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RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

20 September — 20 December 1966

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 16 (A/6316)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1967

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The arabic and roman numerals identifying each resolution indicate, respectively, the number of the resolution and the number of the session at which it was adopted.

The resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in the order of their adoption. A check list of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly during its twenty-first session appears at the end of the present volume. Also at the end of the volume is an index, by agenda item, to the resolutions and other action of the General Assembly, and a list of organs whose composition appears in the volumes of resolutions.

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ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Italy (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly (item 3):
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters XIII (section IX), XVI and XVII] (item 12).²
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).
14. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 15).
15. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council (item 16).
16. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (item 17).
17. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (item 18).
18. Election of the members of the International Law Commission (item 19).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 20).
20. United Nations Emergency Force (item 21):
 - (a) Report of the Force.³
21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (item 22).
22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 23).⁴
23. Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year (item 24).
24. Installation of mechanical means of voting: report of the Secretary-General (item 25).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/6395) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966. At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items. For the numerical list of agenda items, see p. 101.

² At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/6395, para. 14 (a) (i)), to draw the attention of the Fifth Committee to chapter XVI (section VIII) of the report of the Economic and Social Council, dealing with the documentation of the Council, and to chapter XVI (section XII), dealing with the financial implications of actions of the Council.

³ For sub-item (b), see below, "Fifth Committee", item 4.

⁴ At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/6395, para. 14 (a) (ii)), to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the Special Committee's report relating to specific territories.

25. Question of South West Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 65).⁵
26. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 90).⁶
27. Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination (item 92).

First Committee

(POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF
ARMAMENTS)

1. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (item 26).
2. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (item 27).
3. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (item 28).
4. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (item 29).
5. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 30).
6. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 31).
7. Conclusion of an international treaty on principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, the Moon and other celestial bodies (item 89).
8. Treaty governing the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies (item 91).
9. Withdrawal of all United States and other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 93).
10. Status of the implementation of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty (item 96).⁷
11. Renunciation by States of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (item 97).⁷
12. Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America (item 98).⁷

Special Political Committee

1. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 32).
2. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 33).

⁵ At its 1414th plenary meeting, on 23 September 1966, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/6395, para. 13, para. 14 (d) and para. 17), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the petitioners asking to speak on the item would be heard by the Fourth Committee, which would submit a report to the Assembly in plenary meeting before the latter concluded its consideration of the question; the Assembly also decided to give priority to the discussion of this item in plenary meeting concurrently with the general debate.

⁶ At its 1481st plenary meeting, on 29 November 1966, the General Assembly rejected the draft resolution submitted by Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Romania and Syria (A/L.496 and Add.1). At the same meeting, the Assembly rejected the draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Italy and Trinidad and Tobago (A/L.500). See also resolution 2159 (XXI), p. 3.

⁷ At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/6438), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item 34).
4. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 35).
5. Peaceful settlement of disputes (item 36).

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II to IX, X (section II), XII, XIII (sections II to VII), XIV⁸ and XV] (item 12).⁹
2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (item 37).
3. Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund (item 38).
4. United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General (item 39).
5. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (item 40).
6. Activities in the field of industrial development (item 41):
 - (a) Report of the Committee for Industrial Development;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development;
 - (c) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
7. Inflation and economic development: report of the Secretary-General (item 42).
8. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations (item 43).
9. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (item 44).
10. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (item 45).
11. Population growth and economic development (item 46).
12. World campaign for universal literacy (item 47).
13. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director of the Institute (item 48).
14. Operational activities for development (item 49):
 - (a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
15. Programme of studies on multilateral food aid: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
16. Review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council: report of the Secretary-General (item 51).
17. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system (item 52).
18. International Tourist Year (item 53).
19. Development of natural resources (item 94).

⁸ Chapter XIV was also referred to the Third and Fifth Committees.

⁹ At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/6395, para. 14 (c)), to refer chapter XV of the report of the Economic and Social Council, dealing with the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions, to the Third and Fifth Committees also, for comments; the Assembly further decided to draw the attention of the Third Committee to chapter X (section II) of the Council's report, dealing with population questions, and to chapter XIII (section II), dealing with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters X (sections I, III and IV), XI, XIII (sections I and VIII) and XIV¹⁰] (item 12).
2. World social situation (item 54).
3. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 55).
4. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (item 56).
5. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 57):
 - (a) Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
 - (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
6. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance (item 58).
7. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 59):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;
 - (b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.
8. Freedom of information (item 60):
 - (a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;
 - (b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.
9. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (item 61).
10. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 62).
11. International Year for Human Rights (item 63):
 - (a) Programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights;
 - (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights.
12. Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories (item 95).

Fourth Committee

(QUESTIONS RELATING TO TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
2. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (item 64):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
3. Question of South West Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (hearing of petitioners) (item 65).¹¹
4. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 66).
5. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 67).

¹⁰ Chapter XIV was also referred to the Second and Fifth Committees.

¹¹ See foot-note 5 above.

6. Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration: report of the Secretary-General (item 68).
7. Question of Fiji: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 69).
8. Question of Oman (item 70):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
9. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 71).
10. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (chapters relating to specific territories) (item 23).¹²

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1965 and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 72):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1966 (item 73).
3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1967 (item 74).
4. United Nations Emergency Force (item 21):
 - (b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.¹⁸
5. Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General (item 75).
6. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 76):
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (e) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
7. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 77).
8. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 78):
 - (a) Earmarkings and contingency authorizations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
 - (b) Allocations and allotments from the Special Fund.
9. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 79).
10. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (item 80).
11. Personnel questions (item 81):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Other personnel questions.

¹² See foot-note 4 above.

¹⁸ For sub-item (a), see above, "Plenary meetings", item 20.

12. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 82).
13. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 83).
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I and XIV¹⁴] (item 12).¹⁵

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Reports of the International Law Commission on the second part of its seventeenth session and on its eighteenth session (item 84).
2. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (item 85).
3. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General (item 86).¹⁶
4. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (item 87):
 - (a) Report of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding.
5. Progressive development of the law of international trade (item 88).

¹⁴ Chapter XIV was also referred to the Second and Third Committees.

¹⁵ At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/6395, para. 14 (e)), to refer chapter I of the report of the Economic and Social Council, dealing with the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements, to the Second and Third Committees also, for comments.

¹⁶ At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (163rd meeting, paras. 26-38), to refer the technical assistance aspects of this item to the Second Committee, for comments.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(Item 3 (a))

In accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, the General Assembly appointed the Credentials Committee.¹⁷

The Committee was constituted as follows: AUSTRIA, EL SALVADOR, GUINEA, IVORY COAST, JAPAN, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1409th plenary meeting,
20 September 1966.*

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Items 4, 5 and 6)

The General Committee of the General Assembly for the twenty-first session was constituted as follows:

President of the General Assembly:

Mr. Abdul Rahman PAZHWAQ (Afghanistan).

*1409th plenary meeting,
20 September 1966.*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly:

The representatives of the following Member States: AUSTRIA, BOLIVIA, CHINA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GABON, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRAQ, RWANDA, SENEGAL, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1410th plenary meeting,
21 September 1966.*

Chairmen of the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly:

First Committee: Mr. Leopoldo BENITES (Ecuador);

Special Political Committee: Mr. Max JAKOBSON (Finland);

Second Committee: Mr. Moraiwid M. TELL (Jordan);

Third Committee: Mrs. Halima WARZAZI (Morocco);

Fourth Committee: Mr. FAKHREDDINE Mohamed (Sudan);

Fifth Committee: Mr. Vahap ASIROGLU (Turkey);

Sixth Committee: Mr. Vratislav PECHOTA (Czechoslovakia).

*1410th plenary meeting,¹⁸
21 September 1966.*

ELECTION OF FIVE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(Item 15)

The General Assembly elected five non-permanent members to the Security Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of JORDAN, the NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, UGANDA and URUGUAY.

¹⁷ See resolution 2219 (XXI), p. 7.

¹⁸ At that meeting the President of the General Assembly announced the results of the elections held by the Committees.

The following States were elected: BRAZIL, CANADA, DENMARK, ETHIOPIA and INDIA.

1462nd plenary meeting,
11 November 1966.

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As a result of the above election, the Security Council will be composed of the following members: ARGENTINA,* BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,* CANADA,** CHINA, DENMARK,** ETHIOPIA,** FRANCE, INDIA,** JAPAN,* MALI,* NIGERIA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Item 16)

The General Assembly elected nine members to the Economic and Social Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALGERIA, CHILE, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GREECE, IRAQ, LUXEMBOURG, SIERRA LEONE and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The following States were elected: BELGIUM, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, KUWAIT, LIBYA, MEXICO, SIERRA LEONE, TURKEY and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

1462nd plenary meeting,
11 November 1966.

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As a result of the above election, the Economic and Social Council will be composed of the following members: BELGIUM,*** CAMEROON,* CANADA,* CZECHOSLOVAKIA,** DAHOMEY,* FRANCE,*** GABON,* GUATEMALA,*** INDIA,* IRAN,** KUWAIT,*** LIBYA,*** MEXICO,*** MOROCCO,** PAKISTAN,* PANAMA,** PERU,* PHILIPPINES,** ROMANIA,* SIERRA LEONE,*** SWEDEN,** TURKEY,*** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and VENEZUELA.**

ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

(Item 17)

The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elected five members to the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the following judges:

Sir Percy SPENDER (Australia);
Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo (China);
Mr. Bohdan WINIARSKI (Poland);
Mr. Jean SPIROPOULOS (Greece);
Mr. Fouad AMMOUN (Lebanon).

The following members were elected:

Mr. Fouad AMMOUN (Lebanon);
Mr. Cesar BENGZON (Philippines);

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1967.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1968.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1969.

Mr. Sture PETRÉN (Sweden);
Mr. Manfred LACHS (Poland);
Mr. Charles D. ONYEAMA (Nigeria).

*1456th and 1457th plenary meetings,
2 and 3 November 1966.*

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As a result of the above election, the International Court of Justice will be composed of the following members: Sir Gerald FITZMAURICE (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),†† Mr. V. M. KORETSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),† Mr. Kotaro TANAKA (Japan),† Mr. José Luis BUSTAMANTE Y RIVERO (Peru),† Mr. Philip C. JESSUP (United States of America),† Mr. Gaetano MORELLI (Italy),† Mr. Isaac FORSTER (Senegal),†† Mr. André GROS (France),†† Mr. Luis PADILLA NERVO (Mexico),†† Mr. Muhammad ZAFRULLA KHAN (Pakistan),†† Mr. Fouad AMMOUN (Lebanon),††† Mr. Cesar BENZON (Philippines),††† Mr. Sture PETRÉN (Sweden),††† Mr. Manfred LACHS (Poland)††† and Mr. Charles D. ONYEAMA (Nigeria).†††

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

(Item 19)

In accordance with its resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 and with the provisions of the Statute of the International Law Commission annexed thereto, as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI) of 18 December 1956 and 1647 (XVI) of 6 November 1961, the General Assembly elected the twenty-five members of the International Law Commission.

The following were elected:

Mr. Roberto AGO (Italy);
Mr. Fernando ALBÓNICO (Chile);
Mr. Gilberto AMADO (Brazil);
Mr. Milan BARTOS (Yugoslavia);
Mr. Mohammed BEDJAOUI (Algeria);
Mr. Jorge CASTAÑEDA (Mexico);
Mr. Erik CASTRÉN (Finland);
Mr. Abdullah EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic);
Mr. Taslim O. ELIAS (Nigeria);
Mr. Constantine Th. EUSTATHIADES (Greece);
Mr. Louis IGNACIO-PINTO (Dahomey);
Mr. Eduardo JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay);
Mr. Richard D. KEARNEY (United States of America);
Mr. Alfred RAMANGASOAVINA (Madagascar);
Mr. Paul REUTER (France);
Mr. Shabtai ROSENNE (Israel);
Mr. José María RUDA (Argentina);
Mr. Nagendra SINGH (India);
Mr. Abdul Hakim TABIBI (Afghanistan);
Mr. A. J. P. TAMMES (Netherlands);
Mr. Senjin TSURUOKA (Japan);
Mr. N. A. USHAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);
Mr. Endre USTOR (Hungary);
Sir Humphrey WALDOCK (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Mr. Mustafa Kamil YASSEEN (Iraq).

*1460th plenary meeting,
10 November 1966.*

† Term of office expires on 5 February 1970.

†† Term of office expires on 5 February 1973.

††† Term of office expires on 5 February 1976.

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Item 41 (b))

The General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of section II of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, elected the forty-five members of the Industrial Development Board.

The following States were elected: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, FINLAND, FRANCE, GHANA, GUINEA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, ITALY, IVORY COAST, JAPAN, JORDAN, KUWAIT, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY and ZAMBIA.

The General Assembly then selected by the drawing of lots the members of the Board to serve for three years, the members to serve for two years and the members to serve for one year.

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

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*As a result of the above election, the Industrial Development Board will be composed of the following members: ARGENTINA,*** AUSTRIA,* BELGIUM,* BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,*** CAMEROON,*** CANADA,*** CHILE,** COLOMBIA,*** CUBA,** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,* FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,*** FINLAND,** FRANCE,** GHANA,*** GUINEA,* INDIA,** INDONESIA,* IRAN,*** ITALY,* IVORY COAST,*** JAPAN,** JORDAN,** KUWAIT,** NETHERLANDS,** NIGERIA,* PAKISTAN,*** PERU,* PHILIPPINES,*** ROMANIA,** RWANDA,* SOMALIA,* SPAIN,*** SUDAN,** SWEDEN,* SWITZERLAND,* THAILAND,** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* TURKEY,*** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,* UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY*** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1967.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1968.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1969.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

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2136 (XXI)	Admission of Botswana to membership in the United Nations (A/L.484)	20	17 October 1966	2
2137 (XXI)	Admission of Lesotho to membership in the United Nations (A/L.485)	20	17 October 1966	2
2145 (XXI)	Question of South West Africa (A/L.483 and Add.1-3, A/L.488) ..	65	27 October 1966	2
2146 (XXI)	Petitions concerning South West Africa (A/L.489)	65	27 October 1966	3
2147 (XXI)	Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/L.491)	18	1 November 1966	3
2156 (XXI)	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/L.499)	14	22 November 1966	3
2159 (XXI)	Representation of China in the United Nations (A/L.494 and Add.1)	90	29 November 1966	3
2160 (XXI)	Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/L.501 and Corr.1)	92	30 November 1966	4
2161 (XXI)	Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/L.503)	18	2 December 1966	4
2174 (XXI)	Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year (A/L.504)	24	7 December 1966	4
2175 (XXI)	Admission of Barbados to membership in the United Nations (A/L.505)	20	9 December 1966	5
2189 (XXI)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/L.506 and Add.1 and 2, A/L.507)	23	13 December 1966	5
2193 (XXI)	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/L.508)	22	15 December 1966	6
2201 (XXI)	Report of the Security Council (A/L.509)	11	16 December 1966	6
2219 (XXI)	Credentials of representatives to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly (A/6620)	3 (b)	19 December 1966	7
Other decisions				
	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	24 September 1966	7
	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	20 December 1966	7
	Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters XIII (section IX), XVI and XVII)	12	19 December 1966	7
	Report on the United Nations Emergency Force	21 (a)	16 December 1966	7
	Appointment to fill a vacancy in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	23	20 December 1966	7
	Installation of mechanical means of voting	25	7 December 1966	7

2133 (XXI). Admission of Guyana to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 21 June 1966 that Guyana should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,¹

Having considered the application for membership of Guyana,²

Decides to admit Guyana to membership in the United Nations.

*1409th plenary meeting,
20 September 1966.*

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/6353.

² A/6339. For the printed text of this document, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1966, document S/7349.

2136 (XXI). Admission of Botswana to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 14 October 1966 that Botswana should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,³

Having considered the application for membership of Botswana,⁴

Decides to admit Botswana to membership in the United Nations.

*1444th plenary meeting,
17 October 1966.*

2137 (XXI). Admission of Lesotho to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 14 October 1966 that Lesotho should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,⁵

Having considered the application for membership of Lesotho,⁶

Decides to admit Lesotho to membership in the United Nations.

*1444th plenary meeting,
17 October 1966.*

2145 (XXI). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and earlier Assembly resolutions concerning the Mandated Territory of South West Africa,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950,⁷ accepted by the General Assembly in its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, and the advisory opinions of 7 June 1955⁸ and 1 June 1956⁹ as well as the judgement of 21 December 1962,¹⁰ which have established the fact that South Africa continues to have obligations under the Mandate which was entrusted to it on 17 December 1920 and that the United Nations as the successor to the League of Nations has supervisory powers in respect of South West Africa,

Gravely concerned at the situation in the Mandated Territory, which has seriously deteriorated following

the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 18 July 1966,¹¹

Having studied the reports of the various committees which had been established to exercise the supervisory functions of the United Nations over the administration of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa,

Convinced that the administration of the Mandated Territory by South Africa has been conducted in a manner contrary to the Mandate, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming its resolution 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, in particular paragraph 4 thereof which condemned the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the Government of South Africa in South West Africa as constituting a crime against humanity,

Emphasizing that the problem of South West Africa is an issue falling within the terms of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Considering that all the efforts of the United Nations to induce the Government of South Africa to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of the Mandated Territory and to ensure the well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants have been of no avail,

Mindful of the obligations of the United Nations towards the people of South West Africa,

Noting with deep concern the explosive situation which exists in the southern region of Africa,

Affirming its right to take appropriate action in the matter, including the right to revert to itself the administration of the Mandated Territory,

1. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) are fully applicable to the people of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and that, therefore, the people of South West Africa have the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms further* that South West Africa is a territory having international status and that it shall maintain this status until it achieves independence;

3. *Declares* that South Africa has failed to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of the Mandated Territory and to ensure the moral and material well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa and has, in fact, disavowed the Mandate;

4. *Decides* that the Mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa is therefore terminated, that South Africa has no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations;

5. *Resolves* that in these circumstances the United Nations must discharge those responsibilities with respect to South West Africa;

6. *Establishes* an *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa—composed of fourteen Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly—to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered, so as to enable

¹¹ *South West Africa, Second Phase, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1966, p. 6.*

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/6469.*

⁴ A/6453. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1966, document S/7518.*

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/6470.*

⁶ A/6454. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1966, document S/7534.*

⁷ *International status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.*

⁸ *South West Africa—Voting procedure, Advisory Opinion of June 7th, 1955: I.C.J. Reports 1955, p. 67.*

⁹ *Admissibility of hearings of petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa, Advisory Opinion of June 1st, 1956: I.C.J. Reports 1956, p. 23.*

¹⁰ *South West Africa Cases (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa), Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 21 December 1962: I.C.J. Reports 1962, p. 319.*

the people of the Territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence, and to report to the General Assembly at a special session as soon as possible and in any event not later than April 1967;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa forthwith to refrain and desist from any action, constitutional, administrative, political or otherwise, which will in any manner whatsoever alter or tend to alter the present international status of South West Africa;

8. *Calls the attention* of the Security Council to the present resolution;

9. *Requests* all States to extend their whole-hearted co-operation and to render assistance in the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the assistance necessary to implement the present resolution and to enable the *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa to perform its duties.

1454th plenary meeting,
27 October 1966.

* * *

The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 6 of the above resolution, designated the members of the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa.¹²

The Ad Hoc Committee will be composed of the following Member States: CANADA, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SENEGAL, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

2146 (XXI). Petitions concerning South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to South West Africa,

Noting that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has received and examined forty-four petitions concerning South West Africa, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and paragraph 8 (a) of Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963,

Noting further that these petitions relate, *inter alia*, to the establishment of military bases in the Territory of South West Africa, the situation of refugees from the Territory, political organizations, the shooting, arrest and deportation of political leaders, the ejection of Africans from urban areas, the implementation of the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission,¹³ the situation in Ovamboland, labour conditions in the Territory, the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 18 July 1966¹⁴ and the future of the Territory,

1. *Notes* that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1471st meeting.

¹³ Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs, established in 1962 by the Republic of South Africa under the chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Odendaal.

¹⁴ *South West Africa, Second Phase, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1966*, p. 6.

Countries and Peoples has taken these petitions into account in its consideration of the question of South West Africa;

2. *Draws the attention* of the petitioners concerned to the report of the Special Committee concerning the Territory of South West Africa¹⁵ and to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session on the question of South West Africa, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General relating to the Territory.¹⁶

1454th plenary meeting,
27 October 1966.

2147 (XXI). Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 227 (1966) of 28 October 1966, and pending further consideration of the present item,

Extends the appointment of U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations until the end of the twenty-first regular session of the General Assembly.

1455th plenary meeting,
1 November 1966.

2156 (XXI). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1965-1966.¹⁷

1474th plenary meeting,
22 November 1966.

2159 (XXI). Representation of China in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendation contained in its resolution 396 (V) of 14 December 1950 that, whenever more than one authority claims to be the government entitled to represent a Member State in the United Nations and this question becomes the subject of controversy in the United Nations, the question should be considered in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the circumstances of each case,

Recalling further its decision in resolution 1668 (XVI) of 15 December 1961, in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question, which, in General Assembly resolution 2025 (XX) of 17 November 1965, was affirmed as remaining valid,

Affirms again that this decision remains valid.

1481st plenary meeting,
29 November 1966.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter IV.

¹⁶ A/6332 and Add.1.

¹⁷ *Annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1965-30 June 1966* (Vienna, July 1966), and supplementary report; transmitted to the Members of the General Assembly by notes of the Secretary-General (A/6345 and Add.1).

2160 (XXI). Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

I

Drawing the attention of States to the fundamental obligations incumbent upon them in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to 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 and to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Deeply concerned at the existence of dangerous situations in the world constituting a direct threat to universal peace and security, due to the arbitrary use of force in international relations,

Reaffirming the right of peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and the right of every nation, large or small, to choose freely and without any external interference its political, social and economic system,

Recognizing that peoples subjected to colonial oppression are entitled to seek and receive all support in their struggle which is in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Firmly convinced that it is within the power and in the vital interest of the nations of the world to establish genuinely sound relations between States, based on justice, equality, mutual understanding and co-operation,

Recalling the declarations contained in its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

1. *Reaffirms* that:

(a) States shall strictly observe, in their international relations, the prohibition of 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. Accordingly, armed attack by one State against another or the use of force in any other form contrary to the Charter of the United Nations constitutes a violation of international law giving rise to international responsibility;

(b) Any forcible action, direct or indirect, which deprives peoples under foreign domination of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence and of their right to determine freely their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly, the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity, as prohibited by the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty contained in General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX), constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention;

2. *Urgently appeals* to States:

(a) To renounce and to refrain from any action contrary to the above-stated fundamental principles and to assure that their activities in international rela-

tions are in full harmony with the interests of international peace and security;

(b) To exert every effort and to undertake all necessary measures with a view to facilitating the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, lessening international tension, strengthening peace and promoting friendly relations and co-operation among States;

3. *Reminds* all Members of their duty to give their fullest support to the endeavours of the United Nations to ensure respect for and the observance of the principles enshrined in the Charter and to assist the Organization in discharging its responsibilities as assigned to it by the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security;

II

Considering that the above principles, together with the other five principles of friendly relations and co-operation among States, have been the object of a study with a view to their progressive development and codification¹⁸ on the basis of General Assembly resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965,

Requests the Secretary-General to include the present resolution and the records of the debate on the item entitled "Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination" in the documentation to be considered in the further study of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to the early adoption of a declaration containing an enunciation of these principles.

*1482nd plenary meeting,
30 November 1966.*

2161 (XXI). Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 229 (1966) of 2 December 1966,

Endorsing the statement contained in the above-mentioned resolution that, in view of his proven qualities and high sense of duty, the reappointment of U Thant would be most conducive to the larger interests and purposes of the Organization,

Appoints U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for another term of office, ending on 31 December 1971.

*1483rd plenary meeting,
2 December 1966.*

2174 (XXI). Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1844 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 and 1907 (XVIII) of 21 November 1963 relating to the designation of 1965, the twentieth year

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/6230.*

of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year,

Recognizing the contributions which Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned made to the activities undertaken during the International Co-operation Year,

Considering that the idea of designating a year as International Co-operation Year represented a valuable contribution towards increasing the awareness of the benefits of international co-operation,

Notes with appreciation the final report of the Committee for International Co-operation Year.¹⁹

1486th plenary meeting,
7 December 1966.

2175 (XXI). Admission of Barbados to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 December 1966 that Barbados should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,²⁰

Having considered the application for membership of Barbados,²¹

Decides to admit Barbados to membership in the United Nations.

1487th plenary meeting,
9 December 1966.

2189 (XXI). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965,

Recalling also its resolutions 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, by which it assigned to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples tasks relating to South West Africa, and its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which it entrusted to the Special Committee additional functions relating to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1966,²²

Noting with deep regret that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploring the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers, and in particular the intransigent attitude of the Governments of Portugal

and South Africa, which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence,

Concerned at the policy followed by colonial Powers of circumventing the rights of colonial peoples through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the displacement, deportation or transfer of the indigenous inhabitants,

Bearing in mind that the preservation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism and apartheid, and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities and the use of armed force against peoples are incompatible with the Charter and the Declaration,

Deploring the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, which are continuing to repress the African populations,

Having considered the sections of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the activities of foreign economic and other financial interests operating in South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese domination and Southern Rhodesia, and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Convinced that further delay in the complete and universal implementation of the Declaration remains a source of international conflicts and differences, which are seriously impeding international co-operation and endangering world peace and security,

Noting the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies,

Having adopted resolutions on specific Territories considered by the Special Committee,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII) and 2105 (XX);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and expresses its appreciation to that Committee for its efforts to secure the implementation of the Declaration;

3. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1966 and again invites the administering Powers to implement the recommendations contained therein;

4. *Approves* the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee for the year 1967 with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies;

5. *Approves* the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1967, including the sending of visiting missions and the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters, and requests the administering Powers to allow visiting missions to be sent to the Territories under their administration;

6. *Declares* that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid, as also all forms of racial discrimination, constitutes a crime against humanity;

7. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 24, documents A/6227 and Add.1.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 20, document A/6559.

²¹ A/6545. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1966*, document S/7607.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1).

their right to self-determination and independence and urges all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international relief organizations and the specialized agencies concerned to increase their economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the refugees from those Territories;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

10. *Draws the attention* of all States to the grave consequences of the formation in the southern part of Africa of an *entente* between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon all States to withhold any support or assistance to this *entente*, whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security;

11. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still exist to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence;

12. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign financial and economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, which support colonial régimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and calls upon the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures to put an end to those activities;

13. *Condemns* the policies, pursued by certain administering Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign financial and economic interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while displacing, deporting and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist from such manoeuvres;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory examined by the Committee which may threaten international peace and security and to make any concrete suggestions which may assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations;

15. *Invites* the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration;

16. *Invites* the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations

of those Territories to exercise fully the right to self-determination and independence;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote, through the various organs and agencies of the United Nations, the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by the colonial peoples;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the financing and facilities necessary for the implementation of its mandate;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination".

1492nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1966.

2193 (XXI). Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965, by which it invited the Secretary-General to explore the means of promoting co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this question,²³

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the progress achieved in the implementation of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX);

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, particularly with respect to liaison and technical co-operation between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate.

1494th plenary meeting
15 December 1966.

2201 (XXI). Report of the Security Council

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1965 to 15 July 1966.²⁴

1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.

²³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 22, document A/6408.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/6302).

2219 (XXI). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly*The General Assembly**Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.²⁵**1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*²⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document A/6620.*
* ***Other decisions****Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7)**

At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 20 September 1966 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly.²⁶

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10)

At its 1501st plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.²⁷

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters XIII (section IX), XVI and XVII) (item 12)

At its 1498th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of chapters XIII (section IX), XVI and XVII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.²⁸

Report on the United Nations Emergency Force (item 21 (a))²⁹

At its 1495th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force.³⁰

Appointment to fill a vacancy in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 23)

The President of the General Assembly nominated FINLAND to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of DENMARK from the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At its 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the General Assembly confirmed that nomination.

As a result, the Special Committee will be composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CHILE, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, INDIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, IVORY COAST, MADAGASCAR, MALI, POLAND, SIERRA LEONE, SYRIA, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

Installation of mechanical means of voting (item 25)

At its 1486th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1966, the General Assembly approved the use of the mechanical voting system in the Assembly Hall on a permanent basis, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 5 of his report.³¹

At the same meeting, the Assembly approved the recommendation in paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report³¹ that a decision on the question of the possible extension of the system to other committee rooms should be postponed to the twenty-second session.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, document A/6423.²⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/6301 and Corr.1) and *Supplement No. 1A* (A/6301/Add.1).²⁸ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3* (A/6303).²⁹ See also resolution 2194 (XXI), p. 83.³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document A/6406.³¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 25, document A/6505.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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2149 (XXI). Renunciation by States of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would endanger the security of all States and hamper the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Considering that international negotiations are now under way with a view to the preparation of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and wishing to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful conclusion of those negotiations,

Urgently appeals to all States, pending the conclusion of such a treaty:

(a) To take all the necessary steps to facilitate and achieve at the earliest possible time the conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

(b) To refrain from any actions conducive to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or which might hamper the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

*1458th plenary meeting,
4 November 1966.*

2153 (XXI). Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the report of the Conference of the

Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,¹

Noting that it has not yet been possible to reach agreement on an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Viewing with apprehension the possibility that such a situation may lead not only to an increase of nuclear arsenals and to a spread of nuclear weapons over the world but also to an increase in the number of nuclear-weapon Powers,

Believing that if such a situation persists it may lead to the aggravation of tensions between States and the risk of a nuclear war,

Believing further that the remaining differences between all concerned should be resolved quickly so as to prevent any further delay in the conclusion of an international treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that it is imperative to make further efforts to bring to a conclusion a treaty which reflects the mandate given by the General Assembly in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 and which is acceptable to all concerned and satisfactory to the international community,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2028 (XX);

2. *Urges* all States to take all the necessary steps conducive to the earliest conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon Powers to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against States which may conclude treaties of the nature defined in paragraph 2 (e) of General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

4. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to consider urgently the proposal that the nuclear-weapon Powers should give an assurance that they will not use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States without nuclear weapons on their territories, and any other proposals that have been or may be made for the solution of this problem;

5. *Calls upon* all States to adhere strictly to the principles laid down in its resolution 2028 (XX) for the negotiation of the above-mentioned treaty;

6. *Calls upon* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to give high priority to the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

7. *Transmits* the records of the First Committee relating to the discussion of the item entitled "Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons", together with all other relevant documents, to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament;

8. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at an early date a report on the results of its work on the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

*1469th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.*

¹ Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1966, document DC/228.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Considering that the further spread of nuclear weapons would endanger the peace and security of all States,

Convinced that the emergence of additional nuclear-weapon Powers would provoke an uncontrollable nuclear arms race,

Reiterating that the prevention of further proliferation of nuclear weapons is a matter of the highest priority demanding the unceasing attention of both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon Powers,

Believing that a conference of non-nuclear-weapon Powers would contribute to the conclusion of arrangements designed to safeguard the security of those States,

1. *Decides* to convene a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States to meet not later than July 1968 to consider the following and other related questions:

"(a) How can the security of the non-nuclear States best be assured?"

"(b) How may non-nuclear Powers co-operate among themselves in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons?"

"(c) How can nuclear devices be used for exclusively peaceful purposes?"

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly immediately to set up a preparatory committee, widely representative of the non-nuclear-weapon States, to make appropriate arrangements for convening the conference and to consider the question of the association of nuclear States with the work of the conference and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

*1469th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.*

* * *

The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of resolution B above, designated the members of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States:²

The Preparatory Committee will be composed of the following Member States: CHILE, DAHOMEY, KENYA, KUWAIT, MALAYSIA, MALTA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, SPAIN and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

2162 (XXI). Question of general and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the main purposes of the United Nations is to save mankind from the scourge of war,

Convinced that the armaments race, in particular the nuclear arms race, constitutes a threat to peace,

Believing that the peoples of the world should be made fully aware of this threat,

Noting the interest in a report on various aspects of the problem of nuclear weapons which has been expressed by many Governments, as well as by the Sec-

² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 1500th meeting.

retary-General in the introduction to his annual report for 1965-1966³ and on other occasions,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons;

2. *Recommends* that the report should be based on accessible material and prepared with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* that the report be published and transmitted to the Governments of Member States in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;

4. *Recommends* that the Governments of all Member States should give the report wide distribution in their respective languages, through various media of communication, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

B

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law,

Considering that weapons of mass destruction constitute a danger to all mankind and are incompatible with the accepted norms of civilization,

Affirming that the strict observance of the rules of international law on the conduct of warfare is in the interest of maintaining these standards of civilization,

Recalling that the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, of 17 June 1925,⁴ has been signed and adopted and is recognized by many States,

Noting that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament has the task of seeking an agreement on the cessation of the development and production of chemical and bacteriological weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and on the elimination of all such weapons from national arsenals, as called for in the draft proposals on general and complete disarmament now before the Conference,

1. *Calls for* strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and condemns all actions contrary to those objectives;

2. *Invites* all States to accede to the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

C

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,⁵

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/6301/Add.1), section II.

⁴ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

⁵ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1966*, document DC/228.

Recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1767 (XVII) of 21 November 1962, 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 and 2031 (XX) of 3 December 1965,

Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the preservation of peace,

Firmly believing that it is imperative to make further efforts to achieve early progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to pursue new efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures, and in particular on an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and on the completion of the test ban treaty so as to cover underground nuclear weapon tests;

2. *Decides* to refer to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee concerning all matters related to the disarmament question;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume its work as early as possible and to report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the progress achieved.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

2163 (XXI). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests and the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,⁶

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 and 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965,

Recalling further the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and annexed to the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,⁷ and in particular the concrete suggestions contained therein,

Noting with great concern the fact that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,⁸

Noting also with great concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account the possibilities of establishing, through international co-operation, an exchange of seismic data so as to create a better scientific basis for national evaluation of seismic events,

Recognizing the importance of seismology in the verification of the observance of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, annex 1, sect. O.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

Realizing that such a treaty would also constitute an effective measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

1. *Urges* all States which have not done so to adhere to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. *Expresses the hope* that States will contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data;

4. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to elaborate without any further delay a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

2164 (XXI). Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons contained in its resolution 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961,

Cognizant of the fact that the consultations carried out by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 1801 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, with the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons have not been conclusive,

Recalling that, by General Assembly resolution 1909 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament was requested to give urgent consideration to this question,

Believing that the signing of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons would greatly facilitate negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and give further impetus to the search for a solution of the urgent problem of nuclear disarmament,

Believing further that the widest possible attendance at a conference for the purpose of signing such a convention is of vital importance for the effective and universal observance of its provisions,

Requests that the forthcoming world disarmament conference give serious consideration to the question of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

2165 (XXI). Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America",

Considering that this question is of paramount importance and therefore necessitates serious discussion because of its implications for international peace and security,

Decides to transmit to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, for further consideration and report, all the documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee and the plenary meetings of the General Assembly pertaining to this item.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

2221 (XXI). United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Having received the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that a United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space should be held in September 1967,

Convinced that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

Believing that it is in the interest of all countries, and of the developing countries in particular, that knowledge and understanding of the achievements of space science and technology should be more widely disseminated and that the practical applications of space technology should be actively promoted,

Recalling its resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it expressed the belief that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Recalling that the Declaration of the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo in October 1964, requested those States which had succeeded in exploring outer space to exchange and disseminate information related to the research they had carried out in this field, so that scientific progress in the peaceful utilization of outer space might be of common benefit to all, and expressed the view that for this purpose an international conference should be convened at an appropriate time,

1. *Decides* that a United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should be held at Vienna in September 1967;

2. *Endorses* the detailed recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session concerning the terms of reference, objectives, draft agenda and organization of such a conference, including the composition and terms of reference of the panel of experts;⁹

3. *Endorses in particular* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the objectives of the Conference shall be to examine the practical benefits of space programmes on the basis of scientific and technical achievements, and the opportunities available to non-space Powers for international co-operation in space activities, with special reference to the needs of the developing countries;

4. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States

⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 30, 89 and 91, document A/6431, paras. 12 and 16.

Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite, to participate in the Conference;

5. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions and intergovernmental space organizations to attend the Conference as observers;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the panel of experts within its terms of reference, and in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies, to make, within the ceiling of expenditure established for the Conference, the necessary organizational and administrative arrangements;

7. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the preparations for, and the organization and proceedings of, the Conference.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2222 (XXI). Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space covering its work during 1966,¹⁰ and in particular the work accomplished by the Legal Sub-Committee during its fifth session, held at Geneva from 12 July to 4 August and at New York from 12 September to 16 September,

Noting further the progress achieved through subsequent consultations among States Members of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and the importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human endeavour,

1. *Commends* the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. *Expresses its hope* for the widest possible adherence to this Treaty;

4. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:

(a) To continue its work on the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damages caused by the launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, which are on the agenda of the Committee;

(b) To begin at the same time the study of questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space communications;

(c) To report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

ANNEX

Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II

Outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/6431.

of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Article IV

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station weapons in outer space in any other manner.

The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the Moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.

Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State Party, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the Moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international intergovernmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connexion with activities carried on by international intergovernmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international

organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV

Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Treaty accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Treaty on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XVI

Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XVII

This Treaty, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the day of one thousand nine hundred and¹¹

2223 (XXI). Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965 entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space", which was adopted unanimously,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹²

¹¹ The Treaty was signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 27 January 1967.

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda items 30, 89 and 91, document A/6431.

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Recalling its resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it expressed the belief that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Believing that the benefits of space exploration can be extended to States at all stages of economic and scientific development only if Member States conduct their space programmes in a manner designed to promote the maximum international co-operation and engage in the widest possible exchange of information in this field,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket launching facilities, and education and training;

2. Welcomes the intention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to increase the usefulness of its activities in the exchange of information on outer space matters by preparing expanded reports annually on a specific date;

3. Notes with appreciation that a number of Member States have assisted the information programme of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by providing ample descriptive material on their national space programmes, and urges all Member States to provide this information to the greatest extent feasible and practicable;

4. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to establish a working group to consider the need, feasibility and implementation of a navigation services satellite system;

5. Reiterates its request, contained in section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 2130 (XX), to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making use of the available resources of the Secretariat and in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research, the preparation and consideration of suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in the peaceful uses of outer space to assist the developing countries;

6. Expresses the desire that these considerations be reported upon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

7. Endorses the guidelines adopted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to be applied where international support or sponsorship is requested for the training of specialists of Member States in the specialized fields of space science and technology;

8. Urges that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration, regardless of the stage of their economic or scientific development;

9. Commends the co-operative space programmes in effect between many Member States and recommends such programmes to the attention of others;

10. Notes with appreciation that certain Member States have continued to contribute to the objectives of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as laid down in its reports, by establishing and

strengthening educational and training programmes, and urges others to take the same action;

11. *Recommends* that those responsible for the development of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, and in particular the Member States associated with the construction and operation of the facility, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies concerned, should extend all the assistance necessary to continue the development of that station;

12. *Notes also with appreciation* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI), the Secretary-General continues to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by Member States;

13. *Suggests* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space examine means to increase its usefulness as a centre of information for Member States, particularly the developing countries and those with small space programmes;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the reports submitted by the World Meteorological Organization¹³ and the International Telecommunication Union¹⁴ on their activities in the field of outer space and invites these organizations to make progress reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1967;

15. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work as set forth in the present resolution and in previous General Assembly resolutions and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2224 (XXI). The Korean question

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,¹⁵

Reaffirming its resolution 2132 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and previous resolutions on the Korean question noted therein,

Recognizing that the continued division of Korea does not correspond to the wishes of the Korean people and constitutes a source of tension which prevents the full restoration of international peace and security in the area,

Recalling that the United Nations, under the Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to maintain peace and security and to extend its good offices in seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Expressing the hope that conditions can soon be created which will facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of all the Korean people,

¹³ World Meteorological Organization, *Fifth report on the Advancement of Atmospheric Sciences and their Application in the Light of Developments in Outer Space* (Geneva, 1966). Transmitted under the symbol A/AC.105/L.31.

¹⁴ International Telecommunication Union, *Fifth report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1966). Transmitted under the symbol E/4188/Add.1.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/6312).*

1. *Reaffirms* 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;

2. *Expresses the belief* that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to intensify its efforts to achieve these objectives and to continue to carry out the tasks previously assigned to it by the General Assembly;

4. *Notes* that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in great part already been withdrawn, that the sole objective of the United Nations forces at present in Korea is to preserve the peace and security of the area, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action is requested by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement formulated by the General Assembly have been fulfilled.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2225 (XXI). Status of the implementation of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the evidence of unceasing armed intervention by certain States in the domestic affairs of other States in different parts of the world and at other forms of direct or indirect interference committed against the sovereign personality and political independence of States, resulting in increased international tension,

Reaffirming all the principles and rules embodied in the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, contained in its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Deems it to be its bounden duty:

(a) To urge the immediate cessation of intervention, in any form whatever, in the domestic or external affairs of States;

(b) To condemn all forms of intervention in the domestic or external affairs of States as a basic source of danger to the cause of world peace;

(c) To call upon all States to carry out faithfully their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty and to urge them to refrain from armed intervention or the promotion or organization of subversion, terrorism or other indirect forms of intervention for the purpose of changing by violence the existing system in another State or interfering in civil strife in another State.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

*Other decisions***Question of general and complete disarmament (item 27)**

At its 1498th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of part II of the report of the First Committee on this item.¹⁶

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27, document A/6529/Add.1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

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2154 (XXI). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965 and 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966,¹

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for

their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

4. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General in collecting additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and, therefore, urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;

6. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

7. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable, because of the unchanged situation in the area, to find a means to achieve progress on the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III)

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313).

and calls upon the Governments concerned to co-operate so that the Commission may continue its efforts towards that end;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to intensify its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon as appropriate, and not later than 1 October 1967.

1469th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.

2202 (XXI). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on this question, in particular resolutions 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 2054 (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 2144 (XXI) of 26 October 1966,

Recalling the provisions of Security Council resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963, 190 (1964) of 9 June 1964 and 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa² and endorsing its proposals for an international campaign against apartheid under the auspices of the United Nations,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Seminar on Apartheid,³ held at Brasilia from 23 August to 4 September 1966,

Gravely concerned at the intensification of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and the direct support given by the Government of South Africa to the colonialist and racist régimes on its borders, thus aggravating the situation in southern Africa,

Noting with concern that the policies of the Government of South Africa aim at perpetuating apartheid in South Africa, that they strengthen the colonialist and racist régimes on its borders and that they threaten the integrity and sovereignty of the neighbouring independent States,

1. *Condemns* the policies of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa as a crime against humanity;

2. *Reaffirms* that the situation in South Africa and the resulting explosive situation in southern Africa continue to pose a grave threat to international peace and security;

3. *Deplores* the attitude of the main trading partners of South Africa, including three permanent members of the Security Council, which, by their failure to co-operate in implementing resolutions of the General Assembly, by their refusal to join the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and by their increasing collaboration with the Government of South Africa, have encouraged the latter to persist in its racial policies;

4. *Draws the attention* of the main trading partners of South Africa to the fact that their increasing collaboration with the Government of South Africa despite

repeated appeals by the General Assembly has aggravated the danger of a violent conflict, and requests them to take urgent steps towards disengagement from South Africa and to facilitate effective action, under the auspices of the United Nations, to secure the elimination of apartheid;

5. *Appeals* to all States:

(a) To comply fully with the decisions duly taken by the Security Council which solemnly call on them to cease forthwith the sale and delivery to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles and equipment and materials intended for their manufacture and maintenance;

(b) To discourage immediately the establishment of closer economic and financial relations with South Africa, particularly in investment and trade, and also to discourage loans by banks in their countries to the Government of South Africa or South African companies, and to submit reports to the Secretary-General on steps taken in this respect, such reports to be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Special Committee;

(c) To consider effective political, moral and material assistance to all those combating the policies of apartheid, in the light of the recommendations of the Seminar on Apartheid;

(d) To make adequate and generous contributions to humanitarian programmes designed to assist the victims of apartheid;

(e) To endeavour to grant asylum and extend travel facilities and educational and employment opportunities to refugees from South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To organize as soon as possible, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, an international conference or seminar on the problems of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa, and to transmit the report of that conference or seminar to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

(b) To take steps, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, for the periodic publication of statistics on South Africa's international trade;

(c) To provide all the necessary assistance to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in publicizing and reporting on any tightening of economic and financial relations between other States and South Africa;

(d) To consult with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in order to obtain its compliance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and with those of the present resolution, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

(e) To provide the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa with all the necessary means, including appropriate financial means, for the effective accomplishment of its task;

² *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, documents A/6356 and A/6486.

³ ST/TAO/HR/27.

7. *Once again draws the attention* of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations is essential in order to solve the problem of apartheid and that universally applied mandatory economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution;

8. *Invites the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to continue to take all steps to discharge its mandate more effectively and, to that end, authorizes it:*

(a) To hold sessions away from Headquarters or to send a sub-committee on a mission to consult specialized agencies, regional organizations, States and non-governmental organizations on ways and means to promote the international campaign against apartheid and to investigate various aspects of the problem of apartheid;

(b) To continue and to increase co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to the consideration of the activities of foreign economic interests in southern Africa which impede the efforts to eliminate apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in the region;

9. *Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to consider appropriate assistance for the employment in their secretariats and programmes of qualified South Africans who are victims of apartheid;*

10. *Invites the specialized agencies, regional organizations, States and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in the accomplishment of their tasks under the present resolution.*

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965 establishing the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

1. *Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote the Fund;*

2. *Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Fund;*

3. *Renews its appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Fund.*

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/6494.*

2213 (XXI). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, which established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions reaffirming the desirability of the Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects to present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

1. *Notes with appreciation the report adopted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation at its sixteenth session;⁵*

2. *Commends the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it has made since its inception to the wider knowledge and understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation;*

3. *Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its programme, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;*

4. *Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its next session in 1967 and to report further to the General Assembly;*

5. *Commends the World Meteorological Organization for its work in carrying forward the scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radioactivity;*

6. *Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned;*

7. *Recommends that all the parties concerned should continue their co-operation with the Scientific Committee;*

8. *Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.*

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

2220 (XXI). Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly

1. *Decides to refer the report of the Special Political Committee on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects⁶ to the General Assembly at its fifth special session, to be held not later than 30 April 1967;*

2. *Requests the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to continue the review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations and to report to the General Assembly at its fifth special session.*

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

⁵ *Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/6314 and Corr.1).*

⁶ *Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 33, document A/6603.*

*Other decisions***Peaceful settlement of disputes (item 36)**

At its 1498th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.⁷

⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 36, document A/6617.

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2148 (XXI). International Tourist Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1108 (XL) of 7 March 1966, recommending that the year 1967 be designated as International Tourist Year,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1130 (XLI) of 26 July 1966,

Recalling further the resolution of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism entitled "Importance of tourism",¹ which stated, *inter alia*, that tourism is a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all peoples and all Governments,

Taking into account the recommendations contained in annex A.IV.24 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,² which recognizes that international tourism, as an important invisible export, can and does make a vital contribution to the economic growth of developing countries,

Bearing in mind the need for international co-operation in promoting tourism in view of its useful role in the educational, cultural, economic and social fields,

Recognizing the importance of international tourism, and particularly of the designation of an International Tourist Year, in fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to a greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of peace in the world,

Considering that the designation of an International Tourist Year will encourage the intensification of national and international co-operative efforts, by both Governments and interested organizations, for the promotion of tourism, in particular to developing countries,

Taking note with interest of the report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations³ on the preparations for the International Tourist Year and the proposals contained therein to encourage international tourism, in particular to developing countries,

1. Designates 1967 as International Tourist Year;
2. Invites the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to exert all possible efforts for the success of the International Tourist Year, with special emphasis on promoting tourism to developing countries;
3. Further invites those States and organizations to take into account, as appropriate, in their plans and programmes for the International Tourist Year, the proposals contained in the above-mentioned report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, within the limits of existing resources and available funds, the necessary assistance for the successful organization of the International Tourist Year, including the widespread dissemination of information on its objectives;

¹ See *Recommendations on International Travel and Tourism* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.I.6), p. 17.

² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 55.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document E/4218.

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council, if possible in 1968, a report embodying:

(a) A description of the programmes and activities undertaken by Governments and interested organizations during the International Tourist Year, with specific mention of exceptional temporary measures taken by individual Governments;

(b) An assessment of the results achieved in realizing the aims and objectives set for the International Tourist Year, particularly in encouraging tourism to developing countries.

1458th plenary meeting,
4 November 1966.

2152 (XXI). United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the industrialization of developing countries is essential for their economic and social development and for the expansion and diversification of their trade,

Conscious of the fact that the acceleration of industrial development, especially in the developing countries, depends largely on the broadest international co-operation,

Considering the widespread desire for a comprehensive organization capable of intensifying, co-ordinating and expediting the efforts of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development,

Bearing in mind the need for special measures designed to give additional impetus to the industrialization of the less advanced of the developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 2089 (XX) of 20 December 1965, by which it established within the United Nations an autonomous organization for the promotion of industrial development,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development,⁴

I

Decides that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (hereinafter referred to as the Organization), established as an organ of the General Assembly, shall function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations in accordance with the provisions set forth in section II below;

II

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the Organization shall be to promote industrial development, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, and Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, and by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 41, document A/6229.

FUNCTIONS

2. In the fulfilment of its purpose, the Organization shall undertake:

- (a) Operational activities, including in particular:
- (i) Encouragement and promotion of and making of recommendations for national, regional and international action to achieve more rapid industrialization of developing countries;
 - (ii) Contribution to the most effective application in the developing countries of modern industrial methods of production, programming and planning, taking into account the experience of States with different social and economic systems;
 - (iii) Building and strengthening of institutions and administration in the developing countries in the matter of industrial technology, production, programming and planning;
 - (iv) Dissemination of information on technological innovations originating in various countries and, for the developing countries, assistance in the implementation of practical measures for the application of such information, the adaptation of existing technology and the development of new technology especially suited to the particular physical, social and economic conditions of developing countries through the establishment and improvement, *inter alia*, of technological research centres in these countries;
 - (v) Assistance, at the request of Governments of developing countries, in the formulation of industrial development programmes and in the preparation of specific industrial projects, including, as necessary, technical and economic feasibility studies;
 - (vi) Co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in assisting the regional planning of industrial development of developing countries within the framework of regional and sub-regional economic groupings among those countries, where such groupings exist;
 - (vii) Making recommendations, in connexion with the objectives stated under (vi) above, for special measures for adapting and co-ordinating the measures adopted so that, in particular, the less advanced of the developing countries will receive a strong impetus to their growth;
 - (viii) Offering advice and guidance, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, on problems relating to the exploitation and efficient use of natural resources, industrial raw materials, by-products and new products of developing countries, with a view to increasing their industrial productivity and contributing to the diversification of their economies;
 - (ix) Assistance to the developing countries in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel needed for their accelerated industrial development, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, in conformity with the principles of collaboration and co-ordination set forth in paragraphs 33 and 34 below;

(x) Proposing, in co-operation with the international bodies or inter-governmental regional bodies concerned with industrial property, measures for the improvement of the international system of industrial property, with a view to accelerating the transfer of technical know-how to developing countries and to strengthening the role of patents consistent with national interests as an incentive to industrial innovations;

(xi) Assistance, at the request of Governments of developing countries, in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects, by giving guidance in the preparation of requests, by providing information on the terms and conditions of the various financing agencies and by advising the financing agencies on the technical and economic soundness of the projects submitted for financing;

(b) Action-oriented studies and research programmes designed especially to facilitate the activities outlined in sub-paragraph (a) above, including in particular the compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of information concerning various aspects of the process of industrialization, such as industrial technology, investment, financing, production, management techniques, programming and planning.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composition

3. The Industrial Development Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), established as the principal organ of the Organization, shall consist of forty-five members, elected by the General Assembly from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency for a term of three years, provided, however, that of the members elected at the first election the terms of fifteen members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of fifteen other members at the end of two years.

4. In electing the members of the Board, the General Assembly shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation and shall accordingly observe the following distribution of seats:

(a) Eighteen from the States listed in part A of the annex to the present resolution;

(b) Fifteen from the States listed in part B of the annex;

(c) Seven from the States listed in part C of the annex;

(d) Five from the States listed in part D of the annex.

The lists of States contained in the annex shall be reviewed by the Board in the light of changes in the membership of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. Retiring members shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

6. Each member of the Board shall have one representative with such alternates and advisers as may be required.

Functions and powers

7. The principal functions and powers of the Board shall be:

(a) To formulate principles and policies to achieve the purpose of the Organization;

(b) To make proposals for putting those principles and policies into effect and to take such other steps within its competence as may be conducive to this end;

(c) To initiate such other action as may be necessary and appropriate to the fulfilment of the purpose of the Organization;

(d) To consider and approve the programme of activities of the Organization;

(e) To review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development;

(f) To exercise control over the effective utilization of resources available to the Organization;

(g) To keep the activities of the Organization under review and to request its Executive Director to prepare such reports, studies and other documents as it may deem appropriate;

(h) To report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; the Council may transmit to the Organization and to the General Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Voting

8. Each member of the Board shall have one vote.

9. Decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

Procedures

10. The Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

11. The Board shall meet as required in accordance with its rules. It shall normally hold one regular session a year.

12. The Board shall elect its President, three Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur to hold office for a period of one year. In electing its officers, it shall pay due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation.

13. The Board may invite any State Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate, without a vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.

Subsidiary organs

14. The Board may establish such subsidiary organs on a permanent or *ad hoc* basis as may be necessary for the effective discharge of its functions, including, as required, expert groups to consider specific problems and to make recommendations.

15. The Board shall determine the terms of reference and rules of procedure of its subsidiary organs.

16. In electing the members of its subsidiary organs, the Board may include any State Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whether or not that State is represented on the Board.

SECRETARIAT

17. The Organization shall have an adequate permanent and full-time secretariat, which will be appointed in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, and which will avail itself of the other

appropriate facilities of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The secretariat shall be headed by the Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and whose appointment shall be confirmed by the General Assembly. He shall be appointed for four years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

19. The Executive Director shall have over-all responsibility for the administrative and research activities of the Organization. He shall also be responsible for all operational activities of the Organization, including activities executed by the Organization as a participating organization of the United Nations Development Programme. He shall make arrangements for meetings of the Board and shall prepare such reports, studies or other documents as may be necessary for the functioning of the Board and its subsidiary organs and shall perform such other functions as may be entrusted to him by the Board.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

20. The expenditure of the Organization shall be classified under the following categories:

(a) Expenses for administrative and research activities;

(b) Expenses for operational activities.

21. Expenses for administrative and research activities shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, which shall include a separate budgetary provision for such expenses.

22. Expenses for operational activities shall be met:

(a) From the voluntary contributions made to the Organization, in cash or in kind, by Governments of the States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) Through participation in the United Nations Development Programme on the same basis as other participating organizations;

(c) By the utilization of the appropriate resources of the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance.

23. Voluntary contributions to the Organization for its operational activities under paragraph 22 (a) above may be made, at the option of the Governments, either:

(a) Through announcement at a pledging conference to be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the recommendation of the Board; or

(b) In accordance with regulations 7.2 and 7.3 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; or

(c) By both of these methods.

24. The voluntary contributions referred to in paragraph 22 (a) above shall be governed by the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except for such modifications as may be approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Board.

25. Disbursement of the funds referred to in paragraph 22 (b) above shall be for purposes consistent with the policies, aims and functions of the Organization, including such policies and programmes as may be established by the Board, and shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Executive Director of the Organization.

26. All States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and in particular the industrially advanced countries, when considering contributions for the operational activities of the Organization under paragraph 22 (a) above, are urged to bear in mind the pressing need for the industrial development of the developing countries.

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

27. The Organization shall play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development.

28. In its relations with organs and agencies within the United Nations system, the Board shall act in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those of co-ordination, and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned.

29. There shall be a close and continuous working relationship between the Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with the general principle that the former shall be competent to deal with the general and technical problems of industrialization, including the establishment and expansion of industries in developing countries, and the latter with the foreign trade aspects of industrialization, including the expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries.

30. The Organization shall establish a close and continuous working relationship with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

31. The Organization shall be a participating agency in the United Nations Development Programme and there shall be close co-operation and co-ordination between the Organization and the United Nations Development Programme. The Executive Director shall be a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

32. Adequate arrangements shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for close co-operation and co-ordination between the secretariat of the Organization and the other departments of the United Nations Secretariat.

33. The Organization shall exercise its functions, when appropriate, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

34. The co-ordination between the Organization and the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be carried out at the inter-governmental level by the Board. Adequate arrangements shall also be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for such co-ordination at the secretariat level.

35. The Organization may establish appropriate working relationships with relevant inter-governmental organizations.

36. The Organization may, when it considers it appropriate, establish a working relationship with international non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of industrial development.

FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

37. The General Assembly shall review, in the light of experience, the effectiveness and further evolution of these institutional arrangements, with a view to deciding upon such changes and improvements as might be necessary in order to meet fully the growing needs in the field of industrial development.

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

38. The provisions approved by the General Assembly under the appropriate sections of the budget for the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development shall be transferred to the Organization.

39. The post of Commissioner for Industrial Development shall be abolished.

40. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in establishing the secretariat of the Organization under paragraph 17 above, shall make arrangements, in consultation with the Executive Director:

(a) To transfer to the secretariat of the Organization such of the existing staff of the Centre for Industrial Development as is appropriate to the functions of the Organization;

(b) To transfer to the secretariat of the Organization the staff at present servicing the operational activities of the Centre for Industrial Development for which the Organization will assume full operational responsibility;

(c) To recruit such additional staff as may be required to fill the existing posts in the establishment for the purpose of industrial development.

41. After the adoption of the present resolution, the Economic and Social Council is requested to abolish the Committee for Industrial Development.

42. The Executive Director shall submit to the Board at its first session a report on the activities so far carried out by the United Nations system in the field of industrial development and proposals for a work programme for the Organization, by sectors and areas of activities.

*1468th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.*

ANNEX

A. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (a)

Afghanistan	Iraq
Algeria	Israel
Botswana	Ivory Coast
Burma	Jordan
Burundi	Kenya
Cambodia	Kuwait
Cameroon	Laos
Central African Republic	Lebanon
Ceylon	Lesotho
Chad	Liberia
China	Libya
Congo (Brazzaville)	Madagascar
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Malawi
Dahomey	Malaysia
Ethiopia	Maldives Islands
Gabon	Mali
Gambia	Mauritania
Ghana	Mongolia
Guinea	Morocco
India	Nepal
Indonesia	Niger
Iran	Nigeria
	Pakistan

Philippines	Thailand
Republic of Korea	Togo
Republic of Viet-Nam	Tunisia
Rwanda	Uganda
Saudi Arabia	United Arab Republic
Senegal	United Republic of Tanzania
Sierra Leone	Upper Volta
Singapore	Western Samoa
Somalia	Yemen
South Africa	Yugoslavia
Sudan	Zambia
Syria	

B. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (b)

Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belgium	Monaco
Canada	Netherlands
Cyprus	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal
Finland	San Marino
France	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Holy See	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	United States of America
Japan	
Liechtenstein	

C. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (c)

Argentina	Haiti
Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Jamaica
Chile	Mexico
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

D. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (d)

Albania	Poland
Bulgaria	Romania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	

2155 (XXI). Programme of studies on multi-lateral food aid

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendation contained in annex A.II.6 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference, on Trade and Development, relating to the World Food Programme,⁵ and General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965 calling for a study of the means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action of a multilateral character, under the auspices of the United Nations system, for combating hunger effectively,

Gravely concerned both at the growing food shortage in the developing countries, which is due to a decline in

⁵ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 32.

their production of food-stuffs accompanied by a high population growth rate, and at the reduction of surplus stocks of such food-stuffs in the exporting countries,

Taking note of the fact that, according to the third world food survey carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the total food supplies in the developing countries should increase, between 1957-1959 and 1975, by some 80 per cent to ensure a reasonable rise in nutrition levels,⁶

Considering that international food aid should be the subject of concerted and planned measures designed to make available to the developing countries a more regular flow of food-stuffs supplementing outside financial resources, with a view to supporting the efforts of those countries to finance their development, and more particularly to ensure the growth of their agricultural production, to absorb unemployment and, in the short term, to make good their food shortage,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the arrangements made with a view to the preparation of the programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX),⁷ and drawing attention particularly to the need for modification of the draft outline for an inter-agency study on multilateral food aid to take into account the discussions in the inter-governmental bodies concerned and in the light of further inter-agency consultations,

Having considered further the extract from the report of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its fortieth session concerning the international study of multilateral food aid,⁸ containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for modifications of the draft outline for the study prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX),

Considering that although, according to the present work schedule, the final report called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) will not be available before the beginning of 1968, it is nevertheless necessary that the first studies prepared should be taken into consideration at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at other international meetings dealing with the question of food-stuffs,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in consultation with the other organizations and programmes concerned, and taking advantage of the facilities of the United Nations, including in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) To bear in mind the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its fortieth session concerning the draft outline for the inter-agency study, and the suggestions formulated by members of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session;

(b) To submit as soon as possible the study called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX), taking into account the views of the States Members of the

⁶ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Freedom from Hunger Campaign: Basic Study No. 11, Third World Food Survey* (Rome, 1963), p. 9.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 16, document E/4210.

⁸ *Ibid.*, document E/4236.

United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in connexion with the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development;

2. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's statement to the Economic and Social Council⁹ that the study in question should constitute a guide for policy-making consideration;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the Secretary-General's decision to submit, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in consultation with other interested international organizations and programmes, a detailed preliminary report on the first results obtained in the preparation of the above-mentioned study;¹⁰

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit that report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

1473rd plenary meeting,
22 November 1966.

2158 (XXI). Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 523 (VI) of 12 January 1952, 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952 and 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recognizing that the natural resources of the developing countries constitute a basis of their economic development in general and of their industrial progress in particular,

Bearing in mind that natural resources are limited and in many cases exhaustible and that their proper exploitation determines the conditions of the economic development of the developing countries both at present and in the future,

Considering that, in order to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, it is essential that their exploitation and marketing should be aimed at securing the highest possible rate of growth of the developing countries,

Considering further that this aim can better be achieved if the developing countries are in a position to undertake themselves the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources so that they may exercise their freedom of choice in the various fields related to the utilization of natural resources under the most favourable conditions,

Taking into account the fact that foreign capital, whether public or private, forthcoming at the request of the developing countries, can play an important role inasmuch as it supplements the efforts undertaken by them in the exploitation and development of their natural resources, provided that there is government

supervision over the activity of foreign capital to ensure that it is used in the interests of national development,

I

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their national development, in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII);

2. *Declares*, therefore, that the United Nations should undertake a maximum concerted effort to channel its activities so as to enable all countries to exercise that right fully;

3. *States* that such an effort should help in achieving the maximum possible development of the natural resources of the developing countries and in strengthening their ability to undertake this development themselves, so that they might effectively exercise their choice in deciding the manner in which the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources should be carried out;

4. *Confirms* that the exploitation of natural resources in each country shall always be conducted in accordance with its national laws and regulations;

5. *Recognizes* the right of all countries, and in particular of the developing countries, to secure and increase their share in the administration of enterprises which are fully or partly operated by foreign capital and to have a greater share in the advantages and profits derived therefrom on an equitable basis, with due regard to the development needs and objectives of the peoples concerned and to mutually acceptable contractual practices, and calls upon the countries from which such capital originates to refrain from any action which would hinder the exercise of that right;

6. *Considers* that, when natural resources of the developing countries are exploited by foreign investors, the latter should undertake proper and accelerated training of national personnel at all levels and in all fields connected with such exploitation;

7. *Calls upon* the developed countries to make available to the developing countries, at their request, assistance, including capital goods and know-how, for the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources in order to accelerate their economic development, and to refrain from placing on the world market non-commercial reserves of primary commodities which may have an adverse effect on the foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries;

8. *Recognizes* that national and international organizations set up by the developing countries for the development and marketing of their natural resources play a significant role in ensuring the exercise of the permanent sovereignty of those countries in this field and should on that account be encouraged;

9. *Recommends* to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut that, in the execution of their functions, they should keep under review the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the countries of the regions concerned, and the problem of the economic utilization of these resources in the national interests of their peoples;

⁹ This statement was made at the 1421st meeting of the Economic and Social Council, the records of which are published in summary form.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 16, document E/4210/Add.1.

II

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To co-ordinate the activities of the Secretariat in the field of natural resources with those of other United Nations organs and programmes, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and in particular with those of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(b) To take the necessary steps to facilitate, through the work of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the inclusion of the exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries in programmes for their accelerated economic growth;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*1478th plenary meeting,
25 November 1966.*

2169 (XXI). External financing of economic development of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963,

Noting with concern that the recent trend towards an increased outflow of capital from developing countries is depriving them of substantial funds needed for their economic development;

Deeply concerned at the statements contained in the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1965-1966¹¹ that the net flow of official assistance from the industrial countries to the developing countries and to multilateral institutions had remained rather static, at about \$6,600 million during the five years from 1961 to 1965, and that the total service payments (interest and amortization) on public and publicly guaranteed debt of ninety-seven developing countries rose to \$3,500 million in 1965, and at the fact that, on the basis of the present trends, the rapid increase in the debt-servicing burden of developing countries would completely offset the inflow in a little more than fifteen years,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1184 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 on measurement of the flow of assistance and long-term capital;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on possible measures to be taken in order to limit or decrease the outflow of capital from the developing to the developed countries, whenever such an outflow becomes harmful to the development objectives of the developing countries;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled:

“External financing of economic development of the developing countries:

“(a) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries;

“(b) Outflow of capital from the developing countries.”

*1485th plenary meeting,
6 December 1966.*

2170 (XXI). Flow of external resources to developing countries

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session adopted resolution 1183 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 on the flow of external resources to developing countries, which reads as follows:

“The Economic and Social Council,

“Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1522 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and the relevant recommendations contained in annex A.IV of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹² which, *inter alia*, defined the objectives to be reached both as to the volume and as to the terms and conditions of the flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries,

“Recalling its resolutions 1088 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 as well as General Assembly resolution 2088 (XX) of 20 December 1965, in which concern was expressed at the limited results obtained towards the achievement of those objectives and in which the international community was urged to take immediate action with a view to attaining them,

“Having considered the Secretary-General’s annual report entitled *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965*¹³ and the *World Economic Survey, 1965, part I*,¹⁴ on the financing of economic development,

“Recognizing the need for the developing countries to continue to improve their own efforts to accelerate their economic and social progress,

“Bearing in mind the statement of the Secretary-General to the Council¹⁵ that ‘in the first half of the United Nations Development Decade, despite disappointments and failures, the developing countries did succeed over a broad front in increasing their own contribution to their development’ and that ‘there is good reason to believe that the developing countries will succeed in improving still further the mobilization of their internal resources for development during the second half of the Decade’,

“Noting with deep concern the fact that, with a few exceptions, the transfer of external resources to the developing countries has not only failed to reach the minimum target of 1 per cent net of the individual national income of the developed countries but that the trend since 1961 has been one of continuous decline,

“Noting the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has estimated, in its annual report for 1964-1965,¹⁶ that over the next five years the developing

¹² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3.

¹⁴ *Idem*, Sales No.: 66.II.C.1.

¹⁵ This statement was made at the 1421st meeting of the Economic and Social Council, the records of which are published in summary form.

¹⁶ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Development Association, *Annual Report 1964-1965* (Washington, D.C.) and supplementary information for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1965. Transmitted by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4129 and Add.1).

¹¹ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Development Association, *Annual Report 1965-1966* (Washington, D.C.), and supplementary information for the period from 1 July 1966 to 31 October 1966. Transmitted by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4272 and Add.1).

countries could effectively use between \$3,000 million and \$4,000 million a year more external capital than has in fact been provided in the recent past,

"*Considering* that external resources concentrated over a limited period of time can, in some cases, make a substantial contribution to the rapid economic development of developing countries,

"*Emphasizing* that increased external resources should be provided, to the greatest extent possible, on a continuing and long-term basis for effective implementation of development plans and programmes and should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries,

"*Believing* that both multilateral and bilateral assistance should be increased and extended to the fullest possible extent to the largest number of developing countries,

"*Noting* that, apart from external resources, international trade could play an important role in promoting the development of developing countries,

"*Deeply concerned* at the rapid increase in the debt-servicing burden of developing countries which in 1965 absorbed more than half of the total net loans and grants received by them and which, according to the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, on present form, would offset the inflow completely in a little more than fifteen years,

"*Recognizing* that to prevent debt accumulation, and consequently its servicing, from becoming a disruptive force is the common concern and is in the interest of both the lenders and the borrowers,

"*Welcoming* the recommendation on financial terms and conditions adopted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on 22-23 July 1965,¹⁷

"*Noting with concern* that while some countries have recently eased the terms of their aid, some other countries are providing aid on more stringent conditions,

"*Noting further with concern* that in some cases tied aid has had, as practical consequences, the adoption of projects, sometimes unrelated to, or with a much lower priority in, national development plans, and the tying of aid to the procurement of goods from the home markets of developed countries which has often resulted in an inefficient use of resources in recipient countries and in the supply of goods and services at higher than world competitive prices,

"*Considering* that in many cases the tying of loans, by countries supplying the capital, has not been accompanied by the tying of repayments, in full or in part, to purchases from the recipient countries,

"*Recognizing* that external resources are an important factor in contributing to the economic and social development of the developing countries,

"*Noting* that the Secretary-General pointed out in his statement to the Council¹⁸ that 'in an impressive number of instances the main limitations are not domestic but insufficiency of external resources',

"1. *Urges* the developing countries to make all possible efforts to increase the mobilization of their domestic resources to the fullest extent possible;

"2. *Recommends* that the developed countries which have not already done so take urgent appropriate action to meet the objectives set out in the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council as well as in the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the financing of economic development referred to above;

"3. *Urges* the developed countries, in particular:

"(a) To reach and, if possible, to surpass by the end of the United Nations Development Decade, the objective of supplying to developing countries external resources equivalent to 1 per cent of their individual national income, having

regard, however, to the special position of some countries which are net importers of capital;

"(b) To make external resources available to developing countries on easier terms and conditions:

"(i) By providing, to the greatest extent possible, an increased flow of aid on a long-term and continuing basis, and by simplifying the procedure for the granting and the effective and expeditious disbursement of aid;

"(ii) By providing not later than by 1968, at least 80 per cent of their assistance in the form of grants and loans at interest rates of 3 per cent or less with a repayment period of twenty-five years or more with the exception of those countries which are already providing 70 per cent or more of their total official assistance in the form of grants or grant-like contributions;

"(iii) By increasing the proportion of non-project assistance and particularly of assistance for development plans or programmes or for projects related to them, taking into account the need for the maintenance and expansion of existing capacity in recipient countries;

"(iv) By making all possible efforts to move progressively towards the untying of loans with respect to the source of supply, taking into account the essential need for increasing the over-all volume of aid;

"(v) Where loans are tied to the supply of goods and services, by making such goods and services available at competitive world prices;

"(vi) Where loans are tied essentially to particular sources, by making, to the greatest extent feasible, part of the loans available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purchase of goods and services from other developing countries or from countries belonging to the same zone as the creditor country;

"(vii) Taking into account the debt-servicing burden of the developing countries, by endeavouring to provide additional foreign exchange resources to them through appropriate means and, in particular, through international commercial operations, and by accepting, where such arrangements exist or are practicable, without prejudice to annex A.IV.4 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, repayment of loans and particularly of loans tied to the supply of goods and services, in the form of mutually determined industrial goods, agricultural surplus products and services supplied by recipient countries in addition to their normal exports;

"(viii) By ensuring, as far as possible, that an increasing part of the repayments of loans shall be reinvested in the debtor countries in addition to current flows of external resources;

"(c) To review the problem of debt service in developing countries, wherever necessary, in accordance with the recommendations contained in annex A.IV.5 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"4. *Expresses the hope* that the targets set for contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme will be reached as early as possible and that contributions to the International Development Association will be further increased;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(a) To study the feasibility of setting up, within the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development or any other appropriate United Nations body, an advisory service which could provide information to the developing countries on the sources of supply, the cost and the quality of equipment needed for their development;

"(b) To undertake, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document E/422A/Add.1.*

Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and such other organizations as he considers necessary, a study on:

"(i) Economic factors affecting the ability of developed countries to transfer maximum financial resources to the developing countries in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly its annex A.IV.2, taking into account the increase in the national income of the developed countries;

"(ii) The progress made by individual developed countries in the implementation of operative paragraph 3 (b) (ii) above;

"(c) To report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, with particular emphasis on the objectives relating to the volume and the terms and conditions of the flow of external resources to developing countries;

"6. Expresses the wish that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development continue to give special attention, within the field of its competence, to the problems of financing economic development in developing countries."

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1183 (XLI);

2. Decides to consider at its twenty-second session the reports to be prepared by the Secretary-General in response to paragraph 5 of that resolution.

*1485th plenary meeting,
6 December 1966.*

2171 (XXI). Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly

Takes note with approval of the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1154 (XLI) of 4 August 1966, that reports concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament should in future be submitted to the Council on a biennial basis, unless developments warrant additional reports.

*1485th plenary meeting,
6 December 1966.*

2172 (XXI). Resources of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for a greater knowledge of the oceans and of the opportunities available for the utilization of their resources, living and mineral,

Realizing that the effective exploitation and development of these resources can raise the economic level of peoples throughout the world, and in particular of the developing countries,

Taking into account with appreciation the activities in the field of resources of the sea at present being undertaken by the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and, in particular, its Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and, in particular, its Committee on Fisheries, the World Meteorological Organization, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, other intergovernmental organizations concerned, various Governments, universities, scientific and technological institutions and other interested organizations,

Considering the need to maximize international co-operative efforts for the further development of marine

science and technology and to avoid duplication or overlapping of efforts in this field,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1112 (XL) of 7 March 1966 requesting the Secretary-General to make a survey of the present state of knowledge of the resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf, excluding fish, and of the techniques for exploiting these resources;

2. Requests the Secretary-General—in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and, in particular, its Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and, in particular, its Committee on Fisheries, the World Meteorological Organization, other intergovernmental organizations concerned, and the Governments of interested Member States, and utilizing, *inter alia*, such voluntary services as may be offered—to undertake, in addition to the survey requested by the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive survey of activities in marine science and technology, including that relating to mineral resources development, undertaken by members of the United Nations family of organizations, various Member States and intergovernmental organizations concerned, and by universities, scientific and technological institutions and other interested organizations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and, in particular, its Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and, in particular, its Committee on Fisheries and in the light of the above-mentioned comprehensive survey, to formulate proposals for:

(a) Ensuring the most effective arrangements for an expanded programme of international co-operation to assist in a better understanding of the marine environment through science and in the exploitation and development of marine resources, with due regard to the conservation of fish stocks;

(b) Initiating and strengthening marine education and training programmes, bearing in mind the close interrelationship between marine and other sciences;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to set up a small group of experts to be selected, as far as possible, from the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations concerned, to assist him in the preparation of the comprehensive survey called for in paragraph 2 above and in the formulation of the proposals referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Requests that the survey and proposals prepared by the Secretary-General be submitted to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for its comments;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his survey and proposals, together with the comments of the Advisory Committee, to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council.

*1485th plenary meeting,
6 December 1966.*

2173 (XXI). Development of natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1113 (XL) of 7 March 1966 and 1127 (XLI) of

26 July 1966 regarding the development of natural resources,

Expressing its appreciation of the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in submitting to the Economic and Social Council a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources, comprising nine selected natural resources surveys, as outlined in his report dated 18 January 1966,¹⁸

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the group of experts consulted by the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council in the evolution of a long-term survey programme in the field of natural resources;

2. *Endorses* the continuing study by the Economic and Social Council of the means of implementing a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources, intended to strengthen the economic base and the economic independence of the developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to study the technical and financial implications of carrying out surveys of petroleum and natural gas resources in the developing countries and to submit specific proposals on this subject to the Economic and Social Council.

*1485th plenary meeting,
6 December 1966.*

2177 (XXI). Special session of the Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly

Invites the Trade and Development Board to hold a special session to be convened in New York for one day, on 21 December 1966, in order to review the calendar of meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for 1967 which the Board adopted at its fourth session.¹⁹

*1488th plenary meeting,
9 December 1966.*

2178 (XXI). International Symposium on Industrial Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1030 C (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964 and 1081 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on the holding of international and regional symposia on industrial development,

Recognizing the importance of the results and recommendations of the regional symposia held at Manila, Cairo and Santiago and of the Conference on Industrial Development in the Arab States held in Kuwait,

Noting with approval the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1180 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 and 1185 (XLI) of 15, 16 and 17 November 1966 concerning the preparation and organization of the International Symposium on Industrial Development,

Considering that the Symposium, as the first world-wide forum on industrialization to be held under United

Nations auspices, is likely to play a significant role in focusing attention on policies and measures aimed at strengthening international co-operation in the field of industrial development and accelerating the industrial development of the developing countries,

1. *Endorses* the decision of the Economic and Social Council to convene the International Symposium on Industrial Development at Athens in December 1967;

2. *Invites* the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take an active interest in the preparatory work for the Symposium and to ensure their effective participation in it;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to devote all the necessary attention to that preparatory work in order to ensure the success of the Symposium;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the intergovernmental organizations concerned to co-operate actively in the preparatory work for the Symposium;

5. *Expresses the hope* that the recommendations of the Symposium will give an added impetus to international co-operative efforts aimed, in particular, at achieving the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Industrial Development Board to study in due course the recommendations of the Symposium and to take appropriate follow-up action.

*1488th plenary meeting,
9 December 1966.*

2179 (XXI). Provision of operational personnel under the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1946 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 authorizing the use of funds from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the provision of operational personnel by all the participating organizations, at the request of Governments, on an experimental basis for the years 1964-1966,

Noting the actions taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its second session and by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, in response to the General Assembly's invitation to review the results of the experimental provision of operational personnel,

Decides to authorize temporarily the continued use of the funds of the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme for the provision of operational personnel by all the participating organizations, at the request of Governments, for the years 1967-1968.

*1488th plenary meeting,
9 December 1966.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/4132, chapter V.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fourth Session*, 115th meeting.

2180 (XXI). Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly

Takes note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its first²⁰ and second²¹ sessions.

1488th plenary meeting,
9 December 1966.

2186 (XXI). Establishment of the United Nations Capital Development Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960, by which it decided in principle to establish a United Nations capital development fund,

Recalling further its resolutions 1706 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1826 (XVII) of 18 December 1962,

Taking into consideration the recommendation contained in annex A.IV.7 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,²²

Recognizing that the developing countries can usefully absorb substantial amounts of capital over and above those that the existing financial institutions, with their present resources and institutional set-up, can provide,

Bearing in mind that the terms on which the developing countries currently obtain financial assistance tend, in most cases, to offset the advantages derived therefrom,

Recognizing that external resources should be made available to the developing countries on terms and conditions which would help to accelerate their economic and social progress,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund on its fifth session,²³

Decides to bring into operation the United Nations Capital Development Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Capital Development Fund) as an organ of the General Assembly which shall function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations in accordance with the provisions set forth below.

ARTICLE I

Purpose

The purpose of the Capital Development Fund shall be to assist developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates. Such assistance shall be directed towards the achievement of the accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of those countries and shall be oriented towards the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development as a basis for economic and social progress.

²⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 11 (E/4150).

²¹ Ibid., Supplement No. 11A (E/4219).

²² See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 47.

²³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/6418.

ARTICLE II

Guiding principles

1. The provision of assistance shall be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Assistance from the Capital Development Fund shall not serve as a means for economic and political interference in the internal affairs of assisted countries and shall not be influenced by considerations relating to the nature of their economic and political systems.

3. Assistance from the Capital Development Fund shall be of a kind and in a form consistent with the wishes of the recipients and shall not involve any unacceptable conditions for them, whether political, economic, military or other.

ARTICLE III

General economic provisions

1. Assistance from the Capital Development Fund may be given to the Government of a State Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or to a group of Governments of such States or, at the request of the Government of one of these States, to an entity having juridical personality within the territory of that State. Assistance provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories shall be of advantage to the economy of the recipient territory in accordance with the provisions of article I above.

2. Assistance from the Capital Development Fund shall be provided in such forms and on such terms as are compatible with the continued economic development of the assisted countries, taking due account of their balance-of-payments position and prospects.

3. Assistance from the Capital Development Fund shall be given in a flexible manner and shall not necessarily be limited to specific projects or groups of projects and should be given to support general development plans, where such plans exist, or to meet general development requirements.

4. Every effort shall be made to co-ordinate the assistance rendered by the Capital Development Fund with assistance from other sources, so as to achieve the maximum permanent beneficial effect on the economies of the developing countries, taking into account the need to preserve the autonomy and the multilateral character of the Fund.

ARTICLE IV

Resources

1. The expenditure of the Capital Development Fund shall be classified in the following categories:

- (a) Expenses for administrative activities;
- (b) Expenses for operational activities.

2. Expenses for administrative activities shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, which shall include a separate budgetary provision for such expenses. The General Assembly shall fix a ceiling for such expenses in the light of the voluntary contributions received for operational activities.

3. Expenses for operational activities shall be met from the voluntary contributions made to the Capital Development Fund, in cash or in kind, by Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or mem-

bers of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. An annual pledging conference, at which Member States will announce their contributions, will be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the first such conference to be convened early in the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

4. In determining the size of their contributions under paragraph 3 above, Member States should take due account of the following considerations:

(a) The resources of the Capital Development Fund should be large enough to make a significant contribution to the achievement of the accelerated and self-sustained economic growth of the developing countries;

(b) Contributions to the Capital Development Fund should ensure the provision of assistance on a long-term and continuing basis. In this connexion, it is desirable that contributions should be pledged or indicated as far as possible for a number of years;

(c) While the resources of the Capital Development Fund should be derived from contributions by all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the bulk of the contributions should come from the economically more developed countries in a readily and economically usable form.

5. The Secretary-General may invite voluntary contributions from sources other than Governments. The Capital Development Fund may accept such contributions subject to the provision contained in paragraph 6 (d) of the present article and on terms and conditions to be approved by the Executive Board.

6. (a) Contributions shall be made predominantly in cash. They may be made either in currencies that are readily and economically usable by the Capital Development Fund or in national currencies. In the latter case, the contributing States shall extend all possible facilities for the maximum use of such contributions towards meeting the needs of the recipient countries;

(b) In consultation with the Managing Director, contributions may also be made in kind, that is, in the form of equipment, machinery and other materials which will be readily usable for the purposes of the Capital Development Fund, aiming primarily at industrial development. Such contributions shall not be of such a nature as to affect adversely the economies of the primary commodity producing countries;

(c) The Managing Director shall, consistent with the criteria set forth respecting the nature and the utilization of contributions, endeavour to make the fullest possible use of available currencies and of contributions in kind;

(d) Contributions shall be made without limitation to a specific recipient country or for a specific project;

(e) To the end that the multilateral character of the Capital Development Fund shall be strictly respected, no contributing State shall receive special treatment with respect to its contribution nor shall negotiations for the use of contributions take place between contributing and receiving countries.

ARTICLE V

Forms of assistance: operations

1. The Capital Development Fund shall extend both grants and loans.

2. Loans extended by the Capital Development Fund shall have long periods of amortization, low rates of interest, or be free of interest and generally be extended on terms comparing favourably with those of loans extended by other international lending institutions.

3. Assistance shall be extended after the conclusion of an agreement between the Capital Development Fund and the recipient Government. In the case of loans, the agreement shall specify the date of maturity, rate of interest and currency of repayment of the loan, taking into consideration the recipient State's economic position, as shown, for example, by its balance of payments.

4. The Capital Development Fund may, when and to the extent it deems appropriate in the light of all the circumstances, including the financial and economic situation and prospects of the recipient State, agree, subject to such conditions as it may determine, to a relaxation or other modification of the terms on which any loan shall have been provided.

ARTICLE VI

Formulation, submission and consideration of requests for assistance

1. In requesting assistance from the Capital Development Fund, Governments shall present precise statements concerning the use they intend to make of such assistance, and appropriate data relating to the technical nature and economic appraisal of projects or plans of general economic development for which assistance is requested.

2. Governments requesting assistance from the Capital Development Fund shall inform the Fund of their current or intended efforts either with regard to the specific projects to be assisted by the Capital Development Fund or with regard to related projects or other economic programmes.

3. Each Government, in requesting assistance from the Capital Development Fund, shall designate an appropriate authority with which the Capital Development Fund may communicate with regard to questions which might arise from the request.

4. In considering requests for assistance, the Capital Development Fund shall:

(a) Be guided by considerations such as the economic merits of the development plan or project envisaged and its potential contribution to the country's over-all economic development;

(b) Give importance to the desirability of maintaining a reasonable geographical balance in allocations;

(c) Utilize as much as possible the experience and services of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and the specialized agencies, and also those of the regional development banks.

ARTICLE VII

General responsibilities of recipient Governments

1. Recipient Governments should ensure the effective utilization of the assistance furnished by the Capital Development Fund.

2. Recipient Governments shall maintain the records required by the Capital Development Fund in connexion with the administration of its assistance and shall report

fully on the utilization of the assistance granted by the Capital Development Fund either directly to Governments or to any entity having juridical personality.

ARTICLE VIII

Organization and management

1. The immediate intergovernmental control of the policies and operations of the Capital Development Fund shall be exercised by an Executive Board. It shall have final authority for the approval of grants and loans submitted to it by the Managing Director. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

2. The Executive Board shall review all the activities of the Capital Development Fund and shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Council may transmit to the Capital Development Fund and to the General Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

3. The General Assembly will review the progress and the general policies of the Capital Development Fund as a separate item of its agenda and make any appropriate recommendations.

4. The Executive Board shall consist of the representatives of twenty-four States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. The members of the Executive Board shall be elected by the General Assembly. The first election shall take place at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

6. There shall be equitable representation on the Executive Board of economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contributions to the Capital Development Fund, and of developing countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution among the latter members.

7. The members of the Executive Board shall be elected for a term of three years, provided, however, that, of the members elected at the first election, the terms of one third of the members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of a further one third of the members at the end of two years. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

8. The Executive Board shall meet at least once a year and as often as may be necessary for the conduct of the Fund's work.

9. The Managing Director of the Capital Development Fund shall participate without vote in the deliberations of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Managing Director and staff

1. The chief executive officer of the Capital Development Fund shall be the Managing Director, who shall exercise his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board. Subject to such general and specific directives as may be given by the Executive Board, the Managing Director shall have the over-all responsibility for the operations of the Capital Development Fund. He shall submit to the Executive Board, together with his recommendations, requests for grants and for loans by Governments. He shall report to the Executive Board on the operations of the Capital De-

velopment Fund, including the status of contributions and other financial matters.

2. The Managing Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

3. The Managing Director shall be appointed for a term of four years, the first term to begin on 1 January 1968.

4. The Managing Director shall be assisted by the requisite number of staff members. He may also, as required, engage expert consultants. The selection of the officials and consultants shall be made in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. The Managing Director shall, to the maximum extent possible, make effective use of the existing facilities of the United Nations, including those of the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional development banks, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ARTICLE X

Co-operation and co-ordination with other organs of the United Nations and other organizations

1. Without prejudice to the independence of its activities, and in accordance with this statute, the Capital Development Fund shall establish and maintain close and continuing working relationships with the competent organs and agencies within the United Nations system.

2. In its relations with such organs and agencies the Capital Development Fund shall act in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those of co-ordination, and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned.

3. There shall be a close and continuous working relationship between the Capital Development Fund and the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies concerned with those fields of activity in which the Capital Development Fund will operate and the International Atomic Energy Agency and also with the regional development banks.

4. Appropriate methods shall be devised to achieve the purpose set forth in paragraph 2 of this article. Provision shall be made for the participation in the meetings of the Executive Board of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme or their representatives, and of representatives of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional development banks, and, when appropriate, the regional economic commissions.

ARTICLE XI

Financial administration

The financial regulations for the Capital Development Fund shall be drafted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Managing Di-

rector, for approval by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Executive Board. In the preparation of these regulations, account shall be taken of the special requirements of the Capital Development Fund's operations.

ARTICLE XII

Future institutional arrangements

The General Assembly shall review, in the light of experience, the effectiveness and further evolution of these institutional arrangements with a view to deciding upon such changes and improvements as might be necessary in order to meet fully the growing needs for development finance.

*1492nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1966.*

2187 (XXI). United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 985 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, 1037 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, 1072 (XXXIX) of 26 July 1965 and 1138 (XLI) of 29 July 1966, relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Taking note of the Statute of the Institute, promulgated by the Secretary-General,²⁴

Recognizing the importance of the role that the Institute can play in assisting the members of the United Nations family of organizations through its various programmes and activities, in particular those related to the needs of developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to the General Assembly;²⁵

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1138 (XLI);

3. Welcomes the progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals that have already made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute.

*1492nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1966.*

2188 (XXI). General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the vital importance of the work of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development,

Conscious of its responsibilities under Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular under Articles 58 and 60 thereof,

Reaffirming the central role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in the economic, social and human rights fields under Chapter X of the Charter,

Noting the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Bearing in mind the fact that the resources being made available to carry out the work of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development are limited, especially in relation to the growing needs of the developing countries,

Considering that this work, which has expanded rapidly, grown more complex and changed its nature, has evolved over a period of more than twenty years on the basis of unrelated proposals rather than in accordance with a co-ordinated plan,

Considering further that this situation, among other factors, has impaired not only the ability of the Economic and Social Council to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations family of organizations in these fields but also the ability of Member States to benefit from that work,

Welcoming the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council and the steps recently taken to enable it to perform more purposefully its co-ordinating role through its resolutions 1147 (XLI), 1151 (XLI) and 1154 (XLI) of 4 August 1966, and 1156 (XLI), 1171 (XLI), 1172 (XLI), 1173 (XLI), 1174 (XLI), 1175 (XLI), 1176 (XLI), 1177 (XLI) and 1181 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Welcoming further the steps at present envisaged, under General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, to implement the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,

Recognizing nevertheless that, in order to avoid the duplication of programmes in the future and in order to derive the maximum benefit at reasonable cost from the operational and research activities of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development, a full review of those activities, without prejudice to the continuing work of the Economic and Social Council, is urgently required by Member States,

Recalling its resolution 2098 (XX) of 20 December 1965,

Convinced that such a review would bring about a better organization of the international effort to attain the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-first session, for the purpose of undertaking the tasks enumerated in paragraph 2 below, to enlarge its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination by five additional Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly for a period not exceeding three years and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; the enlarged Committee shall be responsible to the Assembly and, under its authority, to the Council;

2. Requests the enlarged Committee to undertake, as a matter of priority and in the light of the continuing

²⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 48, document A/6500, annex I.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/6500.

work of other United Nations bodies in the field of co-ordination, planning and evaluation, a review which would provide:

(a) A clear and comprehensive picture of the existing operational and research activities of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development and an assessment thereof;

(b) On the basis of the data specified in sub-paragraph (a) above, recommendations on modifications in existing activities, procedures and administrative arrangements which might be necessary and desirable in order to ensure:

- (i) The maximum concentration of resources, at present and increasing levels, on programmes of direct relevance to Member States;
- (ii) A flexible, prompt and effective response to the specific needs of individual countries and regions, as determined by them, within the limits of available resources;
- (iii) The minimum burden on the administrative resources of Member States and of members of the United Nations family of organizations;
- (iv) The evolution of an integrated system of long-term planning on a programme basis;
- (v) The institution of systematic procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of operational and research activities;

3. *Requests* the additional members of the enlarged Committee, within one month of their designation, to appoint such experts as they may deem best qualified, on the basis of their familiarity with the work of the United Nations system in the field of development, to undertake the work entrusted to the enlarged Committee;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to utilize, as appropriate, voluntary services that may be offered to assist in the work of the enlarged Committee;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all members of the United Nations family of organizations, to present to the enlarged Committee:

(a) A report on the available documentation, containing basic information on the existing operational and research programmes and projects of the organizations in the field of economic and social development at the country, regional and headquarters level;

(b) A report on the nature and amount of the funds available in 1965, 1966 and, as far as possible, in 1967, to the United Nations family of organizations concerned with economic and social development;

(c) An outline for the preparation of a handbook containing an account of all procedures for requesting assistance from members of the United Nations family of organizations and the financial and technical criteria according to which such assistance is provided;

(d) A complete inventory of regional, sub-regional, area, field and/or country representation of all the members of the United Nations family of organizations;

(e) A report on the steps taken or contemplated by all members of the United Nations family of organizations to keep the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Resident Representatives fully informed about the technical assistance projects and programmes undertaken by them which

are not financed by the United Nations Development Programme;

6. *Authorizes* the enlarged Committee, in the light of the information presented, to take whatever further steps it deems necessary to enable it to fulfil its task;

7. *Requests* the enlarged Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session, a preliminary report on the task entrusted to it under paragraph 2 (a) above;

8. *Invites* the Governments of Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and all other autonomous organizations and research institutions within the United Nations family to extend to the enlarged Committee their full co-operation and assistance.

1492nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1966.

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The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the above resolution, designated the following States as members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JORDAN, MALTA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.²⁶

As a result of that designation, the Committee will be composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GHANA, INDIA, JORDAN, MALTA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, ROMANIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

2192 (XXI). World campaign for universal literacy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2043 (XX) of 8 December 1965, Economic and Social Council resolution 1128 (XLI) of 26 July 1966 and resolutions 1.441 and 1.442 adopted on 29 November 1966 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session,

Noting that literacy has a direct bearing on economic and social progress,

Noting with satisfaction the progress which has been achieved in the campaign against illiteracy,

Welcoming the priority accorded already by many developing countries in their development programmes to the eradication of mass illiteracy,

Welcoming further the initiative taken by Ecuador, Iran, Mali, Morocco and Tunisia, which have donated sums deducted from their defence budgets to the fund established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the world campaign for universal literacy,

Noting with concern that the total of illiterates, expressed as an absolute figure, is increasing, thus endangering the economic and social progress of many developing countries,

Considering that, while the fight against mass illiteracy is primarily the responsibility of each country,

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 1498th meeting.

the magnitude of the problem makes it far beyond the means at present available to most of the countries concerned and requires the mobilization of considerable human, financial and technical resources, and concerted international action,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1128 (XLI) on the world campaign for universal literacy, adopted unanimously on 26 July 1966;

2. *Invites*, in the name of human solidarity, Member States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, foundations, institutions and private enterprises to provide continuing and effective financial, material and technical support for the world campaign for universal literacy;

3. *Expresses the hope* that additional resources will be made available to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the world campaign for universal literacy in the manner which each State may deem appropriate;

4. *Makes an urgent appeal* to the conscience of the world to support world-wide efforts to eliminate mass illiteracy by providing the necessary and indispensable means to this end.

*1494th plenary meeting,
15 December 1966.*

2206 (XXI). Second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Considering that the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will provide a forum for the further examination of major issues of trade and development, including the consideration of further action for the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the first session of the Conference,

Emphasizing the need for the Conference, at its second session, to concentrate in particular on a limited number of fundamental and specific subjects with a view to achieving practical and concrete results by means of negotiation aimed at securing the greatest measure of agreement,

Stressing the need for adequate preparatory work to ensure the success of the second session of the Conference,

Expressing the hope that the preparation for the second session of the Conference will result in new and determined efforts on the part of all States members of the Conference to achieve substantial progress both in the implementation and in the further elaboration of international policy on development,

Noting with interest the recommendation of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third session, held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 November 1966, that a meeting of the developing countries should be held at the ministerial level to prepare for their participation in the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. *Decides* to convene the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at New Delhi from 1 February to 25 March 1968;

2. *Calls upon* the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies to take into account the objectives outlined in the first three paragraphs of the preamble of the present resolution in their preparations for the

second session of the Conference, and to attempt to identify the issues on which preparatory work will have progressed sufficiently to enable specific programmes of action to be drawn up at the second session of the Conference by means of negotiation aimed at securing the greatest possible measure of agreement;

3. *Urges* the Governments of the States members of the Conference to ensure effective participation in the second session of the Conference and to make the maximum efforts, both in their preparations for the second session and during the deliberations of the Conference, to ensure its success, bearing in mind the objectives referred to above;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to pay special attention, in their programmes, to preparations for the second session of the Conference, and to take such steps as may be feasible to extend their full co-operation in ensuring its success;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to begin forthwith the preparatory work for the second session in the light of the guidance given by the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, which will meet in the interim, in co-operation wherever possible with the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the appropriate international organizations.

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

2207 (XXI). Technical assistance in trade and related fields

The General Assembly,

Having considered Trade and Development Board resolution 31 (IV) of 23 September 1966 on technical assistance in trade and related fields,

Taking note of the statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on this subject at the fourth session of the Board,²⁷

1. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 31 (IV);

2. *Decides* to amend paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965 so as to include the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

2208 (XXI). International monetary reform

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report entitled *International Monetary Issues and the Developing Countries*,²⁸ prepared by the Expert Group on International Monetary Issues of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and of the comments made thereon by the members of the Conference, including the memo-

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/6315/Rev.1), part two, para. 177.

²⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.2.

randum on international liquidity²⁹ presented by the developing countries to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its special session in January and February 1966,

Bearing in mind the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for 1966,³⁰

Recognizing the need for a reform of the international monetary system that would make it more responsive to the requirements of the economic growth of both developed and developing countries,

Noting the initiatives taken in promoting the informal meetings now being held between the executive directors of the International Monetary Fund and the deputies of the Governments participating in the General Arrangements to Borrow,

1. *Endorses* the need for those developed and developing countries which so desire to be fully represented in the discussions and decisions leading to any new international monetary reform arrangements, including those relating to the problems of international liquidity, and to participate fully in the operation of such arrangements as may be made;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consult with the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund on the progress of activity relating to international monetary reform and to report to the Trade and Development Board at its fifth session through the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade.

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

2209 (XXI). Implementation of the recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2085 (XX) of 20 December 1965 regarding the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having considered the annual report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 31 October 1965 to 24 September 1966,³¹

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1188 (XLI) of 17 November 1966 on the report of the Board,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference entitled "Review of International Trade and Development 1966"³² and the discussions thereon at the fourth session of the Board,

Expressing serious concern at the lack of progress in solving, in the light of the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its first session,³³ the substantive problems of international trade and development with which the Conference was faced,

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Third Session, Supplement No. 14 (TD/B/57)*, annex I.

³⁰ International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1966* (Washington, D.C.). Transmitted by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4282).

³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/6315/Rev.1)*.

³² *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, documents TD/B/82 and Add.1-4.

³³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

Emphasizing that, while the developing countries themselves are primarily responsible for their own economic development, the international environment in which the effort to develop their economies is made and, particularly, the policies of the developed countries relating to trade and development are of crucial importance to their economic growth,

Recognizing that the advancement of international co-operation for development and the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference, in the light of the Final Act, call for greater political will on the part of the States members of the Conference to take action, jointly or separately, as may be feasible,

Noting a growing awareness in the world of the problems of the economic development of the developing countries and of the need to take urgent measures to solve them,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 31 October 1965 to 24 September 1966;

2. *Reiterates* its call to the Governments of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to examine their policies and to take action, jointly or separately, as may be feasible, in the light of the Final Act of the Conference, with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Conference in the various fields of their national and international programmes;

3. *Urges* the Governments of the developed and developing States members of the Conference, each in their particular spheres of responsibility, to do their utmost to achieve the greatest possible progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference at its first session, in the light of the Final Act, relating to matters in which progress can be expected before the second session of the Conference, such as:

(a) The conclusion of international commodity arrangements, particularly on cocoa, and the removal of obstacles and expansion of trade;³⁴

(b) The adoption of tariff and non-tariff policies in respect of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries,³⁵ including the possibility of special tariff treatment for them;³⁶

(c) Measures for the expansion, diversification and promotion of the exports of developing countries;

(d) Expansion of trade among the developing countries;

(e) Measures to increase the flow of financial resources to developing countries and to improve the terms and conditions thereof, including a possible scheme of supplementary financing;

(f) Further mobilization by the developing countries of their domestic resources for development purposes;

(g) Consideration of problems of trade between countries having different economic and social systems, including problems of "East-West" trade, attention being paid, in particular, to the trade interests of developing countries;

(h) Steps to be taken to achieve complete agreement on principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development.³⁷

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, annex A.II.1, p. 26.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, annex A.III.4, p. 37.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, annex A.III.5, p. 39.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, annexes A.I.1, A.I.2 and A.I.3, pp. 18, 25 and 26.

2210 (XXI). International agreement on cocoa

The General Assembly,

Recalling annex A.II.1 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,³⁸ in which the objectives, principles and scope of commodity arrangements are set out,

Recalling further its resolution 2085 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and particularly paragraph 7 thereof, inviting the Trade and Development Board to accord particular attention in the execution of its work programme to the problems of trade in primary commodities which require most urgent action,

Recognizing that commodity arrangements serve to secure over-all stabilization in primary commodity markets,

Stressing the special role which these arrangements play in stimulating the economic development of the developing countries,

Noting that negotiations for an international price stabilization scheme for cocoa have been in progress for the past ten years, culminating in the United Nations Cocoa Conference held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from 23 May to 23 June 1966,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the results of the Cocoa Conference³⁹ and the statement he made in the Second Committee on 9 December 1966⁴⁰ on the results of the multilateral consultations on cocoa which took place in New York from 29 November to 7 December 1966,

Noting the joint declaration submitted by the developing countries members of the Trade and Development Board at its fourth session,⁴¹

Convinced that the conclusion of an international agreement on cocoa will clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in finding practical solutions to the problems of trade and development of the developing countries,

Conscious of the desire of the international community to see a fair and equitable solution of the problems prevailing in the international cocoa market,

Recognizing that the present stage of negotiations calls for a greater demonstration of political will by all concerned,

1. *Expresses deep disappointment* at the failure of the 1966 United Nations Cocoa Conference to conclude a cocoa agreement;

2. *Deplores* the breakdown of the multilateral consultations on cocoa held in New York from 29 November to 7 December 1966;

3. *Affirms* the need for reaching an international cocoa agreement at an early date and in any case not later than the beginning of the 1967-1968 cocoa season;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to approach the Governments concerned with a view to

resuming the multilateral consultations on cocoa at an early date;

5. *Calls upon* all concerned in the consultations, particularly the major consumer countries, to do their utmost to arrive at an agreement on all outstanding matters;

6. *Urges* Governments to ensure that representatives to these consultations have sufficient political mandate to facilitate agreement on the various matters at issue;

7. *Urges further* that these consultations should be completed as soon as possible so that there may be an early resumption of the Cocoa Conference with a view to concluding an agreement which will answer the needs of the developing countries.

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

2211 (XXI). Population growth and economic development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on population growth and economic development and Economic and Social Council resolutions 933 C (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 on the intensification of demographic studies, research and training, 1048 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on population growth and economic and social development and 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on work programmes and priorities in the field of population,

Recalling World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 18.49 of 21 May 1965 and WHA 19.43 of 20 May 1966 on the health aspects of world population,

Taking note of resolution 3.252 adopted on 29 November 1966 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session, and of paragraphs 842-844 of the programme for 1967-1968 of that organization⁴² on the subject of education and information related to population growth,

Recalling the inquiry conducted by the Secretary-General among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic growth and population change, and his report thereon,⁴³ which reflected a wide variety of population problems,

Commending the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General for convening the World Population Conference, held at Belgrade from 30 August to 10 September 1965, in which a large number of specialists in demography and related fields from developing countries were able to participate,

Taking note of the summary of the highlights of the World Population Conference,⁴⁴

Noting the steps taken by the organizations of the United Nations system concerned with these questions to co-ordinate their work in the field of population,

Concerned at the growing food shortage in the developing countries, which is due in many cases to a decline in the production of food-stuffs relative to population growth,

³⁸ *Ibid.*, annex A.II.1, p. 26.

³⁹ *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 9, document TD/B/81.

⁴⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37, document A/6567/Add.1, annex.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/6315/Rev.1), part two, annex B.

⁴² See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Draft Programme and Budget for 1967-1968* (Paris, 1966).

⁴³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document E/3895/Rev.1; E/3895/Rev.1/Add.1-3.

⁴⁴ *World Population: Challenge to Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.4).

Recognizing the need for further study of the implications of the growth, structure and geographical distribution of population for economic and social development, including national health, nutrition, education and social welfare programmes carried out at all levels of government activity,

Believing that demographic problems require the consideration of economic, social, cultural, psychological and health factors in their proper perspective,

Recognizing the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, the Population Commission, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the specialized agencies concerned to study the proceedings of the 1965 World Population Conference when pursuing their activities in the field of population;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the decision of the World Health Organization to include in its programme of activities the study of the health aspects of human reproduction and the provision of advisory services, upon request, within its responsibilities under World Health Assembly resolution WHA 19.43, and the decision of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to stimulate and provide assistance towards scientific studies concerning the relations between the development of education and population;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To pursue, within the limits of available resources, the implementation of the work programme covering training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population in the light of the recommendations of the Population Commission contained in the report on its thirteenth session,⁴⁵ as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1084 (XXXIX), and of the considerations set forth in the preamble of the present resolution;

(b) To continue his consultations with the specialized agencies concerned, in order to ensure that the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the field of population are effectively co-ordinated;

(c) To present to the Population Commission at its fourteenth session, as envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX), proposals with regard to the priorities of work over periods of two and five years, within the framework of the long-range programme of work in the field of population;

4. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council, the Population Commission, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the specialized agencies concerned to assist, when requested, in further developing and strengthening national and regional facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population, bearing in mind the different character of population problems in each country and region and the needs arising therefrom.

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

⁴⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019).

2212 (XXI). Headquarters of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly

Decides to locate the headquarters of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at Vienna.

*1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.*

2218 (XXI). United Nations Development Decade

A

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the solemn undertaking embodied in the Charter of the United Nations to promote economic and social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling the high hopes raised by the proclamation, at its sixteenth session, of the United Nations Development Decade, the first world-wide effort to give concrete form to that solemn undertaking,

Endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 1152 (XLI) of 4 August 1966, in which the Council, noting that progress during the United Nations Development Decade had been disappointingly slow, recommended a survey of the preparations required in order to further and facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period following the Decade, having regard to the experience gained,

Considering that further development efforts will produce satisfactory results only if, without delay, the necessary action, both national and international, is systematically prepared and oriented towards longer-term and increased efforts by Member States in the field of economic and social development and in particular development assistance,

Noting that the United Nations family of organizations has already made encouraging progress in promulgating various principles, directives and guidelines for action in the field of development,

Bearing in mind the fact that at its second session the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will have to consider taking steps to achieve a great measure of agreement on principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development,

Bearing in mind also its resolution 1942 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 concerning the necessity of drafting a declaration on international economic co-operation,

Recognizing that the formulation of a consolidated statement of the rights and duties of peoples and nations might sustain and enhance international development efforts and co-operation and could help to enlist wider public support for the strengthening of development policies,

Considering that the possibility and advisability of proclaiming a charter of development underlying international co-operation in the interest of economic, social and cultural development deserve further consideration,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations

Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the executive heads of the intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations, as appropriate, to prepare a concise and systematic survey of the various principles, directives and guidelines for action in the field of development, as contained in the resolutions, declarations and similar texts of the United Nations and related agencies and in other relevant sources;

2. *Emphasizes* that the preparation of this survey in no way prejudices the call addressed by it, in its resolution 2085 (XX) of 20 December 1965, to the Governments of States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make the maximum efforts through the Conference, which attached great importance to principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development,⁴⁶ with a view to reaching, at the earliest possible moment, the broadest possible measure of agreement on principles and policies;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the discussions on the subject at the twenty-first session, to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the preparatory work undertaken by him in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1089 (XXXIX) of 20 July 1965 and 1152 (XLI) of 4 August 1966 on the United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the positive influence of the United Nations Development Decade as an organizing principle not only for the developmental activities of the United Nations family of organizations but also for national Governments for their separate and independent actions,

Noting with concern that the progress made so far does not offer sufficient assurance that the modest targets of the United Nations Development Decade will be attained by the end of the Decade,

Realizing that one of the reasons for the slow progress in achieving the modest targets set for the

⁴⁶ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), annexes A.I.1, A.I.2 and A.I.3, pp. 18, 25 and 26.

United Nations Development Decade has been the absence of a framework of international development strategy,

Considering that it is necessary to look ahead to the next decade so that concerted international action will be taken for the accelerated social and economic development of the developing countries in the light of the experience gained during the present decade,

Recognizing the need for the further mobilization by the developing countries of their domestic resources for development purposes,

Recognizing the need to delineate guidelines and general objectives for the next decade and to define in more precise quantitative terms the goals and targets for the development of human and natural resources,

Recognizing further that greater substance can be given to these goals and targets by defining the requirements that have to be met for their realization, with due regard to the principle that the choice of appropriate policies is a matter for decision by national Governments,

Recognizing also that the formulation of specific and realistic goals and targets can provide a world perspective within which individual countries can plan their development and enable appropriate international action to be taken in support of the efforts made at the national and regional levels,

Bearing in mind the important role that international trade should play in furthering the economic development of the developing countries during the next decade,

1. *Takes note* of the interim report prepared by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Development Decade;⁴⁷

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1152 (XLI);

3. *Calls upon* all concerned to make the utmost effort possible towards the realization of the modest targets of the present United Nations Development Decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in responding to Economic and Social Council resolution 1152 (XLI), to elaborate and submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, through the Council at its forty-third and forty-fifth sessions, a preliminary framework of international development strategy for the 1970's within which initial efforts could be concentrated on the elaboration of specific goals and targets for individual sectors and components.

1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, documents E/4196 and Add.3.

* * *

Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II to IX, X (section II), XII, XIII (sections II to VII), XIV and XV) (item 12)

At its 1497th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/6613.

**Headquarters of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization⁴⁹
(item 41 (b))**

At its 1497th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Second Committee in paragraph 15 of its report.⁵⁰

Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (item 41 (c))

The Secretary-General, in pursuance of section II, paragraph 18, of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 18 November 1966, appointed Mr. Ibrahim Helmi ABDEL-RAHMAN as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1967.⁵¹

At its 1485th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1966, the General Assembly confirmed that appointment.

Inflation and economic development (item 42)

At its 1485th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1966, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵² took note of the report of the Secretary-General on inflation and economic development⁵³ and decided that the subject of inflation and economic development should not, in future, appear as a separate item on its agenda, since it would be most effectively handled in the context of part II of the *World Economic Survey*.

Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations (item 43)

At its 1473rd plenary meeting, on 22 November 1966, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁴ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.⁵⁵

Review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council (item 51)

At its 1473rd plenary meeting, on 22 November 1966, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁶ welcomed the progress recorded by the Economic and Social Council in its review and reappraisal of its role and functions and the improvements in its working methods and procedures, and indicated that it would follow with interest the implementation of the various decisions taken by the Council to improve its functioning and working methods, as well as the implementation of relevant recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

⁴⁹ See also resolution 2212 (XXI), p. 42.

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 41, document A/6508/Add.1.

⁵¹ See A/6539.

⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 42, document A/6552, para. 4.

⁵³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, document E/4152.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 43, document A/6517, para. 4.

⁵⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13, document E/4075.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 51, document A/6520, para. 4.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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2142 (XXI). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 1905 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963 and 2017 (XX) of 1 November 1965 on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also its resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which it adopted and opened for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting the information in the report of the Secretary-General,¹ furnished in accordance with Economic and

¹ E/4174 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, and Add.3-9.

Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX) on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations and directed towards the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting also that a seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is to be held, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in 1968,

Noting further that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is undertaking a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and

has already appointed a Special Rapporteur for that purpose,

Reaffirming that racial discrimination and apartheid are denials of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of justice and are offences against human dignity,

Recognizing that racial discrimination and apartheid, wherever they are practised, constitute a serious impediment to economic and social development and are obstacles to international co-operation and peace,

Deeply concerned that racial discrimination and apartheid, despite the decisive condemnation of them by the United Nations, continue to exist in some countries and territories,

Convinced of the urgent necessity of further measures to attain the goal of the complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid,

1. *Condemns*, wherever they exist, all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism;

2. *Reiterates* that such policies and practices on the part of any Member State are incompatible with the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls again upon* all States in which racial discrimination or apartheid is practised to comply speedily and faithfully with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and with the above-mentioned resolutions and all other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, and to take all necessary steps, including legislative measures, for this purpose;

4. *Calls upon* all eligible States without delay to sign and ratify or to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Calls upon* Member States which have not already done so to initiate 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 grounds 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;

6. *Appeals* to Member States that, in combating discriminatory practices, education and culture should be directed, and mass media and literary creation should be encouraged, towards removing the prejudices and erroneous beliefs, such as the belief in the superiority of one race over another, which incite such practices;

7. *Requests* the Member States which have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to the measures they have taken to implement the Declaration to do so without delay;

8. *Proclaims* 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to place this item on the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session.

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

2143 (XXI). Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1779 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 2019 (XX) of 1 November 1965 concerning manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance,

Bearing in mind the continuing efforts of the United Nations in this field,

Recognizing that the United Nations continues to receive information relevant to this subject in other contexts,

Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General² containing information received from certain Governments concerning action taken in compliance with General Assembly resolutions 1779 (XVII) and 2019 (XX).

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

2144 (XXI). Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories

A

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Confirming that the United Nations has a fundamental interest in combating policies of apartheid and that, as a matter of urgency, ways and means must be devised for their elimination,

Bearing in mind the obligation of all Member States under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, which include the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that gross violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continue to occur in certain countries, especially in colonies and dependent territories, involving discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language and religion, and the suppression of freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent and impartial judicial organs, and that these violations are designed to stifle the legitimate struggle of the people for independence and human dignity,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the

² A/6347 and Add.1-3.

United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Deeply concerned by the evidence of persistent practices of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa and the racial discrimination practiced in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tomé and Príncipe, brought to its attention by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, such practices constituting, according to General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, crimes against humanity,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on Apartheid,³ organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and held at Brasilia in 1966,

1. *Reaffirms* its strong condemnation of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur, especially in all colonial and dependent territories, including the policies of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa and racial discrimination in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tomé and Príncipe;

2. *Regrets* the policy pursued by colonial Powers in order to circumvent the rights of peoples under their rule through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants, and the dislocation, dispossession, deportation and eviction of the indigenous inhabitants;

3. *Further regrets* the actions of those States which, through political, trading, economic and military collaboration with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, are encouraging them to persist in their racial policies;

4. *Urges* all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against South Africa and with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against South Africa;

5. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

6. *Urges* all States to take effective measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the General Assembly resolutions pertaining to human rights, and the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination, wherever it occurs, especially in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

7. *Appeals* to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and individuals:

(a) To support the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to victims of colonialism and apartheid;

(b) To encourage judicial associations and other appropriate organizations, and the public in general, to provide such relief and assistance;

8. *Urges* Member States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with their domestic laws, against the operations of propaganda organizations of the Government of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid and policies of racial discrimination and domination;

9. *Invites* States to become parties as soon as possible to all conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution as it affects the responsibilities of these organs;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

12. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations to deal exclusively with policies of apartheid, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, in order that maximum publicity may be given to the evils of those policies;

14. *Further decides* to place this item on the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session.

*1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.*

B

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Having adopted resolution A above,

Bearing in mind the various recommendations embodied in the report of the Seminar on Apartheid,³ organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights,

Noting that all the General Assembly recommendations on apartheid have so far been ignored by the Government of South Africa and the authorities in Southern Rhodesia,

Convinced more than ever that apartheid in South Africa constitutes a menace to international peace and security,

1. *Appeals* to the Security Council urgently to take effective measures with a view to eradicating apartheid in South Africa and other adjacent territories;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Security Council with all the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the question of apartheid, at

³ ST/TAO/HR/27, para. 138.

the present session and at previous sessions, together with all the reports available on this item.

*1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.*

2197 (XXI). Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees⁴ and having heard his statement,⁵

Taking note of the progress achieved in all the countries of the world where the Office of the High Commissioner is carrying out its activities, in the field of the international protection of refugees and in the search for permanent solutions to their problems through voluntary repatriation, voluntary integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries,

Considering the increasing number and scope of refugee problems in Africa and in other regions of the world, and the additional responsibilities incumbent upon the High Commissioner as a result of the extension of his activities to new countries, most of which are in a developing stage,

Recalling its resolution 2040 (XX) of 7 December 1965, in which particular attention is given to the question of the assistance of refugees in Africa,

Noting with concern the serious financial crisis at present affecting the assistance programme of the High Commissioner,

1. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide international protection to refugees who are his concern, within the limits of his competence, and to promote permanent solutions to their problems:

(a) By facilitating their voluntary repatriation through any steps he may consider appropriate and in conformity with the humanitarian character of his mandate;

(b) By facilitating the voluntary and rapid settlement of these refugees in the countries of asylum and by making available to these countries, especially developing countries, a maximum of aid, taking into account the specific requirements existing in each country of asylum;

(c) By assuring that in developing countries the plans for the economic and social integration of refugees, pending their possible inclusion in the economic and social programmes carried out by the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, are properly co-ordinated with those programmes, and also with such other programmes as might be carried out by regional organizations;

2. *Requests* the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, when considering development plans, to take into account, at the request of the Governments concerned, the needs of the refugees;

3. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give their full support to the High Commissioner in the accom-

plishment of his humanitarian task and to place at his disposal the financial means necessary for the completion of his assistance programme.

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

2198 (XXI). Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951,⁶ covers only those persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951,

Considering that new refugee situations have arisen since the Convention was adopted and that the refugees concerned may therefore not fall within the scope of the Convention,

Considering that it is desirable that equal status should be enjoyed by all refugees covered by the definition in the Convention, irrespective of the date-line of 1 January 1951,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees⁷ that the draft Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees should be submitted to the General Assembly after consideration by the Economic and Social Council, in order that the Secretary-General might be authorized to open the Protocol for accession by Governments within the shortest possible time,

Considering that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1186 (XLI) of 18 November 1966, took note with approval of the draft Protocol⁸ contained in the addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and concerning measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention, and transmitted the addendum to the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the text of which⁸ is contained in the addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in article V thereof, with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol.

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

2199 (XXI). Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1921 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, in which it 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,

Noting with interest the text of the draft Declaration adopted unanimously by the Commission on the Status of Women on 8 March 1966 and transmitted to the General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1131 (XLI) of 26 July 1966,

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/6311/Rev.1) and Supplement No. 11A (A/6311/Rev.1/Add.1).*

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Third Committee, 1447th meeting, paras. 1-22.*

⁶ *United Nations, Treaty Series*, vol. 189 (1954), No. 2545.
⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A (A/6311/Rev.1/Add.1)*, part two, para. 38.

⁸ *Ibid.*, part one, para. 2.

Considering that the large number of amendments submitted to the draft Declaration at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council and the twenty-first session of the General Assembly and the increased membership of the Commission on the Status of Women justify a re-examination of the text of the draft Declaration by the Commission,

Having been unable at the twenty-first session to give adequate consideration to the draft Declaration and the proposed amendments thereto,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to re-view the text of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its twentieth session in 1967, bearing in mind the amendments which have been submitted⁹ and taking into account the observations of Governments and also the discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council and at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly;

2. Decides that the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should be given high priority at its twenty-second session.

1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.

2200 (XXI). International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

A

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that in Article 56 of the Charter all Members of the United Nations have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of that purpose,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Having considered since its ninth session the draft International Covenants on Human Rights prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and transmitted to it by Economic and Social Council resolution 545 B (XVIII) of 29 July 1954, and having completed the elaboration of the Covenants at its twenty-first session,

1. Adopts and opens for signature, ratification and accession the following international instruments, the texts of which are annexed to the present resolution:

(a) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(b) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(c) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

2. Expresses the hope that the Covenants and the Optional Protocol will be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and come into force at an early date;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and of the Optional Protocol which the Assembly will consider as a separate agenda item.

1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.

ANNEX

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Covenant,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles:

PART I

Article 1

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant

⁹ A/6349, annex II, A/C.3/L.1341/Rev.1, A/C.3L.1383/Rev.1, A/C.3/L.1384-1386, A/C.3/L.1400 and Corr.1, A/C.3/L.1401, A/C.3/L.1403, and A/C.3/L.1406.

will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

3. Developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in the present Covenant to non-nationals.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 4

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with the present Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein, or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. No restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom shall be admitted on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

PART III

Article 6

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.

2. The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual.

Article 7

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular:

(a) Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:

- (i) Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work;
- (ii) A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant;
- (b) Safe and healthy working conditions;

(c) Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;

(d) Rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.

Article 8

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure:

(a) The right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

(b) The right of trade unions to establish national federations or confederations and the right of the latter to form or join international trade-union organizations;

(c) The right of trade unions to function freely subject to no limitations other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

(d) The right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country.

2. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces or of the police or of the administration of the State.

3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or apply the law in such a manner as would prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Article 9

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

Article 10

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that:

1. The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses.

2. Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits.

3. Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.

Article 11

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:

(a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and

scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources;

(b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.

Article 12

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:

(a) The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;

(b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;

(c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;

(d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.

Article 13

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right:

(a) Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;

(b) Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;

(c) Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;

(d) Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;

(e) The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to choose for their children schools, other than those established by the public authorities, which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of this article and to the requirement that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Article 14

Each State Party to the present Covenant which, at the time of becoming a Party, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all.

Article 15

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone:

(a) To take part in cultural life;

(b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

(c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.

PART IV

Article 16

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit in conformity with this part of the Covenant reports on the measures which they have adopted and the progress made in achieving the observance of the rights recognized herein.

2. (a) All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies to the Economic and Social Council for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant;

(b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also transmit to the specialized agencies copies of the reports, or any relevant parts therefrom, from States Parties to the present Covenant which are also members of these specialized agencies in so far as these reports, or parts therefrom, relate to any matters which fall within the responsibilities of the said agencies in accordance with their constitutional instruments.

Article 17

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant shall furnish their reports in stages, in accordance with a programme to be established by the Economic and Social Council within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant after consultation with the States Parties and the specialized agencies concerned.

2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Covenant.

3. Where relevant information has previously been furnished to the United Nations or to any specialized agency by any State Party to the present Covenant, it will not be necessary to reproduce that information, but a precise reference to the information so furnished will suffice.

Article 18

Pursuant to its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Economic and Social Council may make arrangements with the specialized agencies in respect of their reporting to it on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the present Covenant falling within the scope of their activities. These reports may include particulars

of decisions and recommendations on such implementation adopted by their competent organs.

Article 19

The Economic and Social Council may transmit to the Commission on Human Rights for study and general recommendation or, as appropriate, for information the reports concerning human rights submitted by States in accordance with articles 16 and 17, and those concerning human rights submitted by the specialized agencies in accordance with article 18.

Article 20

The States Parties to the present Covenant and the specialized agencies concerned may submit comments to the Economic and Social Council on any general recommendation under article 19 or reference to such general recommendation in any report of the Commission on Human Rights or any documentation referred to therein.

Article 21

The Economic and Social Council may submit from time to time to the General Assembly reports with recommendations of a general nature and a summary of the information received from the States Parties to the present Covenant and the specialized agencies on the measures taken and the progress made in achieving general observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

Article 22

The Economic and Social Council may bring to the attention of other organs of the United Nations, their subsidiary organs and specialized agencies concerned with furnishing technical assistance any matters arising out of the reports referred to in this part of the present Covenant which may assist such bodies in deciding, each within its field of competence, on the advisability of international measures likely to contribute to the effective progressive implementation of the present Covenant.

Article 23

The States Parties to the present Covenant agree that international action for the achievement of the rights recognized in the present Covenant includes such methods as the conclusion of conventions, the adoption of recommendations, the furnishing of technical assistance and the holding of regional meetings and technical meetings for the purpose of consultation and study organized in conjunction with the Governments concerned.

Article 24

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.

Article 25

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

PART V

Article 26

1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed the present Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 27

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 28

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 29

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 30

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 26, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 26;

(b) The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 27 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 29.

Article 31

1. The present Covenant, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 26.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Covenant,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all

members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles:

PART I

Article 1

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:

(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;

(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;

(c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 4

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.

3. Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

PART III

Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.

3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Article 8

1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.

2. No one shall be held in servitude.

3. (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour;

(b) Paragraph 3 (a) shall not be held to preclude, in countries where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent court;

(c) For the purpose of this paragraph the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

- (i) Any work or service, not referred to in sub-paragraph (b), normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a court, or of a person during conditional release from such detention;
- (ii) Any service of a military character and, in countries where conscientious objection is recognized, any national service required by law of conscientious objectors;
- (iii) Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
- (iv) Any work or service which forms part of normal civil obligations.

Article 9

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.

4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.

5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Article 10

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

2. (a) Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;

(b) Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.

3. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

Article 11

No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

Article 12

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant.

4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

Article 13

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

Article 14

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The Press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (*ordre public*) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;

(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;

(c) To be tried without undue delay;

(d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;

(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;

(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;

(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.

4. In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.

5. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.

6. When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there

has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.

7. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.

Article 15

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

Article 16

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 19

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

Article 20

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.

2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Article 21

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.

3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or to apply the law in such a manner as to prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Article 23

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.

3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

Article 24

1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.

2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.

3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;

(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

Article 26

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this

respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

PART IV

Article 28

1. There shall be established a Human Rights Committee (hereafter referred to in the present Covenant as the Committee). It shall consist of eighteen members and shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall be composed of nationals of the States Parties to the present Covenant who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights, consideration being given to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected and shall serve in their personal capacity.

Article 29

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in article 28 and nominated for the purpose by the State Parties to the present Covenant.

2. Each State Party to the present Covenant may nominate not more than two persons. These persons shall be nationals of the nominating State.

3. A person shall be eligible for renomination.

Article 30

1. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Covenant.

2. At least four months before the date of each election to the Committee, other than an election to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 34, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written invitation to the States Parties to the present Covenant to submit their nominations for membership of the Committee within three months.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated, with an indication of the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant no later than one month before the date of each election.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of the States Parties to the present Covenant convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the Headquarters of the United Nations. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties to the present Covenant shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

Article 31

1. The Committee may not include more than one national of the same State.

2. In the election of the Committee, consideration shall be given to equitable geographical distribution of membership and to the representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems.

Article 32

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if

renominated. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting referred to in article 30, paragraph 4.

2. Elections at the expiry of office shall be held in accordance with the preceding articles of this part of the present Covenant.

Article 33

1. If, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, a member of the Committee has ceased to carry out his functions for any cause other than absence of a temporary character, the Chairman of the Committee shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then declare the seat of that member to be vacant.

2. In the event of the death or the resignation of a member of the Committee, the Chairman shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall declare the seat vacant from the date of death or the date on which the resignation takes effect.

Article 34

1. When a vacancy is declared in accordance with article 33 and if the term of office of the member to be replaced does not expire within six months of the declaration of the vacancy, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States Parties to the present Covenant, which may within two months submit nominations in accordance with article 29 for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the persons thus nominated and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant. The election to fill the vacancy shall then take place in accordance with the relevant provisions of this part of the present Covenant.

3. A member of the Committee elected to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 33 shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the member who vacated the seat on the Committee under the provisions of that article.

Article 35

The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

Article 36

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Covenant.

Article 37

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

2. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules of procedure.

3. The Committee shall normally meet at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Article 38

Every member of the Committee shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open committee that he will perform his functions impartially and conscientiously.

Article 39

1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected.

2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, *inter alia*, that:

- (a) Twelve members shall constitute a quorum:
 (b) Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.

Article 40

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights:

(a) Within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant for the States Parties concerned;

(b) Thereafter whenever the Committee so requests.

2. All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit them to the Committee for consideration. Reports shall indicate the factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the implementation of the present Covenant.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations may, after consultation with the Committee, transmit to the specialized agencies concerned copies of such parts of the reports as may fall within their field of competence.

4. The Committee shall study the reports submitted by the States Parties to the present Covenant. It shall transmit its reports, and such general comments as it may consider appropriate, to the States Parties. The Committee may also transmit to the Economic and Social Council these comments along with the copies of the reports it has received from States Parties to the present Covenant.

5. The States Parties to the present Covenant may submit to the Committee observations on any comments that may be made in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

Article 41

1. A State Party to the present Covenant may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant. Communications under this article may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) If a State Party to the present Covenant considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of the present Covenant, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication, the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter, which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending, or available in the matter.

(b) If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State.

(c) The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it only after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(d) The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article.

(e) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (c), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the present Covenant.

(f) In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in sub-paragraph (b), to supply any relevant information.

(g) The States Parties concerned, referred to in sub-paragraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered in the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing.

(h) The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under sub-paragraph (b), submit a report:

(i) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph (e) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;

(ii) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph (e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report.

In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Covenant have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

Article 42

1. (a) If a matter referred to the Committee in accordance with article 41 is not resolved to the satisfaction of the States Parties concerned, the Committee may, with the prior consent of the States Parties concerned, appoint an *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission). The good offices of the Commission shall be made available to the States Parties concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the present Covenant;

(b) The Commission shall consist of five persons acceptable to the States Parties concerned. If the States Parties concerned fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission concerning whom no agreement has been reached shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its members.

2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States Parties concerned, or of a State not party to the present Covenant, or of a State Party which has not made a declaration under article 41.

3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva. However, they may be held at such other convenient places as the Commission may determine in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the States Parties concerned.

5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 36 shall also service the commissions appointed under this article.

6. The information received and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission and the Commission may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.

7. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, but in any event not later than twelve months after having been seized of the matter, it shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report for communication to the States Parties concerned:

(a) If the Commission is unable to complete its consideration of the matter within twelve months, it shall confine its report to a brief statement of the status of its consideration of the matter;

(b) If an amicable solution to the matter on the basis of respect for human rights as recognized in the present Covenant is reached, the Commission shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;

(c) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph (b) is not reached, the Commission's report shall embody its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issues between the States Parties concerned, and its views on the possibilities of an amicable solution of the matter. This report shall also contain the written submissions and a record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned;

(d) If the Commission's report is submitted under sub-paragraph (c), the States Parties concerned shall, within three months of the receipt of the report, notify the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the contents of the report of the Commission.

8. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Committee under article 41.

9. The States Parties concerned shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

10. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States Parties concerned, in accordance with paragraph 9 of this article.

Article 43

The members of the Committee, and of the *ad hoc* conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 42, shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 44

The provisions for the implementation of the present Covenant shall apply without prejudice to the procedures prescribed in the field of human rights by or under the constituent instruments and the conventions of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and shall not prevent the States Parties to the present Covenant from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

Article 45

The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

PART V

Article 46

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt within the present Covenant.

Article 47

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

PART VI

Article 48

1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its spe-

cialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed this Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 49

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 50

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 51

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 52

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 48, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 48;

(b) The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 49 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 51.

Article 53

1. The present Covenant, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 48.

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The States Parties to the present Protocol,

Considering that in order further to achieve the purposes of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Covenant) and the implementation of its provisions it would be appropriate to enable the Human Rights Committee set up in part IV of the Covenant (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) to receive and consider, as provided in the present Protocol, communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

A State Party to the Covenant that becomes a party to the present Protocol recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party to the Covenant which is not a party to the present Protocol.

Article 2

Subject to the provisions of article 1, individuals who claim that any of their rights enumerated in the Covenant have been violated and who have exhausted all available domestic remedies may submit a written communication to the Committee for consideration.

Article 3

The Committee shall consider inadmissible any communication under the present Protocol which is anonymous, or which it considers to be an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or to be incompatible with the provisions of the Covenant.

Article 4

1. Subject to the provisions of article 3, the Committee shall bring any communications submitted to it under the present Protocol to the attention of the State Party to the present Protocol alleged to be violating any provision of the Covenant.

2. Within six months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

Article 5

1. The Committee shall consider communications received under the present Protocol in the light of all written information made available to it by the individual and by the State Party concerned.

2. The Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that:

(a) The same matter is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;

(b) The individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies.

This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

3. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under the present Protocol.

4. The Committee shall forward its views to the State Party concerned and to the individual.

Article 6

The Committee shall include in its annual report under article 45 of the Covenant a summary of its activities under the present Protocol.

Article 7

Pending the achievement of the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United

Nations on 14 December 1960 concerning the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the provisions of the present Protocol shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these peoples by the Charter of the United Nations and other international conventions and instruments under the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Article 8

1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State which has signed the Covenant.

2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed the present Protocol or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 9

1. Subject to the entry into force of the Covenant, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 10

The provisions of the present Protocol shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 11

1. Any State Party to the present Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Protocol with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Protocol in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Protocol and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 12

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. Denunciation shall be without prejudice to the continued application of the provisions of the present Protocol to any communication submitted under article 2 before the effective date of denunciation.

Article 13

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 8, paragraph 5, of the present Protocol, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 48, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the following particulars:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 8;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of the present Protocol under article 9 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 11;
- (c) Denunciations under article 12.

Article 14

1. The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 48 of the Covenant.

B*The General Assembly,*

Considering that the text of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the text of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the text of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should be made known throughout the world,

1. *Requests* the Governments of States and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of these instruments as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate media of information;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate and wide circulation of these instruments and, to that end, to publish and distribute the text thereof.

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

C*The General Assembly,*

Considering the advisability of the proposals for the establishment of national commissions on human rights or the designation of other appropriate institutions to perform certain functions pertaining to the observance of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to examine the question in all its aspects and to report, through the Council, to the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their comments on the question, in order that the Commission on Human Rights may take these comments into account when considering the proposals.

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

2214 (XXI). United Nations Children's Fund*The General Assembly,*

Taking the opportunity of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Children's Fund to congratulate Governments, organizations and individuals on their

support of and partnership with the Fund in its two decades of significant contribution to the well-being of children throughout the world and to international solidarity,

Recognizing the value of aid from the United Nations Children's Fund in helping developing countries accelerate and improve the operation of services benefiting children,

Noting with approval that the United Nations Children's Fund is helping Governments, as part of their national development plans and programmes, not only to protect their children and young people, but to ensure that they receive a suitable preparation for making their contribution to the economic and social progress of their countries,

Welcoming the fact that the training of national personnel in services benefiting children is now one of the major features of aid from the United Nations Children's Fund,

Commending the continued close co-operation between the United Nations Children's Fund and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the relevant technical and other agencies in the United Nations family,

Deeply concerned, however, at the magnitude of the unmet needs of children and youth in the developing countries and the ever-increasing demands on the resources of the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with approval the support in the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for an income goal of \$50 million to be reached by the end of 1969, at the close of the United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Endorses* the activities and objectives of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. *Urges* Governments to increase their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund and calls upon supporting organizations, groups and individuals to intensify their efforts so that the new income goal may be reached;

3. *Recommends* that Governments should include projects to meet the needs of children and youth in their over-all development plans.

*1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2215 (XXI). World social situation*The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the solemn undertaking embodied in the Charter of the United Nations to promote economic and social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling its resolutions 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 and 2035 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

Noting again with deep concern that, despite past efforts, the world social situation is far from satisfactory,

Noting that progress in the achievement of the goals and objectives set for the United Nations Development Decade has been disappointingly slow,

Recognizing the importance of concerted practical action in the social field for attaining the goals of the United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the resolution on the United Nations Development Decade,¹⁰ in which reference is made to the possibility and advisability of preparing a development charter which would serve as a guide for international co-operation to further economic, social and cultural development,

Convinced that the concerted practical action of the United Nations in the social field should be concentrated, above all, on the solution of the basic social problems, and should be aimed at creating better standards of living for man and at guaranteeing respect for his dignity,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966 concerning the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission;¹¹

2. *Affirms* the main objectives and principles of the social programme of the United Nations and of the Commission for Social Development and the methods and means to be used by the United Nations, Member States and specialized agencies in pursuit of these objectives, which are set forth in section I of Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI);

3. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission for Social Development to prepare, on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and also on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and taking into account the documentation submitted to the Third Committee¹² and the discussions in that Committee at the twenty-first session of the Assembly, a draft declaration on social development which would, in general terms, define the objectives of social development and the methods and means of achieving them, and to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-third session at the latest;

4. *Calls further upon the* Economic and Social Council to arrange for the specialized agencies to be consulted at appropriate stages in the preparation of the draft declaration;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council and through it the Commission for Social Development, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to ensure that the periodic reports on the world social situation reflect the over-all social situation and social trends in different regions of the world and in countries with differing economic and social systems, taking into account the close interrelation between economic and social factors, and to submit these reports, together with practical conclusions and recommendations for the substantial improvement of the programmes related to the social situation, to the General Assembly for consideration every three years;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) and of the present resolution and to submit to the Council, and to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-second session, this report, together with the revised programmes of the Commission for Social Development and any recom-

mendations made, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for strengthening the co-ordination of the programmes of the United Nations with those of the specialized agencies in the interests of greater concentration of efforts on priority targets;

7. *Decides* to accord high priority to the consideration of the world social situation at its twenty-second session.

*1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2216 (XXI). Freedom of information

The General Assembly,

Considering that because of the elaboration of the International Covenants on Human Rights the Third Committee was unable to consider the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information at the twenty-first session,

Reiterating that freedom of information forms an important part of the human rights and fundamental freedoms to the promotion of which the United Nations is dedicated,

Decides to take up at its twenty-second session the consideration of the item on freedom of information.

*1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2217 (XXI). International Year for Human Rights

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 and 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights,

1. *Approves* the further programme of measures and activities envisaged for Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and national and other international organizations, which has been recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and the national and international organizations concerned to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including the measures set out in the above-mentioned programme, and to keep the Secretary-General informed of their plans and preparations;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make any necessary arrangements to facilitate the co-operation of competent regional intergovernmental organizations in observing 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, as provided in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional organizations and the national and international organizations concerned, and in particular to collect and disseminate at regular intervals information on activities contemplated or undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session an interim report on the plans, preparations, arrange-

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 2218 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966, p. 42.

¹¹ By this resolution, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Social Commission should be redesignated the Commission for Social Development.

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 54, documents A/6409, A/6434 and A/C.3/L.1419.

ments, measures and activities referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above.

*1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

ANNEX

International Year for Human Rights: further programme of measures and activities recommended by the Commission on Human Rights

RECOMMENDATION A

It is recommended that in December 1967 the President of the General Assembly should issue a special message on the International Year for Human Rights, to be released on 1 January 1968. It is further recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions should issue similar messages during 1968 at the time they deem most appropriate, and that such messages should be widely circulated by all communications media.

RECOMMENDATION B

1. It is recommended that the Secretary-General should:

(a) Make arrangements for the issuing of human rights postage stamps and first-day covers on 1 January 1968, and for special cancellations during 1968;

(b) Promote, specifically for the International Year for Human Rights, the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(c) Prepare and publish a special pamphlet on the Declaration, specifically for the International Year for Human Rights;

(d) Prepare for general distribution a radio documentary script on the Declaration and encourage and assist broadcasting and television organizations to produce documentary or dramatic programmes relating to human rights;

(e) Make available to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency a special design symbolizing the concept of human rights and freedoms, so that posters may be reproduced and distributed nationally during the International Year for Human Rights;

(f) Direct United Nations officers at Headquarters and in information centres and regional offices to give lectures and write articles on the Declaration and to co-operate with information media and educational authorities in various countries in organizing the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights;

(g) Request the distributors of United Nations publications to prepare a special display of relevant United Nations documents for exhibition during the months of November and December 1968.

2. For Human Rights Day, 1968, it is recommended that the United Nations should:

(a) Organize at Headquarters a special meeting of the General Assembly on 10 December 1968, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Governments should be invited to include in their delegations to the special meeting, whenever possible, persons who participated in the drafting of the Declaration;

(b) Organize a concert at United Nations Headquarters on that day to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, and obtain the widest possible radio and television coverage for the concert.

RECOMMENDATION C

(a) *When a prize or prizes in the field of human rights should be awarded.* It is recommended that a prize or prizes should be awarded, for the first time, on 10 December 1968, on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Thereafter, prizes should not be awarded more often than at five-year intervals.

(b) *Number of prizes to be awarded.* It is recommended that no more than five prizes should be awarded at a time. If one prize only is to be awarded, it should be for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights. If two prizes are to be awarded, one should be for outstanding achievements in the promotion and protection of civil and political rights, and the other for outstanding achievements in the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights. If more than one prize is awarded, all prizes should be equal in every way.

(c) *Nature of the prizes.* It is recommended that a metal plaque bearing the United Nations seal and an artistic design, and engraved with an appropriate citation, should be presented to each winner of a prize as a concrete and lasting token of the award.

(d) *Procedure to be followed in selecting winners.* It is recommended that a special committee, composed of the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, should be entrusted with selecting the winners of the human rights prize. The committee would establish its own procedure for receiving nominations, it being understood that nominations might be sought from Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status and from other appropriate sources. The assistance of the Secretary-General would be available to the special committee at every stage in the process of selection.

(e) *Criteria to be applied in the selection of winners.* It is recommended that on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1968, a maximum of five prizes should be awarded to persons who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms embodied in the Declaration and in other instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights since the proclamation of the Declaration on 10 December 1948. Thereafter, the prize or prizes would be awarded at five-year intervals and would be given to individuals who had made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

RECOMMENDATION D

It is noted that in paragraph 4 of resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 the General Assembly invited all Member States to intensify their domestic efforts in the field of human rights, with the assistance of their appropriate organizations, in order that a fuller and more effective realization of these rights and freedoms might be achieved and might be reported at the proposed international review of such achievement in 1968 and thereafter. This proposed intensification of national domestic effort has been considered, bearing in mind the fact that an intensive programme of activity in this field, in which the United Nations, the specialized agencies, national Governments and non-governmental organizations are already involved, is now in progress. It can be assumed that each Member State, within the framework of its national legislation and policy, and according to available means, will wish to respond in its own way to the invitation expressed in paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned resolution.

In consideration of the fact that a wide variety of measures should not be added by Member States to their existing programmes, it is recommended instead that the General Assembly should be asked to invite all Member States to make a special effort during the period, within the framework of national legislation and policy and according to available means, in two particular spheres:

(a) In the sphere of their national legislation;

(b) In the sphere of education, towards a fuller realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It is agreed that the intensification of efforts on the national level does not exclude an intensification of efforts by Member States on an international scale, for example, within the United Nations and its agencies.

RECOMMENDATION E

It is recommended that Governments should be invited to consider adopting the following programme, under which they would:

- (a) Formally proclaim 1968 to be the International Year for Human Rights and observe it as such;
- (b) Issue, during the International Year for Human Rights, in the name of Heads of State or Government, special messages reaffirming their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and their dedication to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (c) Either appoint an *ad hoc* committee to co-ordinate the national celebrations for the International Year for Human Rights within their countries, or entrust the organization of the celebrations to an existing institution;
- (d) Seize the opportunity of the International Year for Human Rights to redouble their efforts to bring about the signature and ratification, or the acceptance in another form, of all the existing international conventions or treaties designed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in particular spheres;
- (e) Consider the possibility of commemorating the International Year for Human Rights by the establishment of public service or socially useful institutions, such as schools, hospitals, community centres, crèches and recreational parks, or by the designation of existing institutions to commemorate the Year;
- (f) Consider the possibility of establishing one or more national awards to honour their nationals who have made distinguished contributions to the promotion of human rights, and make these awards during the International Year for Human Rights;
- (g) Maintain contact with the specialized agencies and participate in any regional conferences and seminars which the latter may wish to organize;
- (h) Issue human rights postage stamps and first-day covers on 1 January 1968, and arrange for special cancellations during 1968;
- (i) Promote the widest and most intensive possible dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in as many languages and dialects as possible, by means of printed posters, leaflets and pamphlets issued during 1968;
- (j) Examine the possibility of holding a special meeting of their Parliament or National Assembly, in order to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, preferably on 10 December 1968.

RECOMMENDATION F

It is recommended that the specialized agencies whose work is connected with the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms should be invited:

- (a) To proceed with the planning of their individual programmes of celebrations;
- (b) To communicate directly with the Governments of Member States and with private, national and international organizations, so as to co-operate with them in the organization of national and regional programmes of celebrations for 1968;
- (c) To inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible of the programmes they have formulated.

RECOMMENDATION G

It is recommended that other organizations having an interest in the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, non-governmental organizations in contact with the United Nations Office of Public Information, United Nations associations, research institutions, universities and other institutions of higher learning, and other appropriate organizations, should be invited to participate fully in the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights and to organize special activities of their own during 1968. The invitation to the organizations in consultative status and to those in contact with the Office of Public Information would be issued by the Secretary-General,

while the invitation to national organizations would be issued by the Governments of the countries concerned.

Within the framework of their respective programmes, in order to develop further and to guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of apartheid, the various organizations mentioned above are invited to consider, for the year 1968:

- (a) Adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or articles thereof, as appropriate, as the theme of their annual conference for 1968 or of special conferences held during that year;
- (b) Organizing commemorative ceremonies on the Declaration during the International Year for Human Rights, and particularly on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1968;
- (c) Printing and distributing the text of the Declaration, and preparing public pamphlets, leaflets and posters on the Declaration;
- (d) Organizing community projects, such as panel discussions on local human rights problems, children's parades, and the display of the United Nations flag on school buildings and business premises;
- (e) Encouraging local communities to establish a list of questions with a view to investigating and sounding out public opinion as to the community's effectiveness in promoting the principles of the Declaration;
- (f) Publishing, during the International Year for Human Rights, historic declarations, famous bills, and great orations and speeches on human rights, with appropriate commentaries or annotations;
- (g) Encouraging radio and television networks to carry special programmes, encouraging newspaper editors to publish editorials on the Declaration which could be printed or reprinted in whole or in part, and encouraging book-publishing firms to issue special publications, including books and booklets, on human rights problems designed to publicize the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and encouraging other media of information to organize public debates on great issues concerning freedom;
- (h) Inviting appropriate bodies in Member States to hold special services and observances of a cultural and traditional nature, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

RECOMMENDATION H

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities should include activities by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, Member States, and international and national organizations. For an effective year of observances, some degree of co-ordination of these separate activities will be required. Some of the recommended activities are set out precisely and in reasonably full detail; for others, no more than the broad outlines of the proposal can be given at this stage, and the details remain to be worked out. When these details have been settled, it will be desirable that information about them be communicated to a central organization or office. It is likely that individual Member States will have new ideas in regard to activities they may wish to undertake in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, and that they will wish to communicate some of these ideas to other Member States. It is agreed that all these activities should be co-ordinated and it is recommended that the co-ordinating and clearing-house function should be discharged by the Secretary-General. It is important that the Secretary-General's efficiency in discharging his present responsibilities in the field of human rights should not be impaired by this additional task which it is proposed to entrust to him.

B

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 concerning the observance of the International

Year for Human Rights and the convening of an International Conference on Human Rights in 1968,

Emphasizing the great importance of putting into practice the principles relating to the protection of fundamental human rights which are laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the continuing violation of fundamental human rights in certain countries, particularly in the colonial and dependent countries, may endanger friendly relations between States and universal peace and security,

Emphasizing the importance of the achievement by the International Conference on Human Rights of the purposes specified in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX),

Calls upon the Governments of all countries and the peoples of the world to intensify the struggle to safeguard fundamental freedoms and human rights and to ensure the complete and immediate elimination of such violations of human rights as racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid.

1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

Recalling also its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened during 1968, defined the purposes of the Conference, established a Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to complete the preparation for the Conference, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint an Executive Secretary for the Conference,

Having considered the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee,¹³

Accepting with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Iran for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran,¹⁴

1. *Takes note* of the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights and expresses its appreciation to the Committee for the work it has accomplished;

2. *Decides* that the International Conference on Human Rights shall be held at Teheran, preferably during the spring of 1968, on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Preparatory Committee and the Iranian Government;

3. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite, to participate in the Conference and

¹³ A/6354.

¹⁴ A/C.3/602.

to include among their representatives eminent persons whose qualifications in the field of human rights would enable them to make valuable contributions to the work of the Conference;

4. *Invites* the competent specialized agencies to send observers to the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to continue its work in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 2081 (XX), taking into account such observations as it may receive from the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women and bearing in mind the discussions at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the decisions taken in the present resolution and the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights, and to report further on the progress of the preparation of the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the staffing and other facilities which will be required for the Conference;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the Conference will be an important step forward in the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and consequently a contribution to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to the promotion of friendship among peoples.

1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, by which it requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights,

Recognizing the significance of the proposed Conference and the importance of the preparatory work to the success of the Conference,

1. *Decides* to enlarge the membership of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights from seventeen to twenty-three;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint six additional members of the Preparatory Committee—two from African countries, two from Asian countries and two from Latin American countries.

1498th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.

* * *

The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of resolution D above, appointed the following Member States: COLOMBIA, KENYA, LEBANON, MAURITANIA, PAKISTAN and PANAMA.¹⁵

As a result, the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights will be composed of the following Member States: CANADA, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, INDIA, IRAN, ITALY, JAMAICA, KENYA, LEBANON, MAURITANIA, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, SOMALIA, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY and YUGOSLAVIA.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1498th meeting.

*Other decisions***Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 59)****Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (item 61)**

At its 1498th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Third Committee¹⁶ that the consideration of items 59 and 61 should be postponed to the twenty-second session.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 59 and 61, document A/6615, para. 3.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

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2134 (XXI). Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,¹

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter VII.*

Having examined further the report submitted by the Secretary-General² pursuant to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2063 (XX) of 16 December 1965 concerning the Fund for the Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

Reaffirming its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolutions 1817 (XVII) of 18 December 1962,

² *Ibid.*, agenda item 23, document A/6439.

1954 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2063 (XX) of 16 December 1965,

Noting with deep concern the economic and social situation prevailing in the three Territories and their imperative and urgent need for United Nations assistance,

Noting that the contributions so far pledged have not been sufficient for the Fund for the Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, established by the General Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 2063 (XX), to be brought into operation,

Noting further the imminent accession of Bechuanaland and Basutoland to independence,

1. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the serious threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland constituted by the aggressive policies of the present régime in the Republic of South Africa;

2. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and endorses the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Appeals* to all States which have not done so to contribute to the Fund established by the General Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 2063 (XX).

*1422nd plenary meeting,
29 September 1966.*

2138 (XXI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolutions 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962, 1883 (XVIII) of 14 October 1963, 1889 (XVIII) of 6 November 1963, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2012 (XX) of 12 October 1965, 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2024 (XX) of 11 November 1965, and Security Council resolutions 202 (1965) of 6 May 1965, 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965, 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965 and 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, and the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 22 April 1965,³ 28 May 1965,⁴ 21 April 1966⁵ and 31 May 1966,⁶ concerning the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia,

Noting with grave concern that the "talks about talks" between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the illegal racist minority régime further jeopardize the inalienable rights of the African people of Zimbabwe,

1. *Condemns* any arrangement reached between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority régime which will not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and

³ *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter III, para. 292.

⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 513.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter III, para. 587.

⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 1097.

independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reaffirms* the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal adult suffrage, in accordance with the principle of "one man, one vote".

*1450th plenary meeting,
22 October 1966.*

2151 (XXI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Southern Rhodesia,⁷

Having heard the statements of the administering Power,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2138 (XXI) of 22 October 1966 and the various resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, which declared, *inter alia*, that the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia is illegal,

Recalling further that, since the illegal declaration of independence by the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has declared, on several occasions, that that régime is illegal and that it would not negotiate with the régime on the future of Southern Rhodesia,

Reiterating its serious concern about the implications which the pourparlers between the administering Power and the representatives of the illegal racist minority régime have for the right of the African people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence,

Noting with concern the increasingly harmful role played by those foreign monopolies and financial interests in Southern Rhodesia whose support for the illegal racist minority régime constitutes an impediment to the attainment of independence by the people of Zimbabwe,

Noting with deep regret that the administering Power has failed to take effective and concrete measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to grant independence to the people of Zimbabwe in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle for the exercise of that right;

2. *Deplors* the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland so far to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Condemns* any arrangement between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority régime in the Territory which would transfer power to the

⁷ *Ibid.*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter III.

latter on any basis and which would fail to recognize the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Condemns* the Governments of Portugal and South Africa for their support of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign financial and other interests which, by supporting and assisting the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, are preventing the African people of Zimbabwe from attaining freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and calls upon the Governments of the States concerned to take all necessary measures to bring to an end such activities;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council once again to the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia, in order that it may decide to apply the necessary enforcement measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to take prompt and effective measures to prevent any supplies, including oil and petroleum products, from reaching Southern Rhodesia;

8. *Calls once again upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to take all the necessary measures, including in particular the use of force, in the exercise of its powers as the administering Power, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to report on its actions in the implementation of the present resolution to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

10. *Calls upon* all States to extend all moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to overthrow the illegal racist régime and to achieve freedom and independence;

11. *Requests* the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations to aid and assist the refugees from Zimbabwe and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its study of the situation in Southern Rhodesia;

13. *Decides* to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia on its agenda.

*1468th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.*

2183 (XXI). Question of Aden

The General Assembly,

Having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Aden,⁸ which includes, in addition to Aden, the Eastern and Western Aden Protectorates, and the Islands of Perim, Kuria Muria, Kamaran and other off-shore islands,

⁸ *Ibid.*, chapter VI.

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1949 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2023 (XX) of 5 November 1965, and the related resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on 22 March and 15 June 1966,⁹

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Having taken note of the declaration of the representative of the administering Power on his Government's readiness to co-operate with the United Nations in the full implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions at the earliest possible time,

Having taken note of the assurances given by the representative of the administering Power, on 10 November 1966,¹⁰ concerning the territorial integrity and the unity of South Arabia as a whole,

Having taken note also of the statement by the representative of the administering Power, on 17 November 1966,¹¹ that the United Nations mission will have free and unimpeded contact with the representatives of all shades of opinion in the Territory,

Taking note of the statement by the administering Power that it will grant independence to the Territory of South Arabia not later than 1968,

Having further taken note of the declaration by the administering Power on the question of the termination of all treaties and the removal of military bases by the time of independence, and in particular of its commitment not to enter into any defence arrangement with South Arabia,

Considering that the United Nations mission should have full freedom of action and unrestricted access to all parts of the Territory and that the administering Power should guarantee to the people the free exercise of political rights and freedoms throughout the Territory,

Deeply disturbed by the reports issued by various international humanitarian organizations on the maltreatment of political detainees and prisoners and by the continuation of the military operations against the people of the Territory,

Deeply concerned at the critical and explosive situation which might threaten peace and security in the area owing to the failure of the administering Power to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Aden, and the conclusions contained therein, and endorses the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on 22 March and 15 June 1966;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Reaffirms* paragraph 8 of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 15 June 1966 and urges the administering Power to implement it;

4. *Further reaffirms* that the only authority responsible to the United Nations for the full implementation of the United Nations resolutions with regard to the Territory is the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 99 and 382.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Fourth Committee*, 1633rd meeting, paras. 8-14.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1636th meeting, paras. 2-10.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and the administering Power, to appoint immediately a special mission to be sent to Aden for the purpose of recommending practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, in particular, for the purpose of determining the extent of the United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the elections and submitting a report to him as soon as possible for transmission to the Special Committee;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Special Mission on Aden to consider recommending, *inter alia*, practical steps for the establishment of a central caretaker government in the Territory to carry out the administration of the whole Territory and to assist in the organization of the elections;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take the necessary measures, in accordance with paragraph 3 above, so that the United Nations Special Mission on Aden can discharge its responsibilities on the basis of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 15 June 1966;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the necessary assistance and facilities for the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to maintain the question of Aden on its agenda.

1490th plenary meeting,
12 December 1966.

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The Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of the above resolution, appointed the members of the United Nations Special Mission on Aden.¹²

The Mission will be composed as follows: Manuel PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela), Chairman, Mr. Abdul Satar SHALIZI (Afghanistan) and Mr. Moussa Léo KEITA (Mali).

2184 (XXI). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories under Portuguese administration,¹³

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 163 (1961) of 9 June 1961, 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963, 183 (1963) of 11 December 1963 and 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 1819 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1913 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963 and 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965, also the relevant resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 22 June 1966,¹⁴

Deeply concerned at the critical and explosive situation which is threatening peace and security owing to the intensification of the measures of repression and military operation against the people of the Territories under Portuguese administration,

Noting with deep concern that the activities of the foreign financial interests in these Territories which impede the African people in the realization of their aspirations to freedom and independence continue undiminished,

Further noting with deep concern that Portugal continues to use the aid and weapons that it receives from its military allies against the population of these Territories,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to freedom and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve this right;

2. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories under Portuguese administration and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

3. *Condemns*, as a crime against humanity, the policy of the Government of Portugal, which violates the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the settlement of foreign immigrants in the Territories and by the exporting of African workers to South Africa;

4. *Further condemns* the activities of the financial interests operating in the Territories under Portuguese domination which exploit the human and material resources of the Territories and impede the progress of their peoples towards freedom and independence;

5. *Calls upon* Portugal to apply immediately the principle of self-determination to the peoples of the Territories under its administration, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and Security Council resolutions 183 (1963) and 218 (1965);

6. *Appeals* to all States to give the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights and to prevent their nationals from co-operating with the Portuguese authorities, especially in regard to investment in the Territories;

7. *Recommends* to the Security Council that it make it obligatory for all States, directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members, to implement the measures contained in General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX), and in particular those mentioned in paragraph 7 thereof;

8. *Requests* all States, and in particular the military allies of Portugal within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to take the following steps:

(a) To desist forthwith from giving the Portuguese Government any assistance which enables it to continue its repression of the African peoples in the Territories under its domination;

(b) To take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply of arms and military equipment to the Government of Portugal;

¹² See A/6636.

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter V.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 675.

(c) To stop the sale or shipment to the Government of Portugal of equipment and materials for the manufacture or maintenance of arms and ammunition;

(d) To take the necessary measures to put an end to such activities as are referred to in paragraph 4 above;

9. *Appeals once again* to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in order to secure its compliance with General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and with the present resolution;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the aid they have extended so far, and requests them, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to the people who have suffered and are still suffering owing to military operations;

12. *Decides* to include the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session.

*1490th plenary meeting,
12 December 1966.*

2185 (XXI). Question of Fiji

The General Assembly,

Having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Fiji,¹⁵

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1951 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2068 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, also the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 7 September 1966,¹⁶

Noting with regret that the administering Power has not yet taken effective measures to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Fiji to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Expresses its deep regret* that the administering Power has not yet taken effective measures to implement the various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples concerning the Territory of Fiji;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Special Committee to appoint a sub-committee to visit Fiji for the purpose

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter VIII.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 120.

of studying at first hand the situation in the Territory, and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee, in consultation with the administering Power, to appoint the sub-committee as early as practicable;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power to implement without delay the following measures:

(a) The holding of general elections in accordance with the principle of "one man, one vote" for the purpose of forming a constituent assembly which will be charged with the task of drawing up a democratic constitution and the formation of a representative government, and the transfer of full powers to that government;

(b) The fixing of an early date for the independence of Fiji;

(c) The abolishing of all discriminatory measures so as to foster communal harmony and national unity in the Territory;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the necessary facilities for the visit of the sub-committee to the Territory;

6. *Requests* the administering Power to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Invites* the Special Committee to keep the question under consideration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

8. *Decides* to keep the question of Fiji on its agenda.

*1490th plenary meeting,
12 December 1966.*

2226 (XXI). Question of the Trust Territory of Nauru

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2111 (XX) of 21 December 1965 on the question of the Trust Territory of Nauru,

Having examined the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 1 July 1965 to 26 July 1966,¹⁷

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of Nauru,¹⁸

Noting that the people of Nauru, through their elected representatives in the Legislative Council which was established on 31 January 1966, have expressed the wish to achieve independence by 31 January 1968,

Recognizing that the phosphate deposits on the island of Nauru belong to the Nauruan people,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Nauru to self-government and independence;

2. *Recommends* that the Administering Authority should fix the earliest possible date, but not later than 31 January 1968, for the independence of the Nauruan people in accordance with their freely expressed wishes;

3. *Recommends further* that the Administering Authority should transfer control over the operation of

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/6304).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter XIX.

the phosphate industry to the Nauruan people and take immediate steps, irrespective of the cost involved, towards restoring the island of Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2227 (XXI). Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 1 July 1965 to 26 July 1966,¹⁹

Having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea,²⁰

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolution 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Noting with grave concern the discriminatory practices in the Territories,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Papua and New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Deplores* the failure of the administering Power to implement General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX);

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to implement fully resolution 1514 (XV) and to inform the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-fourth session and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the action taken in this regard;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power to implement the following measures:

(a) Removal of all discriminatory electoral qualifications;

(b) Abolition of all discriminatory practices in the economic, social, health and educational fields;

(c) Holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage with a view to transferring power to the people of the Territories;

(d) Fixing of an early date for independence;

5. *Further calls upon* the administering Power to refrain from utilizing the Territories for military activities incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the administering Power.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/6304).

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter XIX.

2228 (XXI). Question of French Somaliland

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of French Somaliland (Djibouti),

Recalling its resolution 1514 of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to French Somaliland (Djibouti),²¹

Noting the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 November 1966,

Having noted the recent political developments in the Territory and the subsequent announcement made by the administering Power that a referendum will be held in the Territory before July 1967 to enable the people to decide their political future,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the right of self-determination shall be freely expressed and exercised by the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory on the basis of universal adult suffrage and with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Urges* the administering Power to create a proper political climate for a referendum to be conducted on an entirely free and democratic basis;

4. *Requests* the administering Power, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to make appropriate arrangements for a United Nations presence before, and supervision during, the holding of the referendum;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to the administering Power and to report on its implementation to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

6. *Decides* to retain the question of French Somaliland (Djibouti) on its agenda.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2229 (XXI). Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories of Ifni and Spanish Sahara,²²

Having taken note of the oral and written statements of the petitioners from Spanish Sahara,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

²¹ *Ibid.*, chapter XII.

²² *Ibid.*, chapter X.

Recalling further the resolution adopted on 16 October 1964 by the Special Committee,²³

Reaffirming its resolution 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965,

Noting that the Spanish Government, as the administering Power, has not as yet applied the provisions of the Declaration,

Having regard to the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 November 1966, concerning the Territories under Spanish administration,

Noting the decision of the administering Power to apply in full the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2072 (XX),²⁴

Noting further the statement of the administering Power on 7 December 1966 relating to Spanish Sahara, in particular with regard to the sending of a special United Nations mission to the Territory, the return of exiles and the free exercise by the indigenous population of its right to self-determination,²⁵

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Ifni and Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories of Ifni and Spanish Sahara, and endorses the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 16 November 1966,²⁶

3. Requests the administering Power to take immediately the necessary steps to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni and to determine with the Government of Morocco, bearing in mind the aspirations of the indigenous population, procedures for the transfer of powers in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. Invites the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of Spanish Sahara and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination and, to this end:

(a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis, by permitting, *inter alia*, the return of exiles to the Territory;

(b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;

(c) To refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of Spanish Sahara;

(d) To provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it may be able to par-

ticipate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to appoint immediately a special mission to be sent to Spanish Sahara for the purpose of recommending practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum and submitting a report to him as soon as possible for transmission to the Special Committee;

6. Requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the situation in the Territories of Ifni and Spanish Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

2230 (XXI). Question of Equatorial Guinea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Equatorial Guinea,

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Equatorial Guinea,²⁷

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2067 (XX) of 16 December 1965,

Recalling the Basic Law of 1963 which recognized Fernando Póo and Río Muni as one entity thereafter to be called Equatorial Guinea, and the declaration by the administering Power of its intention to grant independence to Equatorial Guinea as a single entity,

Taking into account the declarations of the administering Power that it would accede to the desires of the people of the Territory for independence whenever they so requested,

Noting the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people consulted that the Territory should become independent not later than July 1968,

Having noted the statement of the representative of the administering Power that a constitutional conference will be convened early in 1967,

Recognizing the need for further measures to promote the economic, social and educational advancement of the people of the Territory,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Equatorial Guinea, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,²⁸

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Equatorial Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Grant-

²³ *Ibid.*, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I) (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter IX, para. 112.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter X, annex.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Fourth Committee. 1660th meeting, paras. 1-4.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter X, para. 243.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, chapter IX.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, chapter IX, annex, paras. 286-310.

ing of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Spain for having invited the Special Committee to visit the Territory and for the co-operation rendered to the Sub-Committee on Equatorial Guinea of the Special Committee during its visit to the Territory;

4. *Invites* the administering Power to implement as soon as possible the following measures:

(a) Removal of all restrictions on political activities and establishment of full democratic freedoms;

(b) Institution of an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage and the holding, before independence, of a general election for the whole Territory on the basis of a unified electoral roll;

(c) Transfer of effective power to the government resulting from this election;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to ensure that the Territory accedes to independence as a single political and territorial unit and that no step is taken which would jeopardize the territorial integrity of Equatorial Guinea;

6. *Requests* the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Equatorial Guinea, to set a date for independence as recommended by the Special Committee and, for this purpose, to convene a conference in which the various political parties and all sections of the population would be fully represented;

7. *Further requests* the administering Power to establish in law and in practice full equality of political, economic and social rights;

8. *Urges* the administering Power to take effective measures, including increased assistance, to ensure the rapid economic development of the Territory and to promote the educational and social advancement of the people, and requests the specialized agencies to render all possible assistance towards this end;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate action, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to ensure the presence of the United Nations in the Territory for the supervision of the preparation for, and the holding of, the election envisaged in paragraph 4 (b) above, and to participate in any other measures leading towards the independence of the Territory;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the administering Power and to report to the Special Committee on its implementation;

11. *Decides* to maintain the question of Equatorial Guinea on its agenda.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2231 (XXI). Question of Gibraltar

The General Assembly,

Having examined the question of Gibraltar,

Having heard the statements of the administering Power and the representative of Spain,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Recalling its resolution 2070 (XX) of 16 December 1965, and the consensus adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementa-

tion of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 16 October 1964,²⁹

Recalling further its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Taking into account the noted willingness of the administering Power and of the Government of Spain to continue the present negotiations,

Regretting the occurrence of certain acts which had prejudiced the smooth progress of these negotiations,

1. *Regrets* the delay in the process of decolonization and in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Gibraltar;

2. *Calls upon* the two parties to continue their negotiations, taking into account the interests of the people of the Territory, and asks the administering Power to expedite, without any hindrance and in consultation with the Government of Spain, the decolonization of Gibraltar, and to report to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as soon as possible, and in any case before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2232 (XXI). Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, 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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, 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,

Having examined the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories,³⁰

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966,

Deeply concerned at the information contained in the report of the Special Committee on the continuation of policies which aim, among other things, at the disruption of the territorial integrity of some of these Terri-

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I) (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter X, para. 209.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapters XIV-XIX and XXII.

tories and at the creation by the administering Powers of military bases and installations in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deploring the refusal of some administering Powers to allow visiting missions of the United Nations to visit these Territories,

Conscious that these situations require the continued attention and the assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by the peoples of these Territories of their objectives, as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Aware of the special circumstances of geographical location and economic conditions concerning some of these Territories,

1. *Approves* the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Reiterates* its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Urges* the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories, and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

6. *Decides* that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all possible assistance in the implementation of the present resolution.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2233 (XXI). Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which it approved the procedures adopted by the Special Committee for the discharge of the func-

tions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII)⁸¹ and requested the Committee to continue to discharge those functions in accordance with the said procedures,

Having studied the chapter of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the transmittal of information under Article 73 e of the Charter and the action taken by it in respect of that information,⁸²

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this information,⁸³

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses its profound regret* that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly, including the most recent recommendation contained in resolution 2109 (XX), some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter or have done so insufficiently or too late;

3. *Once again urges* all Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) in accordance with the procedures referred to above.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2234 (XXI). Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2110 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,⁸⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* Member States to continue to offer scholarships to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Requests* Member States to facilitate the travel of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities which are offered to them;

4. *Requests* the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing com-

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I) (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter II, appendix I.

⁸² *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter XXIII.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, agenda items 64 and 71, document A/6455.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/6503.

plete information about the scholarships offered and the need to provide, whenever possible, travel funds for prospective students;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the dissemination of information about the scholarships offered by Member States;

6. *Invites* the administering Powers concerned and the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the dissemination of that information;

7. *Invites* the administering Powers concerned to take all measures necessary to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are utilized by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to render effective assistance to those persons who have applied for, or have been granted, scholarships or fellowships, particularly by facilitating their travel formalities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2235 (XXI). Question of the consolidation and integration of the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans

The General Assembly,

Considering that special educational and training programmes for South West Africa and for Territories under Portuguese administration and an educational and training programme for South Africans have been established by the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1705 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1808 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, and Security Council resolution 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Recalling the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session regarding the said programmes for South West Africa³⁵ and for Territories under Portuguese administration,³⁶ and to the Security Council on 9 November 1965 regarding the programme for South Africans,³⁷

Noting that these programmes, although serving similar needs and purposes, are administered separately and differ with regard to financing,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the way in which he has administered the programmes,

Holding the view that the question of a consolidation and an integration of these programmes should be considered in order to ensure increased efficiency and to promote further development and expansion of the educational and training assistance thereunder,

Taking into account the establishment of a refugee education account by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme of 7 November 1966,³⁸

Further taking into account the roles of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations in matters of training and education,

Noting the interest and activities of the Organization of African Unity in the field of educational assistance,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the heads of other appropriate agencies and organs, and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the question of a consolidation and an integration of the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans, and to report on the results of this study to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish, if he deems it desirable, a committee selected from among host countries of refugees and from among States which have made contributions to the United Nations educational and training programmes mentioned above, to advise him on means to develop and expand those programmes.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2236 (XXI). Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1705 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, by which it established a United Nations Special Training Programme for South West Africans,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2076 (XX) of 17 December 1965,³⁹

Noting with satisfaction that several Member States have offered scholarships to students from South West Africa,

Further noting that a number of States have included in their offers opportunities for education at the secondary and vocational levels in response to the invitation contained in General Assembly resolutions 1901 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 and 2076 (XX),

Taking note of the difficulties encountered by persons residing in the Territory in taking advantage of the benefits available under the Programme, particularly in securing the necessary travel documents,

Taking note of the measures adopted by the Secretary-General with a view to making the benefits of the Programme available to as many South West Africans as possible,

³⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda items 66 and 68, document A/6463.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/6464.

³⁷ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twentieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1965*, document S/6891.

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A (A/6311/Rev.1/Add.1), part two, para. 117.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 66 and 68, document A/6463.

Taking note also of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies in the implementation of the Programme,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have made scholarships and travel grants available for the use of South West Africans;

2. *Invites* those Member States offering scholarships and those which may subsequently do so to consider including in their offers scholarships for secondary education and for vocational and technical training;

3. *Further invites* Member States to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Secretary-General for the placement in their secondary, vocational or technical schools of candidates who have been awarded scholarships under the Special Training Programme for South West Africans;

4. *Once again requests* all Member States to facilitate in every possible way the travel of South West Africans seeking to avail themselves of educational opportunities provided under the Programme;

5. *Requests* all the Governments concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures with a view to making the benefits of the Programme available to as many South West Africans as possible;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2237 (XXI). Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1808 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1973 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which it established a special training programme for the indigenous people of the Territories under Portuguese administration,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2108 (XX) of 21 December 1965,⁴⁰

Noting with deep regret that, notwithstanding paragraph 10 of resolution 1808 (XVII), paragraph 8 of resolution 1973 (XVIII) and paragraph 7 of resolution 2108 (XX), the Government of Portugal has not co-operated in the implementation of the special training programme,

Noting with satisfaction that several Member States have extended offers of scholarships to students from Territories under Portuguese administration,

Noting further that a number of States have included in their offers scholarships for secondary education and vocational training, in response to the invitation contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 2108 (XX),

Noting with appreciation the measures adopted by the Secretary-General with a view to making the benefits of the special training programme available to as many indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese administration as possible, and the progress achieved in this respect,

Taking note of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies in the implementation of the special training programme,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures with a view to making the benefits of the special training programme available to as many indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese administration as possible;

2. *Invites* the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the specialized agencies to continue to co-operate in the implementation of the special training programme by offering every possible assistance and such facilities and resources as they may be able to provide to the recipients and the Governments participating in the programme;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States which have extended offers of scholarships to students from Territories under Portuguese administration;

4. *Invites* the Member States which have offered scholarships, and those which plan to do so, to consider offering in the first place scholarships for secondary education and for vocational and technical training;

5. *Requests* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of any scholarships offered and of awards made and utilized;

6. *Further requests* Member States to facilitate the travel of students from Territories under Portuguese administration who are seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Government of Portugal to co-operate in the implementation of the special training programme for inhabitants of Territories under its administration;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2238 (XXI). Question of Oman

The General Assembly,

Having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Oman,⁴¹

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁴²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolutions 2073 (XX) of 17 December 1965 and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Deeply concerned at the serious and critical situation arising from the colonial policies pursued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Territory,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Oman;

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter XIII.

⁴² *Ibid.*, agenda item 70, document A/6563.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/6464.

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Territory as a whole to self-determination and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve the rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Deplores* the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2073 (XX);

4. *Further deploras* the policies of the United Kingdom in installing and supporting any unrepresentative régime in the Territory in contravention of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Recognizes* that the natural resources of the Territory belong to the people of Oman and that the concessions given to foreign monopolies without the consent of the people constitute a violation of the rights of the people of the Territory;

6. *Considers* that the maintenance of military bases, depots and troops in the Territory constitutes a major hindrance to the exercise by the people of their right to self-determination and independence and is prejudicial

to the peace and security of the region, and that their immediate removal is therefore essential;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to effect immediately the implementation in the Territory of the following measures:

(a) Cessation of all repressive action against the people of the Territory;

(b) Withdrawal of British troops;

(c) Release of political prisoners and political detainees and return of political exiles to the Territory;

(d) Elimination of British domination in any form;

8. *Appeals* to all Member States to render all possible assistance to the people of the Territory in their struggle to attain freedom and independence;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its examination of the situation in the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.

*1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

* * *

Other decisions

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 23)

At its 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the consensus concerning the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), as set forth in paragraph 13 of the report of the Fourth Committee.⁴³

Question of South West Africa⁴⁴ (hearing of petitioners) (item 65)

At its 1451st plenary meeting, on 26 October 1966, the General Assembly took note of the first part of the report of the Fourth Committee.⁴⁵

At its 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the second part of the report of the Fourth Committee.⁴⁶

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to transmit to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for consideration, the documents and records of the meeting of the Fourth Committee and of the plenary meeting of the Assembly relating to the matters raised in the second part of the Fourth Committee's report.⁴⁶

⁴³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 23, document A/6628.

⁴⁴ See also resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2146 (XXI), pp. 2 and 3.

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 65, document A/6458.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/6458/Add.1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

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2135 (XXI). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A

The General Assembly

1. *Appoints* the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Mr. John I. M. Rhodes,
Mr. Wilbur H. Ziehl;

2. *Declares* Mr. Rhodes to be appointed for a period beginning on 1 October 1966 and ending on 31 December 1968, and Mr. Ziehl to be appointed for a period beginning on 1 October 1966 and ending on 31 December 1966.

1424th plenary meeting,
30 September 1966.

B

The General Assembly

1. *Appoints* the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Mr. Jan P. Bannier,
Mr. Pedro Olarte,
Mr. V. F. Ulanchev,
Mr. Wilbur H. Ziehl;

2. *Declares* Mr. Bannier, Mr. Olarte, Mr. Ulanchev and Mr. Ziehl to be appointed for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1967.

1478th plenary meeting,
25 November 1966.

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will be composed as follows: Mr. Jan P. BANNIER (Netherlands), Mr. Abdou CISS (Senegal), Mr. Paulo Lopes CORRÊA (Brazil), Mr. André GANEM (France), Mr. Pedro OLARTE (Colombia), Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Mohamed RIAD (United Arab Republic), Mr. E. Olu SANU (Nigeria), Mr. Dragos SERBANESCU (Romania), Mr. Shilendra K. SINGH (India), Mr. V. F. ULANCHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. Wilbur H. ZIEHL (United States of America).

2139 (XXI). Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1965 and reports of the Board of Auditors

A

UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1965 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;¹

2. *Concurs* in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its first report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.²

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

B

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1965 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;³

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its second report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.⁴

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

C

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the financial year ended 31 December 1965 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁵

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/6306 and Corr.1).

² Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/6376.

³ Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/6306/Add.1 and Corr.1/Rev.1).

⁴ Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/6377.

⁵ Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 6B (A/6306/Add.2 and Corr.1).

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its third report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.⁶

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

D

VOLUNTARY FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the accounts of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the financial year ended 31 December 1965 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁷

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fourth report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.⁸

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

2140 (XXI). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions

A

The General Assembly

1. *Appoints* the following person as a member of the Committee on Contributions:

Mr. John I. M. Rhodes;

2. *Declares* Mr. Rhodes to be appointed for a period beginning on the date of the present resolution and ending on 31 December 1968.

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

B

The General Assembly

1. *Appoints* the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

Mr. Amjad Ali,

Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini,

Mr. Evgeny Nikolaevich Makeev,

Mr. Maurice Viaud;

2. *Declares* Mr. Ali, Mr. Fernandini, Mr. Makeev and Mr. Viaud to be appointed for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1967.

1478th plenary meeting,
25 November 1966.

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the Committee on Contributions will be composed as follows: Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan), Mr. Raymond T. BOWMAN (United States of America), Mr. Jorge Pablo FERNANDINI (Peru), Mr. Louis-Denis HUDON (Canada), Mr. F. Nouredin KIA (Iran), Mr. Evgeny Nikolaevich MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Re-

publics), Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (Poland), Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. David SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil) and Mr. Maurice VIAUD (France).

2141 (XXI). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The General Assembly

1. *Appoints* the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee:

Mr. John I. M. Rhodes,

Mr. Wilbur H. Ziehl;

2. *Declares* Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Ziehl to be appointed for a period beginning on the date of the present resolution and ending on 31 December 1967.

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee will be the following:

MEMBERS

Mr. José ESPINOZA (Chile);

Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Mr. Wilbur H. ZIEHL (United States of America).

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

Mr. Brian J. LYNCH (New Zealand);

Mr. Jean-Claude RENAUD (France);

Mr. Shilendra K. SINGH (India).

2150 (XXI). Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965 establishing the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,

Noting with appreciation the work done by the *Ad Hoc* Committee with the co-operation of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations organs and related bodies,

Noting further that the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in compliance with paragraph 6 (b) of the above-mentioned resolution, has submitted its recommendations to the General Assembly in its report dated 19 July 1966,⁹

Bearing in mind that certain subsequent actions must be taken by Member States, the United Nations organs and related bodies, and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

Recognizing that the full implementation of the recommendations made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee would also require the co-operation of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/6378.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 6C (A/6306/Add.3).

⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/6379.

⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

in the spirit of Article 58 of the Charter of the United Nations and in the light of the agreements between them and the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Urges* that the recommendations and comments contained in the report be given the most attentive consideration by Member States and by the United Nations organs and related bodies with a view to the earliest implementation of the recommendations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to take the appropriate measures to give effect to those recommendations requiring his action, including the submission of proposals to the competent United Nations organs and related bodies;

4. *Recommends* to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency that they give the most attentive consideration to the recommendations contained in the report and that they take appropriate measures, within their respective areas of competence, with a view to the earliest possible implementation of those recommendations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to encourage the adoption of the appropriate measures by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, particularly those requiring concerted action;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee by the United Nations family of organizations.

1458th plenary meeting,
4 November 1966.

* * *

At the 1501st plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the President of the General Assembly announced that he had drawn up the list of countries mentioned in paragraph 67 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,⁹ dealing with the establishment of an inspection unit.¹⁰

That list comprises the following Member States: FRANCE, INDIA, MEXICO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA.

2157 (XXI). Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly

Appoints the Auditor-General of Pakistan as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1967.

1478th plenary meeting,
25 November 1966.

As a result of the above appointment, the Board of Auditors will be composed as follows: the First President of the Audit Office of BELGIUM, the Auditor-General of COLOMBIA and the Auditor-General of PAKISTAN.

2168 (XXI). Appointments to fill vacancies in the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The General Assembly

1. *Appoints* the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal:

Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell,

Mr. Zenon Rossides;

2. *Declares* Mr. Gros Espiell and Mr. Rossides to be appointed for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1967.

1485th plenary meeting,
6 December 1966.

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal will be composed as follows: Mrs. Paul BASTID (France), the Right Honourable Lord CROOK (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Héctor GROS ESPIELL (Uruguay), Mr. Louis IGNACIO-PINTO (Dahomey), Mr. Francis T. P. PLIMPTON (United States of America), Mr. Zenon ROSSIDES (Cyprus) and Mr. R. VENKATARAMAN (India).

2176 (XXI). United Nations International School

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹¹ and the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School annexed thereto, and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,¹²

Noting that the Secretary-General has accepted the offer by the City of New York of a permanent site for the School, as authorized by General Assembly resolution 2123 (XX) of 21 December 1965, and has entered into a ninety-nine-year lease for this site,

Noting that contracts for the preparation of the site, detailed specifications for the new building and certain other preliminary steps in the construction have been made possible by the generous contributions of \$7.5 million from the Ford Foundation to build and equip the School and \$1 million from the Rockefeller family to prepare the site,

Recalling that a major condition of the Ford Foundation grant is the establishment of a Development Fund which will ensure the financial viability of the School and promote its educational excellence,

Expressing its appreciation to the forty-four Governments which have made pledges to the Development Fund and to generous private donors, whose combined contributions have now brought the total amount of the Fund to \$1,014,613,

Cognizant of the fact that the Board of Trustees of the School and the Secretary-General believe that a minimum of \$3 million must be raised to accomplish the major purposes of the Fund,

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 83, document A/6507.*

¹² *Ibid.*, document A/6536.

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to transfer to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School from the grants already available the amounts necessary to ensure the speedy completion of the new building;

2. *Urges* Member States which have not yet done so to contribute promptly to the Development Fund for the School under the terms of General Assembly resolutions 1982 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, 2003 (XIX) of 10 February 1965 and 2123 (XX) of 21 December 1965;

3. *Decides* to contribute \$48,900 to the International School Fund in 1967 to cover the operating deficit foreseen for the current school year.

*1488th plenary meeting,
9 December 1966.*

2190 (XXI). Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

A

The General Assembly,

Having in mind that in its resolution 311 B (IV) of 24 November 1949 it expressed the belief that there is room for a closer relationship between the assessments of Member States in the contributions both of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies,

Noting with appreciation that since the adoption of resolution 311 B (IV) several specialized agencies have brought the assessments of their member States into a substantial degree of harmony with the United Nations scale of contributions,

Noting also that, even allowing for differences in membership, there still remain variations and fluctuations in the scales of contributions of some of those agencies which apply methods of assessment similar to those of the United Nations,

Taking note of the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, contained in its fourteenth report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session,¹⁸ with regard to the desirability of reducing the aforementioned variations to a minimum,

1. *Recommends* that, in the spirit of General Assembly resolution 311 B (IV) and in the interest of co-ordination and uniformity, the specialized agencies should keep this matter under review;

2. *Recommends further* that the specialized agencies which apply methods of assessment similar to those of the United Nations and whose scales of contributions still differ appreciably from the United Nations scale take steps to bring their scales into harmony with the United Nations scale as soon as possible, taking into account differences in membership and other pertinent factors;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the specialized agencies concerned the present resolution, together with the relevant comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set forth in its fourteenth report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

*1494th plenary meeting,
15 December 1966.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda items 12 and 79, document A/6522, paras. 39-43.

B

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁴ on the administrative budgets for 1967 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, through the consultative machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising under chapter II of that report which call for their attention, together with the record of the related discussion in the Fifth Committee;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency the observations of the Advisory Committee, contained in chapters III and IV of its report, on their administrative budgets for 1967.

*1494th plenary meeting,
15 December 1966.*

2191 (XXI). Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1966¹⁵ and the related reports of the Secretary-General¹⁶ and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁷

I

ADJUSTMENT OF BENEFITS IN RESPECT OF COST-OF-LIVING CHANGES

Decides to continue until 31 December 1969 the system of adjustment of pensions, annuities and deferred annuities laid down in General Assembly resolution 2122 (XX) of 21 December 1965;

II

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE FUND

Resolves that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended, with effect from 1 January 1967, in accordance with annex V to the report of the Joint Staff Pension Board¹⁸ to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the Fund for 1966.

*1494th plenary meeting,
15 December 1966.*

2194 (XXI). United Nations Emergency Force

A

The General Assembly

1. *Approves* the revised cost estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the financial year 1966 in the amount of \$16,146,000;

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/6522.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/6308)*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 82, document A/C.5/1078*.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, documents A/6380 and A/6537.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/6308)*, p. 40.

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to meet the cost of actual requirements over the appropriation of \$15 million, and within the amount of \$16,146,000, by the use of the surplus account of the United Nations Emergency Force.

1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1967¹⁹ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,²⁰

Expressing the hope that the *ad hoc* arrangements provided in the present resolution will not need to be repeated in future years and that the General Assembly will be able to reach agreement on an acceptable method for the equitable sharing of the cost of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditure, taking into account the principles affirmed as guidelines by the Assembly in its resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$14 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force for 1967;

2. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle which may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 21, document A/6498.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/6542.

(a) To apportion an amount of \$740,000 for 1967 among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1967;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$13,260,000 for 1967 among the economically developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1967, plus—in order to meet reserve requirements—an additional amount from each contributor in this group equal to 25 per cent of its apportionment, such additional contributions to be reimbursable on a *pro rata* basis when the General Assembly shall determine that all or part of these additional contributions are no longer needed;

3. *Calls upon* States members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency which are not Members of the United Nations to make contributions appropriate to their circumstances;

4. *Decides* that the contributions called for in paragraph 2 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force during the period from 1 January to 31 December 1967, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General;

5. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.

2195 (XXI). Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1966

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1966

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1966:

1. The amount of \$US 121,567,420 appropriated by its resolution 2125 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 shall be decreased by \$US 486,890 as follows:

	Amount appropriated by resolution 2125 A (XX)	Increase (or decrease)	Revised amount of appropriation
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(US dollars)

Section

PART I. *Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences*

1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,107,400	(78,100)	1,029,300
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BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1966 (continued)

Section	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 2125 A (XX)</i>	<i>Increase (or decrease)</i>	<i>Revised amount of appropriation</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
2. Special meetings and conferences	1,741,000	(84,900)	1,656,100
TOTAL, PART I	2,848,400	(163,000)	2,685,400
<i>PART II. Staff costs and related expenses</i>			
3. Salaries and wages	56,300,000	(417,700)	55,882,300
4. Common staff costs	13,195,300	(171,300)	13,024,000
5. Travel of staff	2,144,400	(23,400)	2,121,000
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	125,000	—	125,000
TOTAL, PART II	71,764,700	(612,400)	71,152,300
<i>PART III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services</i>			
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	4,360,000	—	4,360,000
8. Permanent equipment	525,930	—	525,930
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3,800,000	125,000	3,925,000
10. General expenses	4,701,000	380,000	5,081,000
11. Printing	1,800,000	—	1,800,000
TOTAL, PART III	15,186,930	505,000	15,691,930
<i>PART IV. Special expenses</i>			
12. Special expenses	8,885,800	3,200	8,889,000
TOTAL, PART IV	8,885,800	3,200	8,889,000
<i>PART V. Technical programmes</i>			
13. Economic development, social activities and public administration	6,105,000	—	6,105,000
14. Human rights advisory services	220,000	—	220,000
15. Narcotic drugs control	75,000	—	75,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,400,000	—	6,400,000
<i>PART VI. Special missions and related activities</i>			
16. Special missions	4,317,990	(69,790)	4,248,200
17. United Nations Field Service	2,106,200	(120,200)	1,986,000
TOTAL, PART VI	6,424,190	(189,990)	6,234,200
<i>PART VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>			
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,011,800	80,300	3,092,100
TOTAL, PART VII	3,011,800	80,300	3,092,100
<i>PART VIII. International Court of Justice</i>			
19. International Court of Justice	1,074,100	—	1,074,100
TOTAL, PART VIII	1,074,100	—	1,074,100

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1966 (continued)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 2125 A (XX)</i>	<i>Increase (or decrease)</i>	<i>Revised amount of appropriation</i>
<i>(US dollars)</i>			
<i>Section</i>			
<i>PART IX. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>			
20. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	5,971,500	(110,000)	5,861,500
TOTAL, PART IX	5,971,500	(110,000)	5,861,500
GRAND TOTAL	121,567,420	(486,890)	121,080,530

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part V shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be in accordance with the procedures and practices approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

4. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11, in a total amount of \$197,460 relating to the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, shall be administered as a unit;

5. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, in a total amount of \$454,550 relating to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, shall be administered in accordance with article XXVII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

6. The unexpended balances of the 1966 appropriations of \$1 million in respect of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile (section 7, chapter III), shall be transferred on 31 December 1966 to the Santiago Building Fund established under General Assembly resolution 1692 (XVI) of 18 December 1961;

7. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$17,500 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1966

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1966:

1. The estimates of income approved by its resolution 2125 B (XX) of 21 December 1965 shall be revised as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Estimate approved by resolution 2125 B (XX)</i>	<i>Increase (or decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimate</i>
<i>(US dollars)</i>			
<i>PART I. Income from staff assessment</i>			
1. Staff assessment income	13,114,900	(664,900)	12,450,000
TOTAL, PART I	13,114,900	(664,900)	12,450,000
<i>PART II. Other income</i>			
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	1,916,200	221,600	2,137,800
3. General income	1,566,200	625,800	2,192,000
4. Sale of United Nations postage stamps (United Nations Postal Administration)	1,670,000	405,000	2,075,000

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1966 (continued)

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Estimate approved by resolution 2125 B (XX)</i>	<i>Increase (or decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimate</i>
	<i>(US dollars)</i>		
5. Sale of publications	718,000	—	718,000
6. Services to visitors and catering services	805,400	27,000	832,400
TOTAL, PART II	6,675,800	1,279,400	7,955,200
GRAND TOTAL	19,790,700	614,500	20,405,200

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

2196 (XXI). Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

A

The General Assembly

Takes note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and by the International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account, for the financial year ended 31 December 1965,²¹ and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twenty-eighth report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.²²

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

B

The General Assembly

Takes note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies, acting as executing agencies, of funds earmarked from the Special Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1965²³ and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twenty-ninth report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.²⁴

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

2239 (XXI). Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957, 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962,

1987 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963 and 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Recognizing that the unique forum provided to Member States by meetings and conferences is essential in furthering the work of the United Nations,

Mindful of the concern expressed by Member States and the Secretary-General at the recent proliferation in the number of meetings, conferences and related documents,

Convinced of the need to achieve a proper balance each year between the calendar of meetings and conferences desired by Member States and the resources, both human and material, available to the Organization for this purpose,

Noting that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the Financial Regulations of the Organization and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, final approval of the annual calendar of meetings and conferences rests with the General Assembly, and responsibility for the organization of the calendar rests with the Secretary-General in his capacity as chief administrative officer of the Organization,

Bearing in mind the observations and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies contained in chapter IX of its second report,²⁵ subsequently approved by the General Assembly in resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966,

Bearing in mind also the fact that the Special Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council has suggested in its report²⁶ the establishment of a committee of the General Assembly to deal with the calendar of meetings, and that this proposal has been endorsed by both the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Secretary-General,

1. *Decides* to establish, on an experimental basis subject to review by the General Assembly at its twenty-

²⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

²⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document E/4215.

²¹ *Ibid.*, addendum 1 to agenda item 78 (A/6511).

²² *Ibid.*, agenda item 78, document A/6580.

²³ *Ibid.*, addendum 2 to agenda item 78 (A/6512).

²⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 78, document A/6581.

fourth session, a Committee on Conferences, consisting of fifteen Member States;

2. *Decides further* that this Committee shall have the following functions:

(a) To submit to the General Assembly at each regular session a calendar of meetings and conferences for the following year for the competent organs of the United Nations, including the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly;

(b) To undertake such other tasks in this general field as may be requested by the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to designate the Member States, on the basis of broad equitable geographical distribution, to serve on the Committee for three years;

4. *Requests* the members of the Committee to nominate representatives with wide experience in the work of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To consult with the other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in accordance with the recommendation in chapter IX of the second report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and to draw up in August of each year, for submission to the General Assembly, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the provisional calendar of meetings and conferences planned by the entire United Nations family of organizations for the two following calendar years;

(b) To prepare at the same time, in his capacity as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, a complete statement of the existing resources and of the additional resources which would be required for the proposed schedule of meetings and conferences of the Organization for the two following calendar years;

(c) To transmit this material, together with an indication of any difficulties foreseen in reconciling the resources available and the proposed schedule, to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Committee on Conferences;

6. *Invites* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to examine, early in its autumn session, the material provided by the Secretary-General and to forward its comments to the Committee on Conferences;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to meet as necessary to perform its functions, and:

(a) Early in the regular session of the General Assembly, to review the information submitted to it and formulate recommendations on proposals for new meetings and conferences under consideration by the Assembly, for transmission to the appropriate Main Committee;

(b) In the course of the regular session, to examine any further proposals for new meetings and conferences and submit its recommendations to the Main Committee concerned;

(c) In the closing stages of the regular session, and in consultation with the Chairmen of the principal organs and of the Main Committees, to draw up the calendar of United Nations meetings and conferences for the following year, with recommendations concerning the schedule for the succeeding year, and to transmit

this calendar to the General Assembly for final approval;

8. *Requests* that the action required in sub-paragraphs 7 (b) and (c) above be taken in sufficient time to enable the Secretary-General, and in turn the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee, to recommend the inclusion of funds for carrying out the approved calendar in the regular budget estimates for the following year;

9. *Recommends* that all competent organs of the United Nations, including subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, should bear in mind that proposals involving new meetings and conferences would be subject to the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and to final approval by the Assembly;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to give the Committee on Conferences whatever assistance it may require in discharging its responsibilities.

1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

* * *

The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the above resolution, designated the members of the Committee on Conferences.²⁷

The Committee on Conferences will be composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, BURMA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, INDIA, JAMAICA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, SPAIN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and ZAMBIA.

2240 (XXI). Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

(a) For the year 1967, the rates of assessment for the States admitted to membership in the United Nations at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly shall be as follows:

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Rate of assessment</i>
Barbados	0.04
Botswana	0.04
Guyana	0.04
Lesotho	0.04
And for Indonesia, which resumed full participation in the Organization on 28 September 1966	0.39

These rates shall be added to the scale of assessments for 1967 as established in General Assembly resolution 2118 (XX) of 21 December 1965;

(b) For the year 1966, Guyana, which became a Member of the United Nations on 20 September 1966, Botswana and Lesotho, which became Members on 17 October 1966, and Barbados, which became a Member on 9 December 1966, shall contribute an amount equal to one ninth of their rates of assessment for 1967, applied to the net budget for 1966;

²⁷ See A/6634.

(c) The four new Members—Barbados, Botswana, Guyana and Lesotho—and Indonesia shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund at their rates of assessment for 1967 applied to the authorized amount of the Fund for that year.

1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

2241 (XXI). Composition of the Secretariat

A

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the considerable changes which have occurred in the membership of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

Recalling the provisions of Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 1928 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 on this question,

Noting that in the determination of the recruitment priorities the Secretary-General bears in mind the need for a more equitable distribution of staff among the Member States within the various regions, in particular at the levels of senior posts,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts already made by the Secretary-General to improve the geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat and mentioned in his report on the composition of the Secretariat,²⁸

Considering nevertheless that arrangements should be made to ensure an even more equitable distribution of posts,

Recognizing the need for a large proportion of permanent contracts and fixed-term contracts of longer duration to ensure the stability and efficient operation of the Secretariat, and noting the statement of the Secretary-General in paragraph 14 of his report,

²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 81, document A/6487.*

1. *Believes* that, as a temporary measure and under the existing conditions, increased recruitment on the basis of fixed-term contracts, especially in the case of developing countries, might help to achieve a balanced geographical distribution;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to give preference to candidates from inadequately represented countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study the question of determining the desirable ranges of posts for individual countries, taking into account the level of appointment together with the number of posts;

4. *Further invites* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to draw the attention of the competent authorities of the specialized agencies to this problem at a forthcoming session of that Committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution into account in his future reports on the composition of the Secretariat.

1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

Noting the statement by the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his report on the composition of the Secretariat,²⁸

Recognizing the limitations in regard to the recruitment of staff which result from language considerations,

Requests the Secretary-General to study the methods which should be used to ensure a more equitable use of the working languages of the Organization and a better balance among those languages in the recruitment of staff at all levels, and in particular at the higher levels, of the Secretariat, and to include his conclusions on this question in his future reports.

1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

2242 (XXI). Budget for the financial year 1967

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1967

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1967:

1. An amount of \$US 130,314,230 is appropriated for the following purposes:

<i>Section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>
<i>PART I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences</i>	
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,241,750
2. Special meetings and conferences	1,818,150
TOTAL, PART I	3,059,900
<i>PART II. Staff costs and related expenses</i>	
3. Salaries and wages	57,046,500
4. Common staff costs	13,572,700

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1967 (continued)

Section	(US dollars)
5. Travel of staff	2,011,630
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	121,000
TOTAL, PART II	72,751,830
<i>PART III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services</i>	
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	4,930,700
8. Permanent equipment	633,900
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	4,000,500
10. General expenses	5,122,900
11. Printing	1,835,900
TOTAL, PART III	16,523,900
<i>PART IV. Special expenses</i>	
12. Special expenses	9,072,200
TOTAL, PART IV	9,072,200
<i>PART V. Technical programmes</i>	
13. Economic development, social development and public administration	6,105,000
14. Human rights advisory services	220,000
15. Narcotic drugs control	75,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,400,000
<i>PART VI. Special missions and related activities</i>	
16. Special missions	3,163,000
17. United Nations Field Service	1,824,000
TOTAL, PART VI	4,987,000
<i>PART VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>	
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,233,000
TOTAL, PART VII	3,233,000
<i>PART VIII. International Court of Justice</i>	
19. International Court of Justice	1,149,900
TOTAL, PART VIII	1,149,900
<i>PART IX. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>	
20. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	7,407,000
TOTAL, PART IX	7,407,000
<i>PART X. United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>	
21. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	5,729,500
TOTAL, PART X	5,729,500
GRAND TOTAL	130,314,230

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part V shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be in accordance with the procedures and practices established for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11, in a total amount of \$192,880 relating to the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, shall be administered as a unit;

5. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, in a total amount of \$494,560 relating to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, shall be administered in accordance with article XXVII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

6. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$17,500 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps, and library equipment and such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1967

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1967:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 21,642,426 are approved as follows:

Income section

	<i>(US dollars)</i>
<i>PART I. Income from staff assessment</i>	
1. Staff assessment income	13,249,800
TOTAL, PART I	13,249,800
<i>PART II. Other income</i>	
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,196,276
3. General income	2,777,400
4. Sale of United Nations postage stamps (United Nations Postal Administration)	1,800,000
5. Sale of publications	827,650
6. Services to visitors and catering services	791,300
TOTAL, PART II	8,392,626
GRAND TOTAL	21,642,426

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1967

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1967:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 130,314,230, decreased by revised appropriations for 1966 totalling \$486,890,²⁹ shall be financed as follows, in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations:

(a) As to \$8,392,626, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;

(b) As to \$1,279,400,²⁹ by the revised income other than staff assessment for 1966;

(c) As to \$1,904,268, by the amount available in the surplus account for the financial year 1965;

(d) As to \$164,247, by the contributions of Indonesia for the years 1965 and 1966;

(e) As to \$18,128, by the contributions of new Member States for 1966;

(f) As to \$118,068,671, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2118 (XX) of 21 December 1965 on the scale of assessments for 1967;

²⁹ See resolution 2195 (XXI), p. 84.

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, subject to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$12,688,736, comprising:

- (a) \$13,249,800, being the estimated staff assessment income for 1967;
- (b) Less \$664,900,²⁹ representing the decrease in the revised income from staff assessment for 1966;
- (c) \$103,836, being the excess of the actual income over the approved estimated income from staff assessment for 1965.

*1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2243 (XXI). Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1967

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1967, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

- (i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$37,500;
- (ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;
- (iii) The maintenance in office of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3), not exceeding a total of \$50,000;
- (iv) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;
- (v) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of judges not re-elected, and travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court, not exceeding a total of \$58,500;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

*1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2244 (XXI). Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1967

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1967 in the amount of \$US 40 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the budget for the financial year 1967;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Members resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in a total amount of \$1,079,158;

(b) Cash advances paid by Members to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1966 under General Assembly resolution 2127 (XX) of 21 December 1965;

4. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 2243 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$125,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$125,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

5. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in 1967, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

*1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2245 (XXI). System of travel and subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962 on the system of travel and subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, and the provisions of the annex to that resolution,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on standards of air travel accommodation³⁰ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on that subject,³¹

Decides that paragraph 4 of the annex to its resolution 1798 (XVII), as amended by resolution 2128 (XX) of 21 December 1965, shall be amended to read as follows:

"4. Payment of travel expenses shall be limited to the cost of economy class accommodation by air or its equivalent by recognized public transport *via* a direct route, except that in the case of one representative of each Member State attending regular, special or emergency special sessions of the General Assembly and of all persons who serve in their individual capacities, as distinct from those serving as representatives of Governments, payment of travel expenses shall be limited to the cost of first-class accommodation by air or its equivalent by recognized public transport *via* a direct route. The cost of air travel shall normally be regarded as the ceiling regardless of any alternative mode of transport used."

*1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2246 (XXI). Extension of conference facilities at the Palais des Nations

The General Assembly,

Taking note with approval of the reports of the Secretary-General³² and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions³³ concerning the extension of the conference facilities at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Swiss governmental authorities for the co-operation and assistance given to the United Nations in this matter;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed with the plans for the extension of the Palais des Nations within a maximum expenditure of \$15 million;

3. Further authorizes the Secretary-General to accept the offer of the Swiss authorities of a gift of 4 million Swiss francs (\$925,000) towards the cost of the project and to accept a loan, as required, at 3 per cent interest to assist in the financing of the project and to be repayable in instalments within the period 1972-1980;

4. Decides to finance the programme in such a way that the amount to be met from the budget estimates in successive years over the period 1967 to 1980 shall be:

	<i>US dollars</i>
For the years 1967-1974	1,000,000
For the years 1975-1979	1,500,000
For the year 1980	495,000

5. Decides to establish a special account in which all funds made available for the project of the extension of the Palais des Nations will be deposited and to which the unexpended balance of the annual appropriations will automatically revert.

*1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

2247 (XXI). Publications and documentation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the budget estimates for the financial year 1967³⁴ and the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session,³⁵

Bearing in mind the second report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,³⁶

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to instruct the Publications Board:

(a) To review the present practice of preparation and publication of Official Records and Supplements and Annexes of all organs of the United Nations, with the aim of determining whether any economy can be achieved;

(b) To review the publications programme in order to ascertain whether publications, studies and reports are prepared in accordance with pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and other policy-making bodies, as well as to determine whether any publication may have lost its usefulness or become redundant;

(c) To study the documentation of the Organization with a view to suggesting possible ways and means of achieving possible economy both in extent and cost;

(d) To harmonize the publication programme of the United Nations with those of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, with a view to eliminating possible duplication;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To submit to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its summer

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 74, document A/C.5/1074.*

³¹ *Ibid.*, document A/6502.

³² *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1076.

³³ *Ibid.*, document A/6524.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/6305).*

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 7 (A/6307).*

³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343.*

session, on the basis of the above-mentioned studies by the Publications Board, a preliminary report containing such suggestions and recommendations as may be appropriate for the elimination, consolidation or reduction in frequency of various publications;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

3. *Asks* the Secretary-General to ensure, in the spirit of paragraph 3 of section I of Economic and

Social Council resolution 1090 E (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, that documents submitted to the United Nations organs should be available to the Member States in sufficient time and simultaneously in the working languages envisaged by various internal regulations.

*1501st plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.*

* * *

Other decisions

Budget estimates for the financial year 1967 (item 74)

At its 1501st plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee, contained in paragraph 76 of its report,⁸⁷ to postpone further discussion of the question of the United Nations bond issue to the twenty-second session.

Pattern of conferences⁸⁸ (item 75)

At its 1501st plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁸⁹ took note with approval of the programme of conferences for 1967 given in the Secretary-General's report⁴⁰ and of the observations contained in the twenty-seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.⁴¹

Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency⁴² (item 78)

At its 1495th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Fifth Committee's report⁴³ and, in particular, of the proposed interpretation of the modification of paragraph 53 of part B of its resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958 by resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965, as follows:

"The United Nations Development Programme shall be governed by financial regulations consistent with the financial regulations and policies of the United Nations. The financial regulations for the United Nations Development Programme shall be drafted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Administrator, for approval by the Governing Council, after review by the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions."

Personnel questions⁴⁴ (item 81)

At its 1501st plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 35 of its report.⁴⁵

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 74, document A/6631.

⁸⁸ See also resolution 2239 (XXI), p. 87.

⁸⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75, document A/6629, para. 11.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/6437.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, document A/6575.

⁴² See also resolution 2196 (XXI), p. 87.

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78, document A/6596.

⁴⁴ See also resolution 2241 (XXI), p. 89.

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 81, document A/6605.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

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2166 (XXI). International conference of plenipotentiaries on the law of treaties

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eighteenth session,¹ which contains final draft articles and commentaries on the law of treaties,

Noting that the International Law Commission at its first session in 1949 listed the law of treaties among the topics of international law as being suitable for codification, that at its thirteenth session in 1961 it decided to prepare draft articles on the law of treaties intended to serve as the basis for a convention, and that at its fourteenth session in 1962 it included the law of treaties in the revised programme for its future work,

Recalling that in its resolutions 1686 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962, 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963 and 2045 (XX) of 8 December 1965 it recommended that the International Law Commission should continue the work of codification and progressive development of the law of treaties, taking into account the views expressed in the General Assembly and the comments submitted by Governments, in order that the law of treaties might be placed upon the widest and most secure foundations, and that in its resolution 2045 (XX) of 8 December 1965 it recommended that a final draft on the law of treaties should be submitted to the Assembly by the Commission in its report on the work of its eighteenth session,

Noting further that, at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions in 1965 and 1966, the International Law Commission, in the light of the observations and comments submitted by Governments and taking into account the relevant resolutions and debates of the General Assembly, revised the provisional draft articles on the law of

treaties prepared at its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, and that at its eighteenth session the Commission finally adopted the draft articles,

Recalling that, as stated in paragraph 36 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eighteenth session, the Commission decided to recommend that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the Commission's draft articles on the law of treaties and to conclude a convention on the subject,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Believing that the successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing the law of treaties would contribute to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States, irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems, and would assist in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the law of treaties and to the Special Rapporteurs for their contribution to this work;

2. *Decides* that an international conference of plenipotentiaries shall be convened to consider the law of treaties and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it may deem appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convoke, at Geneva or at any other suitable place for which he receives an invitation before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, the first session of the conference early in 1968 and the second session early in 1969;

4. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Par-

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/6309/Rev.1), part II.*

ties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite, to participate in the conference;

5. *Invites* the States referred to in paragraph 4 above to include as far as possible among their representatives experts competent in the field to be considered;

6. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the interested intergovernmental organizations to send observers to the conference;

7. *Refers* to the conference the draft articles contained in chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eighteenth session as the basic proposal for consideration by the conference;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the conference all relevant documentation and recommendations relating to its method of work and procedures, and to arrange for the necessary staff and facilities which will be required for the conference, including such experts as may be necessary;

9. *Invites* Member States, the Secretary-General and the Directors-General of those specialized agencies which act as depositaries of treaties to submit, not later than 1 July 1967, their written comments and observations on the final draft articles concerning the law of treaties prepared by the International Law Commission;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate such comments so as to facilitate the discussion of the subject at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;

11. *Decides* to include an item entitled "Law of treaties" in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session with a view to further discussion of the draft articles in order to facilitate the conclusion of a convention on the law of treaties at the conference of plenipotentiaries convened pursuant to the present resolution.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

2167 (XXI). Reports of the International Law Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the International Law Commission on the second part of its seventeenth session and on its eighteenth session,²

Recalling its resolutions 1686 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962, 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963 and 2045 (XX) of 8 December 1965, by which it recommended that the International Law Commission should continue its work of codification and progressive development of the law of treaties, State responsibility, succession of States and Governments, special missions and relations between States and intergovernmental organizations,

Emphasizing the need for the further codification and progressive development of international law in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among nations,

Noting with satisfaction that at its eighteenth session the International Law Commission adopted the final text of its draft articles on the law of treaties and also made progress in the codification and progressive development of the international law relating to special missions,

Noting further with appreciation that the United Nations Office at Geneva organized in May 1966, during the eighteenth session of the International Law Commission, a second session of the Seminar on International Law for advanced students and young government officials responsible in their respective countries for dealing with questions of international law and that the Seminar, which was made possible by the generous collaboration of members of the Commission, was well organized and functioned to the satisfaction of all,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of the second part of its seventeenth session and of chapters I, III and IV of the report on the work of its eighteenth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work it has accomplished;

3. *Notes with approval* the programme of work for 1967 proposed by the International Law Commission in chapter IV of the report on the work of its eighteenth session;

4. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Continue the work of codification and progressive development of the international law relating to special missions, taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly and the comments which may be submitted by Governments, with the object of presenting a final draft on the topic in the report on the work of its nineteenth session;

(b) Continue its work on succession of States and Governments, State responsibility and relations between States and intergovernmental organizations, taking into account the views and considerations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) and 1902 (XVIII);

5. *Expresses the wish* that, in conjunction with future sessions of the International Law Commission, other seminars be organized which should continue to ensure the participation of a reasonable number of nationals from the developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussions at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly on the reports of the Commission.

*1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.*

2181 (XXI). Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965, which affirm the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States,

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (A/6309/Rev.1).

Recalling further that among the fundamental purposes of the United Nations are the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Considering that the faithful observance of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations is of paramount importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and the improvement of the international situation,

Considering further that the progressive development and codification of those principles, so as to secure their more effective application, would promote the realization of the purposes of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which met at Cairo in 1964, recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a declaration on these principles as an important step towards their codification,

Being convinced of the significance of continuing the effort to achieve general agreement in the process of the elaboration of the seven principles of international law set forth in General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII), but without prejudice to the applicability of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, with a view to the adoption of a declaration which would constitute a landmark in the progressive development and codification of those principles,

Having considered the report of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States,³ which met in New York from 8 March to 25 April 1966, and having considered specifically that it was noted in that Committee that the differences between the various points of view on the formulation of the principles had been materially reduced and that among the factors which hampered the achievement by the Committee of a greater measure of agreement was lack of sufficient time for additional deliberation and negotiation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to that Committee for the valuable work it has performed;

3. *Takes note also* of the formulations of the 1966 Special Committee concerning the principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and the principle of sovereign equality of States, and of the Special Committee's decision that with regard to the principle of non-intervention it will abide by General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965;

4. *Decides* to ask the Special Committee, as reconstituted by General Assembly resolution 2103 (XX), to continue its work;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee, in the light of the debate which took place in the Sixth Committee during the seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the General Assembly and in the 1964 and 1966 Special Committees, to complete the formulations of:

(a) The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

(b) The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter;

(c) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

(d) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to consider proposals on the principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter, with the aim of widening the area of agreement already expressed in General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX);

7. *Requests* the Special Committee, having considered, as a matter of priority, the principles referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, to examine any additional proposals with a view to widening the areas of agreement expressed in the formulations of the 1966 Special Committee concerning the principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and the principle of sovereign equality of States;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee, having regard to the work already accomplished by the 1966 Special Committee, as specified in paragraph 3 above, to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a comprehensive report on the principles entrusted to it for study and a draft declaration on the seven principles set forth in Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII) which will constitute a landmark in the progressive development and codification of those principles;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to meet at Geneva or at any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General receives an invitation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-operate with the Special Committee in its task and to provide all the services, documentation and other facilities necessary for its work;

11. *Decides* to include an item entitled "Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session.

1489th plenary meeting,
12 December 1966.

2182 (XXI). Question of methods of fact-finding

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and 2104 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the question of methods of fact-finding,

Nothing with appreciation the two reports submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions,⁴

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/6230.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda items 90 and 94, document A/5694; *ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/6228.

Noting the comments submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1967 (XVIII) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2104 (XX) and the views expressed during its twentieth and twenty-first sessions,

Noting chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States,⁵ established under General Assembly resolution 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963,

Reaffirming its belief that an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the prevention of such disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions,

Noting that, with regard to methods of fact-finding in international relations, considerable documentation has now been made available by the Secretary-General in his reports on practice in relation to the settlement of disputes and the execution of international agreements, and by the views expressed and the proposals made by Member States,

Recalling its belief that a study of the question might include the feasibility and desirability of establishing a special international body for fact-finding or of entrusting to an existing organization fact-finding responsibilities complementary to existing arrangements and without prejudice to the right of parties to any dispute to seek other peaceful means of settlement, of their own choice,

Having been unable, owing to lack of time, to consider the substance of the question of methods of fact-finding,

1. *Invites* Member States to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 August 1967, any views, or further views, they may have on this subject, taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General, the views expressed and the proposals made;

2. *Decides* to include an item entitled "Question of methods of fact-finding" in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session, with a view to considering what further action may be appropriate.

*1489th plenary meeting,
12 December 1966.*

2203 (XXI). Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1839 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 and 2100 (XX) of 20 December 1965 relating to the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Sixth Committee,⁶ to which is annexed a draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum, together with the amendments and proposals considered in connexion with its elaboration;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States, for their further consideration, the text of the above-mentioned draft Declaration, together with the report of the Sixth Committee thereon;

3. *Decides* to place an item entitled "Draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum" on the provisional agenda

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 90 and 94, document A/5746.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85, document A/6570.

of its twenty-second session, with a view to the final adoption of a declaration on this subject.

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

2204 (XXI). Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965 establishing a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General⁷ on the implementation of resolution 2099 (XX) and the recommendations made to the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1967 the activities specified in his report, including the following items of direct assistance:

(a) The holding of a regional training and refresher course, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(b) The award of ten fellowships at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(c) The provision of a set of United Nations legal publications to up to fifteen institutions in developing countries;

(d) The provision of advisory services of experts, if requested by developing countries, within the framework of existing technical assistance programmes;

2. *Accepts with satisfaction* the offer of the United Republic of Tanzania to provide facilities for the regional training and refresher course to be held in Africa in 1967;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have made voluntary contributions towards the financing of the programme and reiterates its invitation to Member States, interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions for this purpose;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the programme;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its activities in the field of international law and expresses the hope that it will continue and, if possible, expand these activities;

6. *Decides* that the programme established under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) shall henceforth be known as the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, and that accordingly the Advisory Committee set up under that resolution shall be known as the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on the

⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 86, documents A/6492 and Add.1.

preparation and execution of the items of the Programme for performance in 1967 and 1968 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

2205 (XXI). Establishment of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2102 (XX) of 20 December 1965, by which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session a comprehensive report on the progressive development of the law of international trade,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on that subject,⁸

Considering that international trade co-operation among States is an important factor in the promotion of friendly relations and, consequently, in the maintenance of peace and security,

Recalling its belief that the interests of all peoples, and particularly those of developing countries, demand the betterment of conditions favouring the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its conviction that divergencies arising from the laws of different States in matters relating to international trade constitute one of the obstacles to the development of world trade.

Having noted with appreciation the efforts made by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations towards the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade by promoting the adoption of international conventions, uniform laws, standard contract provisions, general conditions of sale, standard trade terms and other measures,

Noting at the same time that progress in this area has not been commensurate with the importance and urgency of the problem, owing to a number of factors, in particular insufficient co-ordination and co-operation between the organizations concerned, their limited membership or authority and the small degree of participation in this field on the part of many developing countries,

Considering it desirable that the process of harmonization and unification of the law of international trade should be substantially co-ordinated, systematized and accelerated and that a broader participation should be secured in furthering progress in this area,

Convinced that it would therefore be desirable for the United Nations to play a more active role towards reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade,

Noting that such action would be properly within the scope and competence of the Organization under the terms of Article 1, paragraph 3, and Article 13, and of Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having in mind the responsibilities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the field of international trade,

Recalling that the Conference, in accordance with its General Principle Six,⁹ has a particular interest in promoting the establishment of rules furthering international trade as one of the most important factors in economic development,

Recognizing that there is no existing United Nations organ which is both familiar with this technical legal subject and able to devote sufficient time to work in this field,

I

Decides to establish a United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), which shall have for its object the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, in accordance with the provisions set forth in section II below;

II

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

1. The Commission shall consist of twenty-nine States, elected by the General Assembly for a term of six years, except as provided in paragraph 2 of the present resolution. In electing the members of the Commission, the Assembly shall observe the following distribution of seats:

- (a) Seven from African States;
- (b) Five from Asian States;
- (c) Four from Eastern European States;
- (d) Five from Latin American States;
- (e) Eight from Western European and other States.

The General Assembly shall also have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

2. Of the members elected at the first election, to be held at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, the terms of fourteen members shall expire at the end of three years. The President of the General Assembly shall select these members within each of the five groups of States referred to in paragraph 1 above, by drawing lots.

3. The members elected at the first election shall take office on 1 January 1968. Subsequently, the members shall take office on 1 January of the year following each election.

4. The representatives of members on the Commission shall be appointed by Member States in so far as possible from among persons of eminence in the field of the law of international trade.

5. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

6. The Commission shall normally hold one regular session a year. It shall, if there are no technical difficulties, meet alternately at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

7. The Secretary-General shall make available to the Commission the appropriate staff and facilities required by the Commission to fulfil its task.

⁹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), annex A.I.1, p. 18.

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 88, documents A/6396 and Add.1 and 2.

8. The Commission shall further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade by:

(a) Co-ordinating the work of organizations active in this field and encouraging co-operation among them;

(b) Promoting wider participation in existing international conventions and wider acceptance of existing model and uniform laws;

(c) Preparing or promoting the adoption of new international conventions, model laws and uniform laws and promoting the codification and wider acceptance of international trade terms, provisions, customs and practices, in collaboration, where appropriate, with the organizations operating in this field;

(d) Promoting ways and means of ensuring a uniform interpretation and application of international conventions and uniform laws in the field of the law of international trade;

(e) Collecting and disseminating information on national legislation and modern legal developments, including case law, in the field of the law of international trade;

(f) Establishing and maintaining a close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(g) Maintaining liaison with other United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned with international trade;

(h) Taking any other action it may deem useful to fulfil its functions.

9. The Commission shall bear in mind the interests of all peoples, and particularly those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade.

10. The Commission shall submit an annual report, including its recommendations, to the General Assembly, and the report shall be submitted simultaneously to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for comments. Any such comments or recommendations which the Conference or the Trade and Development Board may wish to make, including suggestions on topics for inclusion in the work of the Com-

mission, shall be transmitted to the General Assembly in accordance with the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964. Any other recommendations relevant to the work of the Commission which the Conference or the Board may wish to make shall be similarly transmitted to the General Assembly.

11. The Commission may consult with or request the services of any international or national organization, scientific institution and individual expert, on any subject entrusted to it, if it considers such consultation or services might assist it in the performance of its functions.

12. The Commission may establish appropriate working relationships with intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations concerned with the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade.

III

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pending the election of the Commission, to carry out the preparatory work necessary for the organization of the work of the Commission and, in particular:

(a) To invite Member States to submit in writing before 1 July 1967, taking into account in particular the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰ comments on a programme of work to be undertaken by the Commission in discharging its functions under paragraph 8 of section II above;

(b) To request similar comments from the organs and organizations referred to in paragraph 8 (f) and (g) and in paragraph 12 of section II above;

2. *Decides* to include an item entitled "Election of the members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law" in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session.

1497th plenary meeting,
17 December 1966.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 88, documents A/6396 and Add.1 and 2.*

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^a The Committee received this designation pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2204 (XXI). It was originally established under resolution 2099 (XX) as the Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

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