeship.

The Assembly accepted this opinion and established a committee to confer with South Africa on its implementation (resolution 449 (V) of 13 December 1950). South Africa, however, declined to accept the opinion. Between 1954 and 1962, two further committees established successively by the Assembly, examined conditions in the Territory, but without the co-operation of South Africa.

In 1964, the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism, which had assumed the tasks of the earlier committees with respect to South West Africa, called on South Africa to desist from implementing the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission. That group, appointed by South Africa, had proposed the partitioning of the Territory into separate homelands based on ethnic groupings.
In 1965, the Assembly stated that "any attempt to partition the Territory or to take any unilateral action, directly or indirectly, preparatory thereto constitutes a violation of the Mandate and of resolution 1514 (XV)" (the Declaration on the ending of colonialism). It added that "any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constitutes an act of aggression" (resolution 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, adopted by 85 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions).

The Assembly condemned South Africa's policies of apartheid in the Territory and its policy of establishing large-scale settlements of foreign immigrants and condemned the policies of financial interests which exploited the resources of the Territory. It repeated its call of 13 November 1963 for an embargo on the supply of arms and petroleum to South Africa, and it called on South Africa to remove all military installations from the Territory.

In May 1966, a delegation of two observers which the Special Committee of 24 sent to an international conference on South West Africa held in Oxford, England, in March recommended (A/AC.109/L.296) that the Committee take account of the report of that conference when it considered the question of South West Africa.

On 9 June, the Committee recommended that the Security Council take steps to ensure the withdrawal of all military bases and installations from South West Africa. It appealed to all States to give moral and material support to the African population and invited the Secretary-General to approach the specialized agencies with a view to extending assistance to refugees from South West Africa.

The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee, composed of Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Ivory Coast, Poland, Tunisia and Venezuela, to make a thorough study of the situation and, among other matters, to recommend an early date for the independence of the Territory. The Sub-Committee has not yet reported. The full committee will report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

On 18 July 1966, the International Court of Justice delivered a judgment on two cases concerning South West Africa which have been before it since 1960. On 4 November of that year, Ethiopia and Liberia instituted proceedings against South Africa.
Both these former Members of the League of Nations stated that South Africa had violated its Mandate by its apartheid and military policies in South West Africa. The Court was asked to declare that the Territory remained under Mandate and that South Africa continued to have international obligations under the Mandate.

In a preliminary judgement delivered on 21 December 1962, the Court dismissed four objections filed by South Africa contesting its jurisdiction to hear the dispute.

In its judgement of 18 July 1966, the Court found that Ethiopia and Liberia could not be considered to have established any legal right or interest regarding the subject matter of their claims. Accordingly, it rejected their applications.

The Court stated that its decision in 1962 on the question of competence was without prejudice to the question of the survival of the Mandate. This question, it stated, concerned the merits of the case and was not an issue in 1962, except in the sense that survival had to be assumed for the purpose of determining the purely jurisdictional issue, which was all that was then before the Court (press release ICJ/260 and Corr.1).

By a letter dated 3 August (A/6386), 55 African States have requested that the Assembly accord priority to the South West Africa item.

(See Reference Paper No. 5 of 8 July 1966.)

67. Educational and Training Programmes for South West Africa

In 1961, the General Assembly decided to establish a special educational and training programme for the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa.

In resolution 1705 (XVI) of 19 December, the Assembly stipulated that the programme should provide training in the functions and techniques of administration, and in economics, law, health, sanitation and such other fields as might be necessary, and that the largest possible number of indigenous South West Africans should benefit from the programme.

The Secretary-General was asked to establish the programme. He was also requested, in doing so, to make use as fully as possible of the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. He was asked to ensure, particularly, that South West African Nationals residing temporarily abroad benefit from the educational and training facilities which were available under such programmes.
Finally, Member States were invited to make available scholarships for study abroad by South West African students.

The Secretary-General reported to the twentieth session of the Assembly (A/6556) and to the Assembly, in resolution 2076 (XX) of 17 December 1965, that as of 30 September 1965, a total of 26 Member States had made scholarships available. The report added that very few suitably qualified South West Africans resident outside the territory had applied for scholarships during the period and explained that the number of such persons was limited by the difficulties attendant upon entry from the country. It referred to further difficulties which arose as a result of the rejection of awards which had been granted in response to specific applications, from premature withdrawal from courses of study and from failures in examination. The report concluded that there was a sharp decline in the number of students benefitting from the training programmes and suggested that the Assembly might wish to consider additional means of strengthening them.

The Assembly, in resolution XX of 17 December 1965, invited Member States to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Secretary-General for placement in their secondary, vocational or technical schools of candidates who had been awarded scholarships. Once again it requested all States, and in particular South Africa, to facilitate in every possible way the travel of South West Africans seeking to avail themselves of educational opportunities provided under the programme. The resolution was adopted without objection.

The report of the Secretary-General to the twenty-first session of the Assembly is not yet available.

In his annual report on the work of the Organization (A/6301), the Secretary-General stated that, as of June 1966, 27 States had offered scholarships and that 97 awards had been granted by 11 Member States.

In the budget estimates for 1967 (A/6305), an appropriation of $40,000 has been proposed for the programmes as compared with $50,000 for 1966. The report noted that $50,000 had been appropriated for each of the years 1962 (when the programme began), 1963 and 1964, and that the appropriation had been fixed at $3,500 for 1965. It stated that, since there had been no reason to assume that the programme would continue to diminish, it was considered advisable, in setting the appropriation for 1966, to revert to $50,000. More recent experience, however, continued the report, would indicate that an amount of $30,000 would be adequate in 1967.
The report on the estimates also pointed out that 31 scholarships had been offered and accepted since the beginning of the programme. Three of the recipients had completed their courses, and 20 had withdrawn before doing so, leaving eight still pursuing their studies by January 1966. It added that, thus far, relatively few applications were under consideration.

Commenting on the estimates, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/6507) had looked forward to a fuller implementation of the directives of the Assembly, but it was apparent that little progress had been made in that direction.

CB. Territories under Portuguese Administration

Portugal, which became a member of the United Nations in 1955, has taken the position that it would not transmit information on the Territories under its administration because it considered that they were overseas provinces of the metropolitan State.

In 1960, the General Assembly (resolution 1542 (V) of 15 December) had held that those Territories were non-self-governing within the meaning of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and that, consequently, Portugal was obliged to transmit information on them.

The Assembly established, in 1961, a special committee of seven members to examine such information as was available concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration (resolution 1699 (VI) of 19 December).

After examining the report of that committee in 1962, the Assembly urged Portugal to give effect to its recommendations by immediately recognizing the right of the people to self-determination and independence, by immediately ceasing acts of repression and withdrawing forces employed for that purpose, by proclaiming a political amnesty and establishing conditions that would allow the free functioning of political parties, and by negotiating with those parties a view to the transfer of power to the representative institutions (resolution 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962).

The Assembly also requested all States to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to Portugal, and requested the Security Council to take measures to ensure Portugal's compliance with its duties.
The situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration was discussed in 1963 by the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism, the Assembly and the Security Council.

On 31 July of that year, the Security Council requested all States to prevent the supply of arms to Portugal that might be used for the repression of the people in its Territories. It reiterated this call on 11 December 1963 and again on 23 November 1965.

On 21 December 1965, the Assembly, in resolution 2101 (XX), noted with concern that Portugal was intensifying its repression and that the acts of foreign financial interests in the Territories were an impediment to the African people of the Territories in the realization of their aspirations to freedom and independence. The resolution was adopted by 66 votes in favour to 26 against, with 15 abstentions.

The Assembly also urged States to impose a trade boycott on Portugal, to refuse landing and transit facilities to its aircraft, to sever diplomatic and consular relations with it, and to take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to that country of arms or equipment for the manufacture of arms.

The Special Committee of 24 again considered the question of Territories under Portuguese administration in 1966. Its report for this year is not yet available.

On 22 June 1966, it recommended that the Security Council make obligatory for all States to implement the measures called for in Assembly resolution 2107 (XX). In addition, the Committee requested all States, in particular the military allies of Portugal, to desist from supplying Portugal with arms and material for the manufacture of arms. The Committee appealed to the specialized agencies to refrain from granting any aid to Portugal as long as it failed to implement resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960.

A sub-committee of the Special Committee of 24 recommended on 12 August that a special item be inscribed on the agenda of the twenty-first session of the Assembly concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests in southern Africa.
69. Training Programme for Territories Under Portuguese Administration

The special training programme for indigenous inhabitants of Territories under Portuguese administration was established under resolutions 1808 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1973 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963. Funds for the programme were first made available in May 1964. Since then, 71 applications were considered, of which 15 were either withdrawn or rejected, 12 were not pursued by the applicants, 33 resulted in the award of scholarships and 11 were under consideration, the Secretariat reported in 1965 (A/6076 and Add.1-2).

On 21 December 1965, the Assembly, in resolution 2108 (XX), invited the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the specialized agencies to continue their co-operation with the programme. It also invited Member States to consider offering scholarships in the first place for secondary education and for vocational and technical training. The Assembly reiterated its request to Portugal to co-operate in implementing the programme and also requested all States to facilitate the travel of students seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 120 in favour to 1 against, with 3 abstentions.

The Secretary-General's report to the twenty-first session of the Assembly is not yet available.

In his 1966 annual report on the work of the Organization (A/63C1), the Secretary-General stated that, since his report of October 1965, 26 additional scholarship awards were under consideration. By 15 June, he added, 27 Member States had made offers.

In the budget estimates for 1967 (A/6305) an appropriation of $70,000 is proposed for the programme, $20,000 more than in 1966. The budget estimates state that during 1965, the number of applications and acceptances increased substantially, so that by the end of that year 39 students were actually studying, with another four students expected to begin studies in 1966. Ten students out of the total of 39 are studying in Europe and the United States. It is anticipated that a further 15 to 20 new scholarships would be awarded this year and that the trend would continue in 1967. However, it is expected that the average cost would be reduced, since it is planned to award nearly all scholarships for study in Africa.
70. The Question of Fiji

The General Assembly dealt with the question of Fiji as a separate item for the first time in 1963, when it called upon the United Kingdom and the representatives of the people of Fiji to draft a new constitution providing for elections on the basis of "one man, one vote" (resolution 1951 (XVIII) of 11 December). It also urged that steps be taken to achieve the political, social and economic integration of the various communities.

At the twentieth session of the Assembly, the United Kingdom, the administering Power, announced that a new constitution for the Territory had been decided upon at a conference held in London in July and August 1965. Among its main features were: elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage, a Legislative Council with an elected majority, a ministerial system and a system of cross voting under which three representatives from each racial group would be chosen by the electorate as a whole.

The Assembly concluded, on 16 December 1965, that the constitutional changes contemplated would foment separatist tendencies and would stand in the way of the political, economic and social integration of the people (resolution 2068 (XX), adopted by a vote of 90 in favour to 3 against, with 14 abstentions). It invited the United Kingdom to implement immediately the relevant Assembly resolutions and requested it to take measures to repeal all discriminatory laws and to establish an unqualified system of democratic representation based on the principle of "one man, one vote".

The Special Committee on the ending of colonialism took up the question of Fiji in May this year. It was informed by the administering Power that steps had been taken to put into effect the decisions of the London constitutional conference. The present Legislative Council is to be dissolved towards the end of August 1966, elections under the new constitution would be held from 26 September to 8 October and the new Legislature would meet early the following month.

The Special Committee decided to resume consideration of the question later, bearing in mind a proposal that a mission should visit the Territory and report on the situation there. The Committee will report to the Assembly on the results of its deliberations.
The question of Oman has been before the General Assembly since 1960. On 11 December 1962, the United Kingdom transmitted to the Secretary-General an invitation to him from the Sultan of Muscat and Oman to send a representative on a personal basis "to visit the Sultanate during the coming year to obtain first hand information as to the situation there".

The Secretary-General appointed Herbert de Ribbing of Sweden as his Personal Representative. Mr. de Ribbing visited the Territory from 18 May to 1 July 1963. He reported that many people he had interviewed had said that they would not like to see the Imam and his brother return, while others did not object to their return, provided they made their peace with the Sultan.

With regard to the status of the Imamate, Mr. de Ribbing stated that his mission did not have the time nor did it consider itself competent to evaluate the territorial, political and historical issues involved. He expressed the hope that a peaceful and amicable solution could be found through negotiation.

On 11 December 1963, the Assembly appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to examine the question and report to the nineteenth session. The Assembly stated that it had taken into consideration Mr. de Ribbing's statement in his report that he did not have the time to evaluate the political, historical and territorial issues involved and that he did not consider himself competent to do so (resolution 1968 (XVIII)).

The Sultan did not permit the Committee to visit the Territory. It visited London, Damascus, Kuwait and Cairo.

In its report of 8 January 1965, the Committee stated that the Sultanate, although not a colony in the formal sense, was to a great extent under the influence of the United Kingdom owing to the latter's special and rather exclusive relationship with the Sultan. It was the unanimous view of all the persons whom the Committee had interviewed that the end of the British presence in any form was a prerequisite to a solution of the problem, the Committee stated.
On 17 December 1965, the Assembly, in resolution 2073 (XX), recognized the right of the people of the Territory as a whole to self-determination and independence in accordance with their freely expressed wishes. It held that the colonial presence of the United Kingdom in its various forms prevented the people from exercising their rights of self-determination and independence and it invited the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism to examine the situation.

The Special Committee took up the question of Cman during its meeting in Africa. After hearing statements by petitioners, it decided to defer further consideration of the item until the latter part of its session.

72. Study Facilities for Inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories facilities for technical and vocational training of immediate practical value and for training at the post-primary and university levels (resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954).

At the twentieth session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General reported that 26 States had offered scholarships in 1964-65 and that approximately 500 students were attending institutions during that academic year (A/5784). This figure did not include scholarships awarded directly by the States and not handled through the United Nations Secretariat, and those awarded by the administering Powers through their own programmes.

On 21 December 1965, the Assembly called on the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States were utilized by the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly also asked them to render effective assistance to applicants for scholarships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities (resolution 2110 (XX)).

(The Secretary-General's report to the twenty-first session of the Assembly is not yet available.)
73. **Financial Reports and Accounts for 1965**

Each year the Board of Auditors transmits to the General Assembly the financial statement of the United Nations and of the various extra-budgetary accounts in the custody of the Secretary-General, covering the previous financial year (which is also the calendar year). After external audit, the Board certifies that the statements are correct and submits reports on the accounts to the Assembly. In addition, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions makes its observations on these reports.

(a) **United Nations**

Under its regular budget, the United Nations spent or obligated $107,111,392 in 1965, according to financial reports by the Secretary-General to be published shortly (A/6306). Income from staff assessment was $10,527,836 and miscellaneous income was $7,063,112. The contributions of Member States make up the difference between income from all sources and total expenditures.

Describing the financial position of the Organization, the Secretary-General states in his report that the unpaid balances of assessed contributions increased substantially during 1965. A total of $167,570,000 was unpaid in respect to the regular United Nations budget, the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo.

He adds that there was no improvement in the Organization's over-all financial position during 1965, despite the receipt of $17,453,272 from 11 Members as voluntary contributions to assist the Organization out of its financial difficulties. He expresses the hope, particularly in view of the findings of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, "that other Members will now make generous voluntary contributions in the same spirit".

The financial report indicates that 63.14 per cent of the regular United Nations budget for 1965 was spent for salaries, wages and other staff costs, 7.80 per cent for instalment and interest charges for the bond issue, 6.03 per cent for technical assistance programmes, 5.49 per cent for travel and transportation, 3.84 per cent for rental and maintenance of premises and fixed installations, 3.67 per cent for acquisition of capital assets, 1.74 per cent for printing and 1.04 per cent for the International Court of Justice.

The Advisory Committee, in its report (A/6367), comments on the accounts.
(b) United Nations Children's Fund

Expenditures by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) totalled $30,537,920 in 1965, according to the financial report (A/6305/Add.1). Income was $35,005,322, or $2,467,402 higher than expenditures.

Expenditures included $5,940,751 for Africa, $4,462,736 for East Asia and Pakistan, $4,296,491 for South Central Asia, $3,596,043 for the Eastern Mediterranean, $513,512 for Europe, $5,865,526 for the Americas and $2,456,846 for administrative costs.

Of the allocations for long-range aid approved by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1965, the financial reports show that 62.72 per cent was for health programmes, 11.47 per cent for nutrition, 2.46 per cent for family and child welfare, 17.22 per cent for education, 1.70 per cent for vocational training and 2.96 per cent for other long-range aid.

In 1965, a total of 117 Governments contributed $26,055,719, or 78.9 per cent of UNICEF's income. Private contributions, including those from organized campaigns, amounted to $3,743,834. Other income included $2 million from the Greeting Card Fund and $2,456,846 from the Nobel Peace Prize Award.

The Advisory Committee, in its report on the 1965 accounts (A/6377), stated that it "anticipates that measures will be taken promptly to correct" deficiencies in the Greeting Card Fund's internal organization which were commented on by the Board of Auditors.

(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) spent or committed $37,618,472 in 1965, according to the Board of Auditors (A/6305/Add.2 and Corr.1). With income of $35,134,878, there was a deficit of $2,483,594. This deficit was met from working capital (operating reserve), which was reduced to $15,292,176.

The financial statements show that for relief services (basic rations, supplementary feeding, shelter and special hardship assistance) the Agency spent or committed $17,775,931 in 1965. For health services, the figure was $4,948,727, and for education services $14,893,514. Expenditures and commitments for general administration totalled $1,278,207.
For 1965, 46 Governments pledged contributions totalling $34,000,353, while $816,050 was received from non-governmental sources.

Registered refugees numbered 1,300,117 on 31 December 1965, the Board reported. Of this total, 1,192,319 received assistance. At the end of 1965, UNRA employed 127 international and 11,495 area staff.

(The report of the Advisory Committee summarizing the financial situation of the Agency, is in A/6378.)

(a) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Obligations incurred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from voluntary funds administered by him totalled $5,301,618 in 1965, according to the financial accounts (A/6306/Add.3). Contributions and other income amounted to $4,485,725. Taking account of accumulated surpluses carried forward, the surplus and balances as of 31 December 1965 stood at $1,740,383.

Up to 31 December 1965, the High Commissioner had committed a cumulative total for all projects of $62,349,722, the Board of Auditors reported.

Fifty-seven Governments contributed $3,061,760 to UNHCR for 1965, while private donations totalled $476. The administrative expenditure of UNHCR was $2,487,263, all but $150,000 of which was met from the regular United Nations budget.

74. Supplementary Estimates for 1966

Each year the Secretary-General proposes to the General Assembly any revisions he considers necessary in the appropriation and income estimates for the current year, as approved at the previous session. A report by the Secretary-General on supplementary estimates for 1966 is expected in October, to be followed by a report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The gross appropriation for 1966 totals $121,567,420 (resolution 2125 (XX) of 21 December 1965). Estimates of income, other than assessments on Member States, totalled $19,790,700.
In its report on the 1967 budget estimates (A/6307), the Advisory Committee said the Secretary-General had indicated that, based on the situation as it could be foreseen at the end of May 1966, "it would not be unreasonable to forecast at this stage that total expenses for 1966, given some transfer of credits between sections, can be kept within the total of the 1966 appropriations". This was subject to the manner in which the expenses of the India-Pakistan mission in 1965 and in early 1966 were dealt with, he added.

75. Budget Estimates for 1967

The Secretary-General has proposed a gross budget of $128,227,800 for the United Nations in 1967. The net expenditure, to be financed by assessments on Member States, is estimated at $106,604,174. Income from all sources -- the difference between the net and gross figures -- is estimated at $21,623,626.

The estimates (A/6305) are subject to later revision in the light of decisions taken by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

The gross figure for 1967 is $6,660,380, or 5.5 per cent, higher than the amount appropriated for 1966. Income from sources other than Member States -- more than half of which comes from staff assessment -- is estimated at $1,632,926 above the 1966 level. The net budget, therefore, is estimated at $4,827,454 higher than in 1966.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, after examining the Secretary-General's initial estimates for 1967, recommended (A/6307) a gross budget of $126,497,200 -- $1,730,600 less than his estimates. The net expenditure level recommended by the Committee is $104,831,974, or $1,772,200 below the Secretary-General's figure.

In the budget estimates, the Secretary-General stated that, in compliance with the wish expressed by the Assembly in 1965, he was requesting no additional posts in the Secretariat, except for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, he expressed the belief that some additional strengthening of certain areas of the Secretariat might prove unavoidable in 1967; such needs would be met within the total credits available.
Eighty additional established posts were requested for UNCTAD and 15 more were proposed for UNHCR. The proposed increase of 95 established posts would bring the total for the entire Secretariat to 6,964. (A summary of the budget estimates and the Advisory Committee's report appears in press release GA/3185.)

Among the items not provided for in the initial estimates, pending final decisions by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, are the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, the accelerated preparation of studies on human rights, the expansion of the Palais des Nations in Geneva, the possible expansion of office accommodation at Headquarters, and the convening of an international conference on the peaceful uses of outer space. Revised estimates covering these and other items, and corresponding reports of the Advisory Committee, will be submitted to the Assembly as necessary.

Already before the Assembly is a report by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1054) proposing a three-year, $12.5 million programme to erect a new structure adjoining the Palais des Nations. The Advisory Committee has given general endorsement to this proposal (A/6585).

76. Pattern of Conferences

In 1952, the General Assembly established a four-year regular pattern of conferences, laying down principles to govern the places and dates of the meetings of United Nations bodies (resolution 694 (VII) of 20 December 1952). A further fixed pattern of conferences was established for the period 1955 to 1964. The Assembly approved, without objection, a new fixed pattern 1965-1968. (A/Res.L.11 (X)) - 1 January 1965).

The pattern now in effect specifies that, with certain exceptions, meetings of United Nations bodies should be held at the headquarters of those bodies. One exception is when a Government issues an invitation for a meeting to be held in its territory, in which case that Government must agree to defray the additional costs resulting from such change of venue. Other procedures state that any meeting which is not of an emergency nature and which is not covered by the basic annual programme should not be held during that year, and that not more than one major special conference should be scheduled in any one year.
In approving this pattern, the Assembly urged all United Nations organs and specialized agencies "to review their working methods and also the frequency and length of sessions, in the light of the present resolution, the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources and the difficulty of ensuring the effective participation of members".

In accordance with that resolution, the Secretary-General will submit to the twenty-first session of the Assembly a basic programme of conferences for 1967.

Although the Secretary-General has not yet submitted his report on this item, he has expressed concern at the "alarming upward trend in the number of meetings". In his 1967 budget estimates, he declared that the programme foreseen for 1967 was likely to exceed even the heavy schedule of the past several years.

Comments on this matter have also been placed before the Assembly by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Advisory Committee, in its report (A/6307) on the 1967 budget estimates, found merit in a suggestion that the Assembly establish a committee to recommend which meetings should be included in the annual programme. The Ad Hoc Committee, in its second report (A/6343), suggested that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the agencies concerned, draw up a draft consolidated calendar of all conferences and meetings called by organizations in the United Nations family.

77. Vacancies in Subsidiary Bodies

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

This Committee, established in 1946, is responsible for expert examination of the United Nations budget and the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies.

Its 12 members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. They serve as individuals, not as representatives of Governments. Four retire each year, but are eligible for reappointment.
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United Nations and the Assembly will be required to fill the resulting vacancies. The persons elected will begin their terms on 1 January 1967 (A/6382).

(b) Committee on Contributions

Established in 1946, this Committee advises the Assembly on the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations among Member States.

Its 10 members are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Members retire in rotation, and this year the terms of office of four members end on 31 December. The members are appointed in their personal capacities. They are eligible for reappointment.

Members this year are:

Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands), Chairman; Albert F. Bender (United States), Abdou Ciss (Gambia), Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil), André Ganem (France), James Gibson (United Kingdom), Raúl A. Gutiérrez (Argentina), Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic), E. Olu Sama (Nigeria), Drago Serbanescu (Romania), Shilendra K. Singh (India) and Viktor Fedulovich Ulanchev (USSR).

The terms of office of Mr. Bannier, Mr. Bender, Mr. Gutiérrez and Mr. Ulanchev expire on 31 December, and the Assembly will be required to fill the resulting vacancies. The persons elected will begin their terms on 1 January 1967 (A/6381).

(c) Board of Auditors

The Board, established in 1947, performs the external audit of the accounts of the United Nations.

It has three members, with one retiring every year. The present members are the Auditors-General (or officers of equivalent title) of Belgium, Columbia and Pakistan.

The terms of office of the Auditor-General of Pakistan expires on 30 June 1967. The new appointee will serve for a period of three years beginning 1 July (A/6383).
78. **Scale of Assessments**

Member States contribute to the regular budget of the United Nations in proportions fixed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions.

Last year, by a vote of 98 to none, with 2 abstentions, the Assembly established a scale of assessments to cover the budgets of 1965-1967 (resolution 2118 (XX) of 21 December 1965). In accordance with rule 161 of the Assembly’s rules of procedure, once the scale is fixed by the Assembly, it "shall not be subject to a general revision for at least three years, unless it is clear that there have been substantial changes in relative capacities to pay".

Under the present scale, 51 Member States contribute at the minimum rate of 0.04 per cent. The five largest contributors are the United States (31.92 per cent), the Soviet Union (14.92 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.21 per cent), France (6.69 per cent) and China (4.25 per cent).

In its 1965 resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions, in calculating rates of assessment, to continue paying due attention to the situation of the developing countries, in view of their special economic and financial problems. Last year, in making its recommendations to the Assembly on the scale of assessments, the Fifth Committee...
The Committee on Contributions expressed hope that the Committee on Contributions would report to the Assembly in 1966 on the effects which would result from changing the formula by which relief is given to countries with low per capita incomes.

In addition to reviewing the scale now in effect, the Committee on Contributions will make recommendations on the rate of assessment of new members, and of non-members which contribute to the expenses of such United Nations bodies as the Conference on Trade and Development and the regional economic commissions. It will also advise the Assembly on any action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the United Nations Charter, which deals with arrears in the payment of contributions.

The Committee is to meet for about two weeks in September or October. Its report will appear in document A/6310.

79. Audit Reports on Expenditure of Specialized Agencies: EFTA, Special Fund

Each year the General Assembly receives audit reports relating to expenditures by the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of funds allocated to them under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EFTA) and earmarked to them from the Special Fund. While EFTA and the Special Fund are now component parts of the United Nations Development Programme, the accounts are separately maintained.

The ten organizations participating in EFTA are:

The United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, IAEA, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labour Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization.

Funds from the Special Fund were received by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and all of the organizations listed above, except UPU.

Since the audit reports relating to the participation of the United Nations in these programmes are included in the United Nations accounts (item 73 (a) of the provisional agenda), the Assembly considers under item 79 only the specialized agency and IAEA accounts.

In 1964, earmarkings from EFTA totalled $51,312,553 and obligations incurred amounted to $56,386,998. Earmarkings from the Special Fund totalled $80,431,115 and commitments amounted to $94,939,044.
The reports for 1965 are not yet available. The Assembly will examine them together with reports by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

80. Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination with Specialized Agencies

Article 17, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Charter provides that "The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies ... and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned."

The Assembly has assigned to its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions the task of examining the administrative budgets of the agencies and proposals for financial and budgetary arrangements with them.

The Advisory Committee reports to the Assembly each year on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This year's report is expected in November. A report by the Secretary-General on the same subject is expected in October.

The Assembly, after considering the Advisory Committee's report, normally asks the Secretary-General to refer the Committee's observations to the agencies concerned.

The Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, in its second report to the Assembly (A/6343), has made a number of recommendations regarding co-ordination and the budget procedures of the specialized agencies. These will be examined under item 81 of the Assembly's provisional agenda.

81. Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

In 1965, on the initiative of France and in view of the financial difficulties confronting the Organization, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965, adopted by 104 votes to none, with 2 abstentions). It assigned the Committee two tasks: to comment on which the Sections of the Specialized Agencies should ensure that the financial arrangements for the years 1967 and 1970 are on "basic money" in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and to examine the financial and budgetary arrangements with the International Atomic Energy Agency. This year's report is expected in November. A report by the Secretary-General on the same subject is expected in October.

The Assembly, after considering the Ad Hoc Committee's report, normally asks the Secretary-General to refer the Committee's observations to the agencies concerned.
to comment on an analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations, which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare; and to submit recommendations on ways to improve the utilization of available funds and on ways to ensure that any expansion of activities takes into account both needs and costs.

The Committee, which met at Headquarters and in Geneva between 2 February and 19 July 1966, submitted two reports -- one on each of the topics before it. The first (A/6289 and Add.1-2), dated 26 March, presents the Committee's conclusion that between $31.9 million and $53.3 million in additional voluntary contributions were required as of 30 September 1965 to meet the deficit of the United Nations and assist it out of its financial difficulties. The difference between the two figures cited by the Committee is accounted for mainly by a difference of opinion among members as to whether to include in the calculations certain funds related to the United Nations Operation in the Congo and the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.

With regard to the long-term financial outlook, the Committee reported that the future deficit in the regular United Nations budget would amount to about $3.2 million a year, if certain States continued to withhold contributions to cover the amortization of the United Nations bond issue and other items to which they objected in principle.

(The financial analysis by the Secretary-General appears in A/AC.124/1.)

The second report of the Committee (A/6343), dated 19 July, concentrates on "basic measures needed to ensure greater efficiency and real value for money" in the United Nations system, especially with regard to human, social and economic development.

Among its recommendations on budgetary matters, the Committee suggested that all specialized agencies which have an annual budget cycle should adopt a biennial cycle. It also favoured a standard nomenclature of budgetary and financial terms. It recommended the establishment of an inspection unit to investigate "all matters having a bearing on the efficiency of the services and the proper use of funds" throughout the United Nations system.

The Committee also recommended that each organization adopt a system of long-term planning, programme formulation and budget preparation, possibly covering a six-year span. It recommended steps to strengthen the process of evaluating the results of programmes.
82. **Personnel Questions**

(a) **Composition of the Secretariat**

Article 101, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Charter states: "The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

In 1962, the Assembly recommended five principles and factors which should guide the Secretary-General in his efforts to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat (resolution 1852 (XVII) of 19 December).

On 11 December 1963 (resolution 1928 (XXVIII)), the Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General continue his efforts so that all Member States might be "represented" at the professional level in the Secretariat, and requested him to take into special account the equitable distribution of posts among Member States of each region, especially at the level of director and above.

The Secretary-General reports each year to the Assembly on this subject. Last year's report stated that, as of 31 August 1965, nationals of 107 States were on the Secretariat staff. (This year's report is not yet available.)

In his annual report on the work of the Organization (A/6301), the Secretary-General stated that, of 139 appointments during the past year to posts subject to geographical distribution, 29 went to candidates from Africa,
The Secretary-General reports annually to the Assembly on any changes made in the Staff Rules during the past year. Such changes do not require action by the Assembly. (His note for the twenty-first session is not yet available.)

83. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The Board administers the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which pays pension benefits for staff employed by the United Nations, nine specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

This year's report (to be issued as A/6308) contains the Board's recommendations for two principal changes in the Pension Fund Regulations.

First, the Board recommended discontinuation of the associate participation scheme, which was resulting in a considerable drain on the finances of the Fund. Associate participants, who numbered 7,625 as of 30 September 1965 compared to 15,482 full participants, are largely staff members who do not have permanent appointments. They pay no contributions into the Pension Fund and are not eligible for retirement benefits.

Second, the Board recommended that the class 2 medical classification, used for persons with certain physical disabilities, be abolished. Only 0.9 per cent of new entrants during the past year were placed in class 2.

The Board's report will be considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which will submit its comments to the Assembly. The Committee's views on certain aspects of the Pension Fund's auditing procedures appear in A/6380.

84. United Nations International School

The United Nations International School, which provides primary and secondary education to children of delegation and staff members and others, had its origin in a nursery school established by United Nations staff in 1947. At the start of the 1965/66 school year, it had 603 students from 66 countries, more than half of them from Secretariat families.
Last year, the General Assembly unanimously authorized the Secretary-General to accept an offer by New York City of a site for a new building for the School, on the East River at 25th Street, in Manhattan, a mile south of United Nations Headquarters (resolution 2123 (XX) of 21 December 1965).

The cost of constructing and equipping the new building is to be met from a donation of $7,500,000 by the Ford Foundation.

The Rockefeller family has offered $1 million to meet the greater part of the cost of developing the site. The new premises are expected to be ready for the 1968/69 school year. The School is now at First Avenue and 70th Street in Manhattan.

One of the conditions of the Ford Foundation grant was that a $3 million Development Fund should be established to ensure the financial vitality of the School. In 1965, the Assembly urged Member States to contribute to this Fund.

Since the School was set up, the Assembly has contributed financially to its operation. For the 1965/66 school year, the United Nations contributed $57,000 to the School's $674,800 budget.

The Secretary-General will report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session on the status of the Development Fund, the progress made on preparing the site, and other matters pertaining to the School.

85. Reports of the International Law Commission

Each year, the General Assembly reviews the work of this 25-member Commission, composed of recognized experts whose task is to develop and codify international law.

Since its first session in 1949, the Commission has been seeking to codify the Law of Treaties. It completed this task in 1966, and has submitted to the Assembly the text of 75 draft articles on the subject (A/6348 and Corr.1).

The draft articles, commentaries and recommendations on the Law of Treaties will appear in the Commission's report to the Assembly (A/6309).

The articles cover the following aspects of international treaties: conclusion and entry into force; application and interpretation; amendment and modification; invalidity, termination and suspension of operation; and depositaries, notifications, corrections and registration.

The Commission has unanimously recommended that the Assembly call an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles and conclude a convention on the subject.
In order to complete work on the Law of Treaties, to which it has devoted more meetings than to any other subject, the Commission received the Assembly's authorization to hold a special series of meetings in Monaco from 3 to 28 January 1966 (the second part of its seventeenth session), in addition to its regular annual session (the eighteenth), held in Geneva from 4 May to 19 July.

The Commission's Special Rapporteur on the Law of Treaties has been Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom).

In addition to the Law of Treaties, the Commission devoted further attention this year to the topic of Special Missions, which it has been studying since 1958. In that year, after it had adopted a set of draft articles on diplomatic procedures and immunities which later formed the basis of the Vienne Convention of 1961, the Commission decided to study the forms of ad hoc diplomacy not covered by those articles. These include itinerant envoys, diplomatic conferences and special missions sent to a State for limited purposes.

At its summer session, the Commission discussed certain questions relating to the draft articles on Special Missions, but postponed further consideration in view of the relatively small number of comments from Governments and the limited time available to it.

Other topics on which the Commission has drafted conventions that later were approved by international conferences are Reduction of Statelessness (Convention of 1961), Law of the Sea (Conventions of 1958) and Consular Relations (Convention of 1963).

Topics still to be considered by the Commission, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963, are State Responsibility, Succession of States and Governments, and Relations between States and Inter-Governmental Organizations.

(Members of the Commission are listed in the notes to item 19 above.)

86. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

A draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum was prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in 1960. In 1962, the General Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) adopted a preamble and the first of five proposed articles of the draft Declaration. The first article states:
1. Territorial asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States.

2. The right to seek and to enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes.

3. It shall rest with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum.

Articles 2 to 5 of the Commission's draft state that the situation of persons forced to leave a country because of persecution, or well-founded fear of persecution, is a matter of concern to the international community; that no one seeking or enjoying asylum should, "except for overriding reasons of national security or safeguarding of the population", be subjected to measures which would compel him to return to or remain in a country where his life might be threatened; that persons enjoying asylum should not engage in activities contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations; and that nothing in the Declaration prejudices the right of everyone to return to his country.

The item was next considered in 1965 by the Assembly's Sixth Committee (Legal) which did not go into the substance of the matter. The Assembly decided to take up the item again in 1966 with a view to completing the text (resolution 2100 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

Comments on the draft Declaration from three Member States have been circulated in A/6367, along with the text of the draft Declaration. Forty-five Governments had commented previously.

87. Promotion of Teaching, Study and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly in 1963 (resolution 1968 A (XVIII) of 16 December). It was asked to draw up a "practical plan and proposals" for presentation to the Assembly.

The six-member Committee met from 25 November 1964 to 29 January 1965. Its members were Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland. I.K. Dadzie (Ghana) was Chairman.
exercise of its Article 14 of the Universal Declaration. The Assembly, having invoked by any person, for considering that his life might be in danger in activities; and that nothing was known to his country.

The Assembly, in 1965, decided to establish a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law consisting of:

(a) Steps to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes carried out by States and by organizations and institutions such as those proposed by the Special Committee in part I, section A, of its report to the Assembly;

(b) Forms of direct assistance and exchange, such as seminars, training and refresher courses, fellowships, advisory services of experts, the provision of legal publications and libraries, and translations of major legal works;

The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to initiate the preparatory work for this programme in 1966. (Resolution 2099 (XX).

The Special Committee is to meet from 19 to 22 September. Its report will be issued later.

88. Principles of International Law on Friendly Relations

(a) Report of the 1966 Special Committee

In 1962, the General Assembly enumerated seven "principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States and the duties deriving therefrom, embodied in the Charter of the United Nations" (resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962). It resolved to study those principles "with a view to their progressive development and codification, so as to secure their more effective application".

To assist in this study, the Assembly invited the comments of Member States and has twice established special committees, which met in 1964 and 1966, to consider the matter.

The Committee which met in Mexico City in 1964 studied four of the principles, but was able to reach a consensus on only one — that relating to the sovereign equality of States.
In 1965, the Assembly reconstituted the earlier Committee, adding four members to its original membership of 27, and asked it to study and report on all seven principles, "with a view to enabling the General Assembly to adopt a declaration containing an enunciation of these principles" (resolution 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965). The resolution was adopted without objection.

The 1966 Special Committee met in New York from 8 March to 25 April. (Its report is in A/6230.)

The Committee was able to reach a consensus on two of the seven principles --- those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the sovereign equality of States.

The consensus on peaceful settlement states that: every State shall settle its international disputes by peaceful means; shall seek early and just settlement by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice; the parties to a dispute have the duty, in the event of failure to reach a solution, to continue to seek a settlement by other peaceful means agreed on by them; States shall refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation so as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; and international disputes shall be settled on the basis of the sovereign equality of States.

The consensus on sovereign equality declares that all States have equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community. It lists the elements included in the concept of sovereign equality, in the form originally approved by the 1964 Committee, as follows: States are juridically equal; they enjoy the rights inherent in full sovereignty; they have the duty to respect the personality of other States; their territorial integrity and political independence are inviolable; they have the right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems; and they have the duty to comply fully and in good faith with their international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

The five principles on which the Committee reported that it was unable to reach a consensus are: the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner
inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter (on this principle, the Committee reported that it was unable to agree on proposals to widen the area of agreement laid down in the Assembly’s Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, contained in resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965); the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter; the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

Members of the 1966 Committee were:
Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on Methods of Fact-Finding

In connexion with its study of the principle that States should settle their disputes peacefully, the General Assembly, in 1963, called for a study by the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding (resolution 1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963). It expressed the belief that an important contribution to the settlement and prevention of disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions.

Last year, after considering the Secretary-General’s initial report on this subject (A/5694), the Assembly, by 80 votes in favour to none against, with 12 abstentions, requested a supplementary report, "to cover the main trends and characteristics of international inquiry" (resolution 2104 (XX) of 20 December 1965). Further study of this matter, it considered, would also be of value for any further consideration of an item on "Peaceful settlement of disputes", placed on the agenda of the 1965 Assembly on the initiative of the United Kingdom.

The new study by the Secretary-General (A/6228) summarizes the methods used by the United Nations, seven related inter-governmental agencies and
11 other international bodies, in order to verify the execution by States of the obligations they have assumed under international agreements and treaties. It includes information on such topics as the periodic reporting system on developments in human rights, the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and machinery for overseeing compliance with whaling agreements.

In compliance with another request contained in resolution 2104 (XX), the Secretary-General has transmitted to the Assembly the comments submitted by two Member States — the Netherlands and Poland — on the subject (A/6373). In 1964, 24 Governments supplied written comments on the question of fact-finding (A/5725 and Add.1-7).

89. Progressive Development of Law of International Trade

This item was placed on the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly following a letter from Hungary dated 9 July 1965 (A/5933) requesting its inclusion.

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the request stated that the United Nations had recently undertaken special efforts for the development of international trade, having regard particularly to the general interest of the community of nations in the advancement of the developing countries. The memorandum suggested that a detailed study of the legal forms of international trade, their possible simplification, harmonization and unification would be apt.

On 20 December 1965, the Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 2102 (XX) deciding to include the item on the agenda of its twenty-first session and requesting the Secretary-General to submit to that session a comprehensive report including:

(a) A survey of the work in the field of unification and harmonization of the law of international trade;

(b) An analysis of the methods and approaches suitable for the unification and harmonization of the various topics, including the question whether particular topics are suitable for regional, inter-regional or world-wide action; and

(c) Consideration of the United Nations organs and other agencies which might be given responsibilities with a view to furthering cooperation in the development of the law of international trade and to promoting its progressive unification and harmonization.

(This report is not yet available.)
90. Conclusion of International Agreement on Legal Principles Governing Activities of States in Exploration and Conquest of Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

On 30 May, the Soviet Union requested inclusion in the General Assembly's agenda of this item (A/6341). The accompanying explanatory memorandum said that the proposed international agreement could be based on the following principles:

1. The moon and other celestial bodies should be open for exploration and use by all States, without discrimination of any kind. All States enjoy freedom of scientific research in regard to the moon and other celestial bodies on equal terms and in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law.

2. The moon and other celestial bodies should be used by all States exclusively for peaceful purposes. No military bases or installations of any kind, including facilities for nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction of any type, should be established on the moon or other celestial bodies.

3. The exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies shall be carried on for the good and in the interest of all mankind; the moon and other celestial bodies shall not be subject to appropriation or territorial claims of any kind.

4. In the exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies, States shall be guided by the principles of co-operation and mutual aid and shall carry out their activities with due regard for the relevant interests of other States and with a view to the maintenance of international peace and security.

On 16 June, the Soviet Union transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a draft treaty on this subject (A/6352).

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at a session in Geneva from 12 July to 4 August, considered this text, along with a draft treaty submitted by the United States on 16 June on the same subject (A/AC.105/32). (The United States had, on 9 May, transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a statement by President Johnson on the need for such a treaty (A/6327).)

(See also annotation to item 30, on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.)

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