

RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the General Assembly during its

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

Volume II

24 April - 12 June and 23 September 1968

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-SECOND SESSION SUPPLEMENT No. 16A (A/6716/Add.1)

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New York, 1968

NOTE

The present volume contains the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the period from 24 April 1968, when the twenty-second session was resumed, to 23 September 1968, when the session was adjourned.

For the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the period from 19 September to 19 December 1967, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6716).

* * *

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.

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ITEMS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM 24 APRIL TO 23 SEPTEMBER 1968¹

- 2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
- 3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly:
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
- 28. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons:
 - (a) Report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.²
- 64. Question of South West Africa.3
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- 94. The situation in the Middle East.3
- 99. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.4

¹ At its 1642nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1967, the General Assembly decided to keep items 28 (a), 64 and 94 on the agenda of its twenty-second session (A/7090). The present list also includes all the other items which the Assembly considered during the period from 24 April to 23 September 1968. For the complete agenda, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6716), pp. v and 87.

² At its 1643rd plenary meeting, on 24 April 1968, the General Assembly decided that this item would continue to be considered by the First Committee.

³ At its 1643rd plenary meeting, on 24 April 1968, the General Assembly decided to continue to consider this item in plenary meeting.

⁴ At its 1643rd plenary meeting, on 24 April 1968, the General Assembly decided to keep this item on the agenda of its twenty-second session and to consider it in plenary meeting.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

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2371 (XXII). Admission of Mauritius to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 18 April 1968 that Mauritius should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,1

Having considered the application for membership of Mauritius.2

Decides to admit Mauritius to membership in the United Nations.

> 1643rd plenary meeting, 24 April 1968.

2372 (XXII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Council for South West Africa,3

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and 2324 (XXII) and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967,

Noting with grave concern that the refusal of the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from the Territory of South West Africa has obstructed the attainment of independence by the Territory in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Mindful of the serious consequences of the continued foreign occupation by South Africa of the Territory

of South West Africa, which constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security,

Concerned that the continued refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with its obligations to the United Nations and to the international community as a whole, making it impossible for the United Nations Council for South West Africa to perform effectively the functions that were entrusted to it by the General Assembly, constitutes a flagrant defiance of the authority of the United Nations,

Deploring the defiance by the Government of South Africa of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) and Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968 and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968 concerning the illegal arrest, deportation, trial and conviction of South West African patriots engaged in the struggle for independence,

Conscious of the special and direct responsibility of the United Nations towards the people and the Territory of South West Africa, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

Recalling Security Council resolution 246 (1968), in particular its last preambular paragraph, in which the Security Council took cognizance of its special responsibility towards the people and the Territory of South West Africa,

Taking into account the views expressed by representatives of the people of South West Africa in their consultations with the United Nations Council for South West Africa.

- 1. Proclaims that, in accordance with the desires of its people, South West Africa shall henceforth be known as "Namibia";
- 2. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Council for South West Africa and expresses its appreciation for the Council's efforts to discharge the responsibilities and functions entrusted to it;

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second

⁻ Opicial Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 99, document A/7083.

2 A/7073. For the printed text of this document, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968, document S/8466.

3 Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 64, document A/7088.

- 3. Decides that the United Nations Council for South West Africa shall be called "United Nations Council for Namibia" and that the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa shall be called "United Nations Commissioner for Namibia";
- 4. Decides that, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), the United Nations Council for Namibia shall perform, as a matter of priority, the following functions:
- (a) In consultation and co-operation with the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs of the United Nations, which under section III, paragraph 2, of resolution 2248 (S-V) were requested to render technical and financial assistance to Namibia, the Council shall assume responsibility for establishing a co-ordinated emergency programme for rendering such assistance, in order to meet the exigencies of the present situation;
- (b) The Council shall organize a training programme for Namibians, in consultation with those Governments which indicate their interest and concern, so that a cadre of civil servants and of technical and professional personnel may be developed who would be in a position to undertake the public administration and the social, political and economic development of the State;
- (c) The Council shall continue with a sense of urgency its consultations on the question of issuing to Namibians travel documents enabling them to travel abroad;
- 5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle against foreign occupation;
- 6. Condemns the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, its refusal to withdraw from Namibia and its obstruction of the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to proceed to Namibia;
- 7. Condemns the action of the Government of South Africa designed to consolidate its illegal control over Namibia and to destroy the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia;
- 8. Condemns the actions of those States which by their continued political, military and economic collaboration with the Government of South Africa have encouraged that Government to defy the authority of the United Nations and to obstruct the attainment of independence by Namibia;
- 9. Calls upon all States to desist from those dealings with the Government of South Africa which would have the effect of perpetuating South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to take effective economic and other measures with a view to securing the im-

- mediate withdrawal of the South African administration from Namibia;
- 10. Further calls upon all States to provide the necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people in their legitimate struggle for independence and to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its mandate;
- 11. Considers that the continued foreign occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and of the Territory's established international status constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security;
- 12. Reiterates its demand that the Government of South Africa withdraw from Namibia, immediately and unconditionally, all its military and police forces and its administration;
- 13. Recommends the Security Council urgently to take all appropriate steps to secure the implementation of the present resolution and to take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the immediate removal of the South African presence from Namibia and to secure for Namibia its independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI);
- 14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all possible assistance to enable the United Nations Council for Namibia to perform its duties;
- 15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

1671st plenary meeting, 12 June 1968.

2374 (XXII). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁴

1672nd plenary meeting, 12 June 1968.

2375 (XXII). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Approves the third report of the Credentials Committee.⁵

1673rd plenary meeting, 23 September 1968.

⁴ *Ibid.*, addendum to agenda item 3, document A/6990/Add.1. ⁵ *Ibid.*, addendum 2 to agenda item 3, document A/6990/Add.2.

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Other decisions

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

(Item 68)

At its 1673rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1968, the General Assembly, having heard a statement by the President of the Assembly, decided to re-examine at its twenty-third session the question of the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Granting of Subventions for the United Nations Training and Educational Programme, which was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.

The situation in the Middle East

(Item 94)

At its 1673rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1968, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" in the draft agenda of its twenty-third session.

⁶ See also A/7062.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

2373 (XXII). Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2346 A (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2153 A (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2149 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 and 1665 (XVI) of 4 December 1961,

Convinced of the urgency and great importance of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and of intensifying international co-operation in the development of peaceful applications of atomic energy,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, dated 14 March 1968,¹ and appreciative of the work of the Committee on the elaboration of the draft non-proliferation treaty, which is attached to that report,²

Convinced that, pursuant to the provisions of the treaty, all signatories have the right to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and will be able to acquire source and special fissionable materials, as well as equipment for the processing, use and production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes,

Convinced further that an agreement to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons must be followed as soon as possible by effective measures on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, and that the non-proliferation treaty will contribute to this aim.

Affirming that in the interest of international peace and security both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carry the responsibility of acting in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations that the sovereign equality of all States shall be respected, that the threat or use of force in international relations shall be refrained from and that international disputes shall be settled by peaceful means,

- 1. Commends the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 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 the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States;
- 4. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the nuclear-weapon States urgently to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and

on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

5. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

1672nd plenary meeting, 12 June 1968.

ANNEX

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty",

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war.

In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to co-operate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities.

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological byproducts which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States,

Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in co-operation with other States to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Urging the co-operation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document A/7072-DC/230.

² Ibid., annex I.

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must 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 that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

Article II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Article III

- 1. Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this article shall be applied on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.
- 2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this article.
- 3. The safeguards required by this article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.
- 4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall

commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

Article IV

- 1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of this Treaty.
- 2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a nondiscriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclearweapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

Article VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Article VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

Article VIII

- 1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.
- 2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States

Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

Article IX

- 1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the 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 after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967.
- 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 of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.
- 6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article X

- 1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject-matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.
- 2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty

Article XI

This Treaty, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which 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 ... this ... day of3

³ The Treaty was signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968.

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

Since the publication of volume I, the following change has taken place in the composition of the organs established by the General Assembly:

Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

The President of the General Assembly appointed Iraq to take the place of Jordan on the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression.¹

The Special Committee is therefore composed of the following Member States: Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Norway, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

¹ See A/7061/Add.1.

CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in the order of their adoption. This check list includes the resolutions adopted and other decisions taken by the Assembly during the period from 24 April to 23 September 1968.

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