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*Notes on items 1 and 2 of the supplementary list were included in press release GA/2930.
INTRODUCTION

On 23 October, 41 Member States requested a postponement of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly from 10 November to 1 December 1964.

Following the polling of all Member States by the Secretary-General, the opening of the Assembly's nineteenth session has been postponed to 1 December 1964 at 3 p.m. Up to 30 October, 97 replies had been received.

The Annotated Provisional Agenda for the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly (press release GA/2930) of 1 October 1964 contained notes on 83 items on the provisional agenda (A/5750/Rev.1) and on two supplementary items.

The notes that follow deal with five further supplementary items (A/5760), one request for the inclusion of an additional item (A/5761), one request for the inclusion of a supplementary item and revisions of notes on some items on the provisional agenda.
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST* OF ITEMS FOR THE AGENDA
OF THE NINETEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

3. The grave situation created by the policies of the Greek Cypriots and of Greece in the question of Cyprus /item proposed by Turkey/

On 5 October in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General (A/5753), Turkey requested inclusion of this item in the agenda. Turkey stated that its explanatory memorandum will be submitted later.


The Third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva 31 August - 9 September, brought together some 3,600 participants and observers from 77 countries to exchange information on nuclear advances and problems, with emphasis on the role of atomic power in meeting the world's over-all energy needs.

The Conference met at the request of the General Assembly, which in resolution 1770 (XVII) of 29 November 1962 called for a successor to the 1955 and 1958 Conferences, held in Geneva, but stated that its scope and cost should be more limited in view of the improved dissemination of knowledge of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Secretary-General organized the Conference with the assistance of the seven-member United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with interested specialized agencies. Scientific aspects were delegated to the IAEA.

The Conference programme included eight general sessions and 36 technical sessions, with discussions based on 749 scientific papers from 39 countries. Participants dealt, for example, with the use of nuclear energy to produce electricity and heat not only for industrial and domestic purposes but also for special applications such as water desalination, ship propulsion, and the supplying of power in space vehicles. Costs of nuclear plants in relation to energy needs of the developing countries were reviewed in a number of papers.

(more)

* Notes on supplementary items 1 and 2 were included in the Annotated Agenda issued on 1 October 1964 (press release GA/2950).
Besides reviewing technical experience with nuclear reactors now operating, the Conference considered plans for more advanced systems designed to make the most efficient use of the world's supply of atomic fuels. It also heard of work on devices for the "direct conversion" of nuclear heat to electricity without the use of turbo-generators.

In other fields, the Conference reviewed applications of radio-active isotopes and radiation sources in industry, agriculture, medicine and scientific research. One session examined efforts to achieve the controlled fusion of light-weight elements -- a reaction described as offering an inexhaustible power source since certain forms of hydrogen in ordinary sea water could provide the necessary fuel.

Discussions were supplemented by a Governmental Scientific Exhibition in which 18 countries participated.

The Conference President was Vasili S. Emelyanov (USSR); its six Vice-Presidents came from the other countries represented on the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (Brazil, Canada, France, India, United Kingdom, United States).

Inclusion of an item on the Third International Conference in the agenda of the Assembly's nineteenth session was requested by the Secretary-General in a note and explanatory memorandum (A/5754). It states that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, proposes to submit a report on the Third Conference to the Assembly. (The report is expected to be distributed after the Advisory Committee meets in February 1965.)

5. Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme

On 8 October, the Secretary-General requested the inclusion in the agenda of a separate item concerning proposals for consolidating the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a "United Nations Development Programme".
Information on the new Development Programme and on the measures envisaged was given in the Annotated Provisional Agenda (press release GA/2930, pages 41-42, under item 45, "United Nations programme of technical cooperation").

In an explanatory memorandum (A/5755), the Secretary-General reviews the history of the question and states that, in view of its considerable importance, he considers it would be appropriate to cover it in a separate item on the provisional agenda.

The memorandum contains a draft resolution on the question which the Economic and Social Council proposes that the General Assembly adopt. The draft is an annex to Council resolution 1020 (XXXVII), and embodies the Council's recommendations to the Assembly.

6. Observance by Member States of the principles relating to the sovereignty of States, their territorial integrity, non-interference in their domestic affairs, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the condemnation of subversive activities /item proposed by Madagascar/

In requesting inclusion of this item on 9 October, Madagascar also submitted a draft resolution for consideration by the Assembly (A/5757). It would have the Assembly "solemnly reiterate and reaffirm" five principles, which Member States would be asked to observe faithfully in the conduct of their international relations.

The five principles concern the sovereign equality of all Member States; non-interference in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a State; "unqualified condemnation of political and subversive activities engaged in by neighbouring States or by any other State" which were likely to infringe on a State's sovereignty and territorial integrity; the liberation of all territories which are not yet independent; and the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation, conciliation or arbitration.

* On page 42 of press release GA/2930, the words contained in lines 8 and 9, reading "composed of an equal number of developed and developing countries", should be changed to the following: "the basis of whose composition would be decided by the General Assembly". The Economic and Social Council suggested two alternatives as the basis on which the members of the proposed single-inter-governmental committee would be elected. (See A/5755, pages 6-7, operative paragraph 4 of resolution.)
In a further letter, dated 10 October, Madagascar submitted an explanatory memorandum (A/5757/Add.1) in which it states that only through "absolute observance" of the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter, particularly Articles 1 and 2 (1, 3 and 4), could peace and harmony everywhere be restored. The articles mentioned lay down the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations and the obligations of Member States.7

A further provision mentioned in the memorandum, Article 2 (6), states:

"The Organization shall ensure that States which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as it may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The memorandum suggests that, in addition to the need for Member States to be "solemnly reminded" of their Charter obligations, "it is equally necessary under present circumstances that States non-members of the United Nations should be reminded of the need to apply Article 2 (6) of the Charter".

7. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons /Item proposed by India/

The inclusion of this item was requested by India in a letter dated 10 October to the Secretary-General (A/5758).

An explanatory memorandum from India recalls that the problem of non-dissemination of nuclear weapons was discussed at previous Assembly sessions, on the initiative of Ireland, and that the last resolution on the subject was adopted at the 1961 session (resolution 1665 (XVI)). It stated the Assembly's conviction that an increase in the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons threatened to increase the difficulties of avoiding war. It further considered that it was necessary to conclude an international agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Government of India, in common with a large number of Member States and the "overwhelming volume" of public opinion, the memorandum continues, is deeply concerned at the danger inherent in the spread of nuclear weapons, and it attaches great importance to measures for limiting the spread.

The memorandum recalls that the Heads of African States had declared their readiness to undertake, through an international treaty, not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. (See A/5730; and item 63, on the demilitarization of Africa, in press release GA/2930.)
The Indian memorandum concludes: "The chances of success towards preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons are greater now than afterwards when more Powers would come to possess these deadly weapons. The acquisition of these weapons by more Powers is bound to create more complications in regard to general and complete disarmament and aggravate the danger of nuclear war."

REQUEST FOR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL ITEM

Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations/item proposed by Cambodia

Cambodia requested the inclusion of this question as an additional item on 20 October (A/5761). The explanatory memorandum has not yet been submitted.

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was first raised in 1949 in communications from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. It came before the Security Council and the General Assembly in 1950. The Assembly, from 1951 to 1960, decided each year not to include the item in the agenda. In 1961, 1962 and 1963 the Assembly discussed the matter as an agenda item. On 15 December 1961 the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it was decided that the question of the representation of China was "an important question". According to Article 18 of the United Nations Charter, any proposal considered important would require a two-thirds majority.

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

REQUEST FOR INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM

The question of Tibet

In a letter dated 30 October,* the Philippines, El Salvador and Nicaragua requested inclusion of this item in the agenda in accordance with rule 14 (relating to requests for inclusion of supplementary items).

The explanatory memorandum accompanying the request of the three delegations contains the text of the resolution (1723 (XVI)) on the question of Tibet adopted on 20 December 1961 by the General Assembly. In this resolution, the Assembly renewed its call made on 21 October 1959 for the "cessation of practical measures", and freedom for Tibet.

The memorial describes the situation in Tibet as a "state of practical occupation", and freedom for Tibet.

There were no changes in the situation in Tibet as a whole or in the situation of Tibetans compared to the year 1961, and in particular, the security of the local Tibetans remained as precarious as ever. The security of the Tibetan people, the Indian government, and the security of Tibet were not assured, and the situation of Tibet remained unchanged. It was only a matter of time before the situation of Tibet would have a change. It was only a matter of time before the situation of Tibet would have a change. It was only a matter of time before the situation of Tibet would have a change. It was only a matter of time before the situation of Tibet would have a change.

The request has been made by Cambodia.

1. The Indian government, in the name of the Indian government, and in the name of the Indian government, has requested the inclusion of the following items in the agenda:

   a. The question of Tibet

   b. The question of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations

   c. The question of the representation of China in the United Nations

The request has been made by Cambodia.

* The document containing this request has just been circulated.
towards preventative measures. Afterwards when the matter had been submitted to the General Assembly, the United Nations Charter, as amended by the 1965 Additional Item, was first adopted on 1 January 1965. The Security Council, which had discussed the question of admission by the People's Republic of China, recommended to the General Assembly that it be included in the agenda. The resolution had been adopted by a vote of 11 in favor, 57 against, 3 abstentions; 52 abstentions; 52 against.

FURTHER NOTES ON PROVISIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

1. The following is a revision of the notes on item 18, Admission of new Members, in the Annotated Provisional Agenda issued on 1 October 1964 (press release GA/2930):

The Security Council voted unanimously on 9 October to recommend to the Assembly that Malawi be admitted to membership in the United Nations (A/5742 and S/6005). Malawi (formerly called Nyasaland) had applied for membership on 26 August (A/5724-S/5908). It became independent on 6 July.

On 10 October, the Council voted unanimously to recommend the admission of Malta and Zambia (S/6032 and 6033).

Malta, which became independent on 21 September, applied for membership on 29 September (A/5756-S/6004). Zambia (formerly called Northern Rhodesia) became independent on 24 October. It applied for membership on 26 October (A/5762-S/6025).

These three States would bring the membership of the United Nations to 115.

Under Article 4 of the Charter, admission of a State to membership is effected "by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council". The Council's recommendation requires an affirmative vote of seven members of the Council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.
2. The following information relates to item 27, The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea:

A press release dealing with the fourteenth annual report of the Commission (A/5812) has been issued, but it is embargoed for 6 p.m. (EST) on 6 November (see press release KOR/652).

3. In item 32, Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the second sentence on page 29 of the Annotated Provisional Agenda (GA/2930) should have read: "These included 15 'General Principles' and 12 instead of 137 'Special Principles' to govern 'international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development' ...".

4. The following should replace the notes on item 71, Scale of Assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions, in the Annotated Provisional Agenda:

The report of the Committee on Contributions (A/5810), which has now been circulated, recommends a number of revisions in the scale of assessments for the financial years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

A review became necessary this year because the present scale of assessments, adopted in December 1961, was authorized only for a three-year period (until the end of 1964). The Committee had been instructed to undertake this review in resolution 1691 A (XVI) of 18 December 1961 and had been further requested, in resolution 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, to pay due attention to the developing countries in view of their special economic and financial position.

Referring to the developing countries in its report, the Committee states that it was able to make a number of small downward adjustments, with the result that none of the countries shows an increase over the previous scale, and the majority show reductions, excepting those which pay the minimum contributions.

The Committee, after pointing out that it has recommended a number of upward and downward revisions, states that, in general, the adjustments reflect the changes in the relative capacity to pay that have occurred since the last review of the scale. It adds that in some cases the changes represent corrections in the anomalies in the scale that have become apparent through the availability of improved estimates of national income.
The Committee recommends a new scale of assessments based on upward and downward revisions for the financial years 1965, 1966 and 1967, and states that it should be reviewed by the Committee at the end of this three-year period and a report submitted to the General Assembly.

It also recommends that the Secretary-General be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contribution of Member States for the financial years 1965, 1966 and 1967 in currencies other than United States dollars.

The Committee lists 10 States which the Secretary-General has said are in arrears to the equivalent of more than two years' contributions, and it states that none of them had informed it or had sought to demonstrate that failure to pay was due to conditions beyond its control.

The States listed are: Bolivia, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, USSR and Yemen.

Minority views on the question are expressed in the report by France, India, Poland and the USSR.

The members of the Committee on Contributions are Raymond T. Bowman (United States), Birenda Narayan Chakravartty (India), T.W. Cutts (Australia), Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), James Gibson (United Kingdom), F. Neuredin Kia (Iran), D. Silveira da Mota (Brazil), Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland), V.G. Solodownikov (USSR) and Maurice Viaud (France).

* *** *

Press Release GA/2930/Add.1
3 November 1964